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The Pishop delivers his Sermon as above instead of at the University Church a.m. as announced REV. T. C. MILLER will preach the Annual College Sermon on Sunday orning at Il o'clock, in the University Church. Special Music is arranged for both occasions. All our citizens are cordially wited to attend these services

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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

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WASHINGTON

CUBAN ACT REJECTED

Too Much in the Constitution.

President and Advisers Hold Conference.

Excitement at Havana Likely to Follow the News.

The Salt Lake Road Protests Against Opposition's Maps. New Pensions.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) W ASHINGTON, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] President Mc-kinley and his Cabinet today spent several hours discussing the cu-ban situation. When the Cubans decided to get up a constitution for the government of their country they were told that before the United States would withdraw from Cuba they must frame a constitution which would be acceptable, to the United States from specific and general standpoints. They did not seem to get along very well in that attempt, so Congress, in February, adopted what is known as the Platt amendment, setting forth some items which the Cubans must put into their constitution before Congress would accept it. ed to get up a constitution for the gov-

time, on account of some act of the Cuban government for which the United States will be held responsible. THE CABINET MEETING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The administration has decided that the action of the Cuban Constitutional Convention in accepting the terms of the Platt amendment with modifications and interpretations of their own is not "substantial" compliance with our terms, within the meaning of the amendment, and Secretary Root will convey this intelligence to the convention. This decision was reached at the Cabinet meeting today. The meeting lasted over an hour and BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

reached at the Cabinet meeting today. The meeting lasted over an hour and a half, and had been preceded by an hour's conference between the President and Senators Platt of Connecticul and Lodge of Massachusetts.

As the author of the amendment, the President tried to learn the views of Senator Platt, and also those of Senator Platt, and also those of Senator Lodge, who is one of the influential members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. At the conference Secretary Root took the position that the interpretations of the Platt amendment contained in the constitution adopted by the cenvention and the whereases appended to it went outside of a fair interpretation of its meaning, and was unacceptable. In this view the Cabinet in site of the position that this government to change the term of the president and the Cabinet in the government in the Cabinet in the president and the Cabinet the powers now with these subjects.

Meanwhile, discussion of the need of an extra session was regarded as premature at this time. Members of the Cabinet in-dividually refrained from even expressing their personal opinions as to the possibility of Congress being convened in extraordinary session.

The message of rejection sent to Gen. Wood advises the Cubans in unqualified language that there is no power resting in the United States government to change the term of the possibility of Congress being convened in extraordinary session.

when asked as to what would be the When asked as to what would be the next step of the government after the Cuban convention had been notified of its rejectment, one of the Cabinet members said the government could do nothing further until the convention again acted; that as long as the conditions of the Platt amendment were on the statute books, compliance with them must precede our relinquishment of control over the island.

THE CONFERENCE.

of control over the island.

THE CONFERENCE.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.I WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senators Platt of Connecticut, Lodge of Massachusetts and Fairbanks of Indiana had an hour's consultation with the President before the Cabinet meeting today. The Cuban situation was under discussion, and the President was desirous of obtaining the views of those Senators as to whether the action of the constitutional convention was "substantial" and the President was destrous of ary, adopted what is known as the Fresident service of those Senators are to obtaining the views of those Senators as to whether the action of the constitution before Congress that the whole matter acquise-cance in the Patt with the Cubans very much, so just before the President say that the whole matter is one for the Executive to decide, as the course of the confidence of the course of these conferences a good many explanatory things were said. The Cubans went home and put all that the President and Santa the course of these conferences a good many explanatory things were said. The Cubans went home and put all that the President and Cabinet decided that with the course of these conferences as and though definite desermination has not the President and Cabinet decided that with the constitution given up by the Cabans of the Cubans and the course of the constitution along the put that the president and cabinet decided that with the put that th

Hews Index to the Limes This Morning

1. Five Men Lynched at Lookout.
Cuban Convention's Action Rejected
2. Desperate Fighting in South Africa.
Mrs. McKinley's Condition Serious.
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3. Kansans Jailed for Kidnaping.
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7. Oil Prospect for Sonoma County.
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11. A Smooth woman swinder.

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14. The Times' Current Topics Club.

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Home News and Local Business, Record of Births and Deaths.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Picturesque woman windler cuts sensational swath-Vic-ims of Mrs. Glddings... New city irectory out....Mayor Snyder interviewed on waterworks compromise. Bold kidnaping of nine-year-old child, Wire-pullers of Espec all a-tremble over new policy of President Hays...Relations between bootblacks and barbers strained...His Honor's tribulations, with a butcherbird...New moves for trolley extension...Anchor laundry driver sued...St. John Day in trouble for neglecting to pay alimony...Little boy sent to jail for stealing brass. School board buys twelve lots in Sixth Ward...Prominent citizen accused of stealing a Bible dictionary...Pool-room men to give up the fight...Chief Elviewed on waterworks compromise

men to give up the fight...Chief El-ton's buildings crushed by snow in San Jacinto range...High School flag-ralaing...Looloos win...Chance of-fered to Hank Griffin to fight...Dullest day on Stock Exchange...Southern California supplying teachers for Philippines...Furniture smasher fined

SPORTS. Losing San Francisco gamblers declare McGovern shammed his fight with Herrera. Favorites South Africa. Scores of atrikers fare badly at Oakland...Results on killed or injured at Alexanderovsky.

tests to Land Office against approval of surveys...First half of final census report issued.

GENERAL EASTERN. Southern Facilic Railroad to be attached to the Gould system... Covington, Ky., woman kills husband, child and herself. Military surgeons to work for restoration of the canteen... Mysterious robbery on the Mexican Central.... Over a thousand machinists quit work at Chicago. Pacific Railroad to be attached to the cago.

CHINA. Germany counted chief gainer in settlement of indemnity. United States declines to join guaran-tee of bonds.

withdrawal under the amended Platt law will accomplish that result. PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Cabiwashington, May 31.—The Cabinet was unable to reach any conclusions as to the Philippine tariff situation as affected by the recent insular decisions of the Supreme Court. Attorney-General Knox will make a careful examination of the language of the decisions at once and ascertain their exact bearing on the tariff between this country and the Philippines. He then will state to the President and the Cabinet the powers now vested in the government in dealing

power resting in the United States government to change the term of the Platt amendment, and that this government insists upon the acceptance of the Platt amendment without emendment or quibbling. The Cuban convention is still in session, and the message of rejection will be delivered to it immediately. The administration is confident that the Cubans will understand the attitude of this government to make acceptance in proper ment to make acceptance in prope

The only other important matter brought up at the session was a statement by Secretary Gage as to the finances of the government. The President and Cabinet had been away from the city for some weeks, and Secretary Gage took the opportunity to point out that the surplus in the treasury is steadily meunting upward, and that national financial conditions in seneral were very gratifying.

in general were very gratifying.

The three main points in which the action of the Cuban constitutional The three main points in which the action of the Cuban constitutional convention is regarded as unsatisfactory relate, it is said, to coaling stations, sanitation and intervention. The Cuban convention took from the coaling-stations paragraph of the Platt amendment its obligatory character, and merely authorized the Cuban government in its judgment to allow the United States to pessess coaling or naval stations. The United States will insist on an absolute agreement to grant the coaling stations. With respect to sanitation, the Cubans do not agree to carry out plans already devised, and in accepting the Platt amendment, modify its provisions so as to change them considerably.

In the matter of intervention, this country's objection is that the Cubans have so changed this vitally-important part of the Platt amendment, whereas we insist on a straight, unequivocal acknowledgment of our right to intervene when, in our judgment, intervention is necessary to secure Cuban independence or a stable government.

entrol of the situation.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. San Diego lawyers have a fistic smashup. North Pasadena boy nearly electrocuted..., Santa Moniga City Court to exclude county cases.... College athlete hurt at Long Beach... Widdinold, who disappeared from queer Placerita colony weeks ago, still missing. Keeler stage held up... Saloon trouble imminent at Bakersfield... Whitter commencement programme.

PACIFIC COAST. Kansas woman and companion jailed at Portland charged with kidnaping her baby. Youthful bride confesses to poisoning her husband.... Three suicides in Northern California.... Discussion of papers by bankers' convention... Salt River crops spoiling for want of laborers. Lord Sholito Douglas buying mining stock... Exodus of striking machinists from San Francisco... Hich Wedekind mine sold.... Arisona Supervisora raise assessment on Senator Clark's mines. Aged Calvin Hall, his three sons and Dan Yantis lynched by a mob of forty masked men at Lookout—Were suspected of numerous robberies.

WASHINGTON. Additions to the Constitution by the Cuban convention of the situation. Most of the situation. Most of the situation. Most of the situation. Most of the situation with the convention move is to frame the convention move in the subject is concluded, and the only thing left for acceptance say that the convention move is to frame the convention move is to frame the convention move is to frame the convention move in the convention move is to frame the convention move in the subject is concluded, and the only thing left for acceptance say that the convention move is to frame the convention move it to filter the convention move in the subject is concluded, and the only thing left for the convention move is to frame the electoral law, or else be discoved in the convention may develoue the radicals in full convention move in the subject is concluded. They do not not the subject is concluded. They do not interview as am but while uneasy at the prospect, they have full confidence in the Washington authorities, and are not alarmed.

" MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

The municipal campaign closed tonight, and tomorrow the mayors and
aldermen will be elected throughout
the island. The chief feature of the
Havana campaign has been the great
reception given to Montoro, and other
old Autonomist leaders at the meeting
of the Union Democratic party last
night. It was larger than the railies
of either the Nationals or Republicans.
Montoro's fame was the magnet which
drew the crowd, but Cuban politicians
all admit the significance of his welcome. His speech went beyond local
issues and announced an aggressive

LYNCHED FIVE MEN.

Old Man Hall and Sons Hanged.

Neighbors at Lookout Tire of Robberies.

They Take the Prisoners From Modoc County Officers.

Eldest Son Fights Like a Fiend. Corpses Swing from Pitt-River Bridge.

A DIN. May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] One of the worst cases of lynching ever known in California occurred last night at Lookout, twelve miles from Alturas, Modoc county, when old Calvin Hall, 70 years of age, was hanged by a mob of forty masked men, with his three sons and friend, Dan Yantis.

Hall formerly lived with an Indian

men, with his three sons and friend, Dan Yantis.

Hall formerly lived with an Indian squaw, and by her had three boys, aged 28, 19 and 16 years. The family was worthless, and lately they were suspected of many petty thefts. Finally the Constable went to their house with a search warrant, and found hay forks, harness, barbed wire and other things, that had been recently stolen. All were arrested, but the old man was released on a charge of simple theft, while the sons and Yantis were kept in custody on charges of burglary, because they could not furnish 1300 ball.

The neighbors evidently determined to rid the country of the worthless gang, but instead of tarring and feathering them, they took all five out at midnight, and without giving them a chance for defense, hanged them to the Pitt River bridge. The lynching was as ghastly and as indefensible as the hanging of the two young Ruggles brothers three years ago at Redding, because they were suspected of stage robbery.

When, last Saturday, the home of the

convention would make further changes in the form in which the acceptance was couched. The opinion is pronounced that such an attempt would disrupt the conservative forces which succeeded in having the Platt amendment interpreted and adopted, and would place the radicals in full control of the situation. Yantis were strung up. The four corpses were left swinging in the night wind, and the mob quietly retired.

FAKE NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Gen. G. B. Williams Scores the English Papers for Their Yellow Stories Friendly Feelings Exist for American

Friendly Feelings Exist for Americana, inv act wirk to the times. I LONDON, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "I can indorse every word the New York Herald has said about fake news from Russia," said Gen. G. B. Williams at the Hotel Cecil yesterday. "It is to me incomprehensible why the English papers should print such news, or why their correspondents in Russia should invent it. To judge by the reports in English papers, one would imagine that Russia was a hotbed of sedition, just quivering on the brink of revolution. I have visited the country periodically for many years past, and have had an opportunity to past, and have had an opportunity to study the conditions of the country in a way that one can only do by intimate acquaintance. The result of my ob-servation is that the country is as peaceable as any in the world.

appear to be ujst as little in awe of the authorities. Furthermore, as regards foreigners, or, I should say, Americans, there seems to be only the friendliest feeling. You are everywhere received kindly. There is an evident disposition to do business with you on straightforward business lines. The story about unusual roller procedution at the ward business lines. The story and unusual police precaution at the review of the troops was a myth, pure and simple. I was at the review with my wife, and came within 150 feet of the contraction. the spot where the Czar was standing. Beyond an ordinary guard of honor there was absolutely no appearance of

sized revolution was the result. Now, I happened to be sitting in the balcony of the Nevsky Prospekt Hotel at the time and witnessed the whole incident. There was a handful of students who were expelled from the cathedral because they would insist on smoking inside the church. They were expelled with as little fuss as so many young fellows would be if they tried to smoke inside St. Paul's. There was not the slightest disturbance, certainly nothing which could in any way be described as an emeute, yet the trifling incident was magnified into an event which almost threatened the Russian throne. It was all over in a few minutes. The wonder to me is why the utes. The wonder to me is why the English papers should print such non-

DEADFUL RESULT OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL

WOMAN KILLS HUSBAND, CHILD

AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

ent at Supper Table Fo by Triple Killing at the Home of (Hester of Covington, Kentucky-W was Very Jealoua.

CINCINNATI (O.) May 1.—In Covington, Ky., tonight Mrs. Kate Heator, aged 23, after a quarrel with her husband, Ottie, aged 42, at the super table, shot and killed him, as well as their three-year-old daughter, after which she put the revolver to her own head and blew out her brains.

It is not known what was the cause of the quarrel. A heated argument was heard in the dining-room, at 7 o'clock, and a few minutes later several shots were heard. After shooting both her husband and daughter, Mrs. Hestor locked the door and shot herself, her lifeless body being found hesida that of her daughter.

It has been heard from neighbors that Mrs. Hestor was very jealous of her husband and repeatedly threat ened to kill him. Hestor left home early this morning and did not refur until this evening. Hestor was a so loonkeeper and quite prominent amon the sporting fraternity in Covington.

WAS A HOT DAMM.

Music Teacher Tells How He Came to be in Mrs. Paine's Room Wi

(BY DIREC

ollar on. It is not true to narch is dedicated to Mrs. P ledicated it to my baby."

MUTINY AT ANTWERP.

Civic Guardsmen Hoot at

molish Property and Parella Streets Singing the Marsella IBY THE NEW ASSICIATED PREBAUSELS, May 31.—[By Casie.] An extraordinary accurred in Antwerp restords multipous civic guardsman per multipous civic guardsman per

Different Combination in

the

Chi-ently na. hrist in of d at

111

Sale of His Emir

CHICAGO, May 31.—His the winner of the Kentucky 1 been sold by F. B. Van Mete-York man at the reported pri 600. The New York man's not been made public.

Dixon Attacked by Boers Under Delarey.

Latter Driven Off But British Suffer.

The Garrison at Vladfontein is Put Out of Action. Close Quarters.

HE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

**TOON, May 31.—[By Atlantic J On the anniversary of Lord te's entry into Johannesburg, country has been startled by the of deeperate fighting and heavy h losses within forty miles of loid Reef City. The battle at catein, on the Durban-Johannes-Raliroad, reported by Lord ener today, is the most serious ament since Gen. Clementa's reat Magalesburg. It shows that Delarey is in no way daunted by apture of eleven of his guns by Babington, six weeks ago. The son of Vladfontein, apparently y composed of yeomanry, had 174 put out of action. That their as-tic came to close quarters and

men put out of action. That their assilants came to close quarters and
affered heavy loss is shown by the
umber of dead left on the field.

The dispatch from Lord Kitchener,
ated Pretoria May 30, is as follows:
Gen. Dixon's force at Vladfontein
as attacked yesterday by Delarey's
axes, and there was severe fighting,
the enemy was eventually driven off
ith heavy loss, leaving 35 dead. I
agree that our casualtics also were
avere. The killed and wounded numpred 174. Four officers were killed."

REAL FACTS SUPPRESSED

UMBLING OF NEWSPAPER BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
NEW YORK, May 31.—British newspers which usually support the govnment continue to grumble, says the
modon correspondent of the Tribune,
cause the British public are kept in
norance of the real facts of the
war
South Africa. The Boers appear to
making steady progress in the
uth. In Capa Colony, near Colestif, they are reported to have capred 500 horses.

OBITUARY.

D. B. Robinson D. B. Rebinson.

CHICAGO, May 31.—D. B. Robinson, street vice-president of the Atchison, opeka and Santa Fé Railroad Comuny, died at his home here this afterson after a protracted illness. Robinson had been seriously ill with complication of diseases for the last ar and a half. For a week his conden had given warning of approached hissolution. The body will be ten to St. Albane, Vt., his old home, insterment.

SUFFALO (N. T.) May 31.—Henry Perrine, a well-known business man this city, is dead. His second wife, to survives him, was Mrs. Folsom, ther of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mr. rrine was 74 years of ago.

Charles V. Putnam.

PLUNGED DOWN A HILL.

Three Heavily-loaded Trolley Cars

WILMINGTON (Del.) May 31.— hree heavily-loaded trolley cars of the lew People's Street Railway ran a a ay New People's Street Rallway ran away while going down a steep hill in this city today, killing one man, fatally injuring another and hurting twenty-five others more or less seriously. Joshua Gillman, who jumped from a window of the car in which he was riding, fell underneath the wheels and his body was cut in two. Elmer Jones, a conductor, stuck to his post and when the rear car crashed into the one he was in charge of, his legs and one arm were broken and internal injuries were inflicted. His death is momentarily expected. Each car carried nearly 100 passengers returning to the city from Brandywine Park. The line was opened yesterday and it is presumed the motormen were not yet familiar with the

KNEW SHE WOULD DIE.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Frank H. Smiley, who has confessed to conspiring with Dr. A. M. Unger and F. M. Brown and Miss Marie Defenbach, in an effort to swindle various life-insurance companies which held policies on Miss Defenbach's life, was the chief witness at the trial of Dr. Unger and Brown today. Smiley told how he was hired to pose as Miss Defenbach's promised husband. He said he was to be paid 31000 and that Miss Defenbach urged from the start that she would die soon of heart disease. She said she wanted her insurance to go to her friend Dr. Unger, Mrs. Narucon, a former stenographer in the Mooney & Boland detective offices, told of various visits of Dr. Unger to that office for the purpose of talking with Brown and Smiley.

WASHINGTON.

(CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE)

policy of recognizing Cuba's relation to the United States.

The only place where the municipal contest has become serious is in Santiago. Word came today that various officials were resigning, and that the other parties would not go to the polls because the Nationals, under the leadershop of Correoso, a Radical and anti-Platt delegate to the convention, were insisting that the presence of American soldiers was necessary to insure a peaceful election.

SURPRISED CONSERVATIVES.

SURPRISED CONSERVATIVES.

INT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.-P.M.]

HAVANA, May 31.—The decision of
the United States government not to
accept the Cuban constitution as
adopted by the Havana convention
caused great surprise and keen disappointment to those members of that
convention who voted for the constitution as adopted. Two leading Conservatives who were interviewed tonight on the subject said in substance
that they had reason to suppose that
the sonstitution would be acceptable SURPRISED CONSERVATIVES. the constitution would be acceptable to Washington, and that otherwise

to Washington and that otherwise they would not have voted for the majority report as submitted.

Both delegates expressed regret that a misunderstanding had arisen, and said they doubted that the convention would now reconsider its action, as the fight had been hot, the victory being won by only one vote, and those who had tried to do their duty toward their country had been bitterly assailed as traitors and perjurers. ward their country had been bitterly
assailed as traitors and perjurers.
Señors Capote and Tamayo had a long
conference with Gen. Wood tonight.
Gen. Wood, in the course of a brief
interview, said: "I never understood
that the explanations of Secretary
Root would be incorporated in the acceptance. I always considered that the convention regarded these explana-tions as explanations merely, and that they would not form part of the ac-ceptance."

RS. M'KINLEY WORSE THAN SHE HAS BEEN.

PHYSICIANS NOW RESORTING TO USE OF OXYGEN

The President Said to be Discouraged. Patient Appears to have Exhausted Her Recuperative Powers-Forencon Bulletin of Slightly Encouraging Nature.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. McKinley's condition is not at all satisfactory. During the day her physicians have been in almost constant attendance upon her, and it is known that they do not consider that she is making satisfactory and it is known that they do not consider that she is making satisfactory progress. The bulletins which they have given out were not at all hopeful, and in discussing her condition with the members of the Cabinet, these same physicians were very far from hopeful. The President himself, it is known from members of his official hopeful. The President himself, it is known from members of his official family, is very much discouraged tonight, and in general there is a feeling in official circlest here that Mrs. McKinley's recovery is far from cer-

McKinley's recovery is far from certain.

The most alarming reports have been in circulation all day, and it cannot be said that they were not warranted. The patient seems to have spent her recuperative powers, and whatever raily may occur from now on, it is said, must be due to the use of stimulants by physicians. Today the latter have resorted to the use of nothing. ter have resorted to the use of nothing but oxygen, which shows how far spent is the patient's strength. FORENOON BULLETIN.

of her condition:

"Mrs. McKinley is recovered from the fatigue of the trip. The illness from which she was suffering in San Francisco still continues, though in less intense form. She is feeble, and cannot be considered out of danger.

David E. Bingham, Farmersville, \$8: war with Spain, Adolf Rubel, San Francisco, \$6: Charles G. Reay. San Francisco, \$12.

SMALL BOND PURCHASES.

but improvement is looked for.

[Signed] 'P. M. RIXEY, M.D.

"G. M. STERNBERG, M.D.

"W. W. JOHNSTON, M.D."

UNCHANGED LAST NIGHT. THY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
WASHINGTON, May 31. — Mrs.
McKinley failed to show any approvement during the day, and to improvement during the day, and tonight her condition is reported as unchanged from the status given in the
builetin issued during the morning.
One of the grave features of the case
is the fact that she continues extremely weak, and falls to gain
strength. She is very seriously ill, but
has had severs attacks of illness heretofore, and this gives rise for hope
that she will yet show improvement.
DR. HTRSCHFELDER'S DENIAL.

DRY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-AM. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

DR. HIRSCHFELDER'S DENIAL (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
DEL MONTE, May 31.—Dr. Hirschfelder was seen here at noon today by a representative of the Associated Press in regard to a report from Washington that he had stated that Mrs. McKinley cannot recover. He denies absolutely that he had made any such statement, and said:

"I have made no statement at any time concerning the case of Mrs. McKinley, other than those contained in the official bulletins published by Mr. Cortelyou, and I have absolutely nothing to say regarding the case."

Dr. Clinton Cushing, one of the physicians who attended Mrs. McKinley during her illness in this city, denied today the report that the local physicians had said that their patient was fatally ill.

Dr. Cushing declares that his associates and himself agreed that it would be better for Mrs. McKinley to return home, as her inclination was strongly that way; that, although she was not entirely out of danger, her physicians knew that she was a good traveler and they foresaw no particular danger in the trip.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, May \$1.-(Exclusive NEW YORK, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Washington special says the President and close relatives and friends of Mrs. McKinley have found renewed cause for anxiety regarding the state of her health, and there was a depressing suggestion at the White House this morning of the tense and anxious Gays which were spent at her bedside in San Francisco two weeks ago. It became known last night that fears for Mrs. McKinley's health had increased within the last

ing of the Cabinet because of the absolute necessity of disposing of some matters of administration that have accumulated during his absence, but the session was continued no longer than was absolutely necessary.

The President has decided to give up all his proposed visits to Massachual his proposed visits to may abandon the trip altogether. He informed Senator Lodge to this effect today. He will attend the Harvard commencement June 25, if Mrs. Mc-Kinley's health permits him to leave Washington for the day, but on account of her presented as the country of her presented as the country of the cou count of her precarious state of health he will decline to be absent from the capital long enough to make other visits that were planned. It is possi-ble that he will keep his engagements to attend class-day exercises at Wes-eyan University, Middletown, Ct.,

LOOMIS WILL NOT RETURN. VENEZUELA TOO MERCILESS.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.?
WASHINGTON, May 31.—It is officially admitted that Minister Loomis will not return to Venezuela. There are two reasons for this decision. In the first place, Loomis has suffered in health at his uncongenial post, and in the second place, the President is not the second place, the President is not disposed to expose him against the merciless attacks he has suffered in mercliess attacks he has suffered in Venezuela as a result of the execution of the orders of the State Department. Mr. Loomis, who is now in Europe, geeking to recuperate, will be given another diplomatic position as soon as a suitable place can be found. Meanwhile, Mr. Russell will remain in charge of the United States legation at Caracas for a period of time not yet determined upon, but likely to be fixed by the attitude of the Venezuelan government.

It is not the present intention of the It is not the present intention of the government to take official notice of the criticisms passed by President Castro of Venezuela upon Minister Loomis, as contained in a newspaper interview. The officials cannot bring themselves to believe that the President of Venezuela would willingly reflect upon the personal character of the Minister of another government who, according to official statements made by this government, acted by explicit direction of his own government, in the matters which formed the subject of the criticism. Therefore, it is probable that erament, acted by explicit direction of his own government, in the matters which formed the subject of the crit-cism. Therefore, it is probable that our government will be satisfied for the moment in the absence of further untoward developments with official disclosures.

SALT LAKE ROAD PROTESTS.

OPPONENTS' SURVEY FALSE. BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMER | WASHINGTON, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Some days ago the Utah. Nevada and California Ratiroad filed

the survey alleged to be represented upon these maps is fictitious where it purports to have been done, and that for a number of miles no survey whatever was made; that the agents of the Utah, Nevada and California Railroad

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—[Exclusive is the patient's strength.

FORENOON BULLETIN.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.1

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] California pensions: Original, Barton Wilmarth, San Francisco, 38; James J. Johnson, Paim Springs, Sciens who are in attendance upon Mrs. McKinley; after consultation this foremon, issued the following statement of her condition:

"Mrs. McKinley is recovered from David E. Bingham, Farmersville, 38; war with Spain Addit David E. Bingham, Farmersville, 38; war with Spain Addit Spain

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury today bought several small lots of bonds aggregating \$44,000, all short-term fours. The price paid was \$111.76.

COTTON STATISTICS.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Stature estimates the total area planted in cotton at 27,255,000 acres, an increase of 2,111,000 acres, or 8.3 per cent. over the acreage planted last year, or 2,489,000 acres, or 10 per cent. over the acreage actually picked. The average condition of the growing crop is 81,5 as compared with 82.5 on June 1 of last year and 86.4, the mean average of the last ten years. A condition of 81,5 is, with one exception, the lowest June condition in twenty years.

COL. YOUNGBLOOD RESIGNS. ture estimates the total area

LOL. YOUNGBLOOD RESIGNS.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Col. Youngblood of Alabama, auditor of the Treasury Department, has tendered his realignation, and it was accepted, to take effect June 15. The President today appointed B. A. Pierson, assistant auditor for the same department, to succeed him.

PROMOTION FOR CAPT. CROZIER. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. WASHINGTON, May 31.—A rumor was current in the War Department today that Capt. William Crozier of the today that Capt. William Croater of the Ordnance Department has been prac-tically selected to succeed Gen. But-fington as chief of ordnance on the re-tirement of that officer in the fall. He is one of the junior officers of the Ord-

DENSITY OF POPULATION.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The director of the census today issued the first half of the final census report of population showing the aggregate pop-ulation of the United States by State and Territories, and the density of

and Territories, and the density of population.

Most of the features of the volume have received attention from the press heretofore. It shows that, excluding the District of Columbia, which is in the column of the square mile, is in 1900, is the most densely-settled State in the United States with not quite 347 inhabitants to the square mile. New Jersey, with little more than 1250 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density, of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, namely, New York, with 152.6

weighs on him heavily under the circumstances. He called a brief meeting of the Cabinet because of the absolute necessity of disposing of some matters of administration that have

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

SEES GERMANY GAINER.

CLOSE OF THE DRAMA

KAISER SCORES HEAVIEST IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Joint Rights Secured from England for Guardianship of the Yang Tse Valley. Guarantee the Subject of Negotia-

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says there is no official information from Downing street, but it is generally believed that the China question has been settled. Berlin dispatches state explicitly that the Chinese government has agreed to pay interest at 4 per cent. on the indemnity, and as the amount of the principal had previously been settled, the last obstacletto the withdrawal of foreign troops and the return of the court to Feking, has been removed. It has been a long chapter of diplomacy, with nearly twelve months of intrigue, but the end has been reached without the partition of China or any disturbance of the relations of the powers. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.]

disturbance of the relations of the powers.

The German Emperor has probably scored more heavily than anybody else. He has obtained from England joint rights for the guardianship of the Yang Tse Valley, without estranging Russia, and Von Wildersee has been in command of the allied forces, and the most conspicuous figure in a complex diplomatic forama, in which ingenious by-play has been lacking. What England has gained from the alliance with Germany is not apparent to close observers. Her interests have not been essentially different from those of the United States, but her diplomatic work has been done more clumsily.

CANNOT JOIN IN GUARANTEE. UNITED STATES TELLS WHY.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
WASHINGTON. May 31.—Having
settled upon the amount of indemnity
and the rate of interest to be paid
upon the bonds, namely, 4 per cent. the
rinisters at Peking are now negotiating respecting the difficult subject of
guarantee. The Chinese plenipotentiaries are not concerned at this stage.
The ministers must first agree among
themselves as to the method of guaranteeing the loan, and this task promises to be difficult of disposition.
The United States government is
pressed by Russia and France to make
the guarantee international and joint,
but it is firm in its declination to do
this, basing its arguments upon constitutional limitations upon the executive branch of the government, which
are not easy of comprehension to European minds.

GERMAN-TRANSPORTS BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)

GERMAN TRANSPORTS. BERLIN, May 31.—The German goverament has chartered thirteen steam-It is rumored that about 18,000 men will have arrived by the end of September. In financial circles in Berlin it is said that the Chinese government, after a settlement is concluded in Peking, will establish a consulate-general in this city and several consulates in other large German towns.

MINISTERS AND MONEY. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
PEKING, May 31.—China's unconstitutional a:ceptance of 450,000,000 taels as the indemity to be paid the powers has caused great satisfaction among the foreign ministers, as it leaves prac-tically a few minor details to complete

o negotiations.

The phrase in the joint note "to the disfaction of the powers" may cause ome delay in the evacuation of Chisome delay in the evacuation of Chi-nesse territory, as the ministers fail to see how China can guarantee pay-ment, and as all the ministers believe it would be a mistake to have a large body of foreign officials collecting reve-nue. Were revenue thus collected over 2000 officials would be required, and the aggregate salaries of these men would be very large, and amount to more than the ordinary Chinese-"squeeze."

"squeeze."
The majority of the ministers now The majority of the ministers now favor smalsing the customs to 10 per cent, and taking 5,000,000 tacks yearly from the likin tax. This method would give, after the payment of interest on foreign debts now existing, about 23,-000,000 tacks a year. The ministers would agree to this system if China wilk discontinue the collection of all likin duties on foreign goods.

Gov. McSweeney Gives Senators Till-Over Their Actions.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. COLUMBIA (S. C.) May 31.—Gov. McSweeney has rejected the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, to give them time to consider their action. In returning the resignations

action. In returning the resignations the Governor writes in part:
"I respectfully return your resignation that you may have time for serious consideration of the effects upon the people of this State of this action. The commission which you hold is the highest compilment and testimonial which the people of this State can pay to one of its citizens. It is possible that you have taken this step hastily in the heat of debate and without due reflections on the consequences to the people who have so honored you."

MISS ANTHONY'S LABORS.

Reports Thirty-second Annual Petition of Constitutional Amendment Has (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)

Find No Encouragement From Employers.

Latter Making No Reply to Statements.

More Than a Thousand Men Out at Chicago-Sympathetic Movement.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The strike of the machinists and other ironworkers will close its second week tomorrow, and so far as outward appearances indicate, there has been no change in the situa-tion since the beginning. The employers continue to maintain the same firm stand, refusing to have any dealings whatever with the unions, but almost daily reiterating their willingness to treat with their own workmen. The treat with their own workmen. The for a nine-hour day will strikers appear to be equally firm, and pay having been refused.

their leaders assert that they can re-main out all summer, if necessary. Many machinists are leaving the city, so many, in fact, that if the exodus ontinues at its present rate there will be a dearth of machinists when the strike is settled. Most of those who are leaving are going East to places where the demands of their union have been granted. The employers will make no reply to the official statement issued by the Press Committee of the various unions several days ago. They take the position that, inasmuch as they do not recognize the unions in any way, there is nothing to answer. the strikers' statement having been dis-tinctly a product of the officers of the

The minor labor troubles are not serious, and but little attention is being paid to them. So orderly have been all the strikers that there is little to indicate that such a struggle is in prog-ress. No trouble whatever has oc-curred and none is now expected.

GRAVE ASPECT AT CHICAGO.

ONE THOUSAND MEN IDLE. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. CHICAGO, May 31.—Chicago's ma-chinists' strike began today, more than 1000 men quitting work in various shops and factories because the employers refused to sign the agreement sent yesterday for a 12% per cent. insent yesterony for a 12½ per cent. increase in wages, a mine-hour day and extra pay for all time over nine hours. When the force of 280 machinists gathered at the works of Fraser & Chalmers early in the morning they were met by W. J. Chalmers, who told them they might as well go home if they are they might as well go home if they ex-

they might as well go home if they expected him to sign the agreement. The machinists accordingly dispersed. Similar scenes were enacted in many other plants, though a few manufacturers signed the agreement.

The machinists strike situation assumed a more grave aspect with the threat of the allied trades to declare a sympathetic movement at once. With the exception of six shops, none of those to whom the agreement was presented have signed. It is expected that by tomorrow nearly 2000 men will be out.

The situation is called a strike, but in reality is almost as much a lockout since many shops make no pretense opermitting the men to go to work to day. Early in the afternoon the strik ers were joined by 150 machinists, who quit at the Meihle Printing Press Works, and 100 who struck at the Bib son Spring Company's plant.

MOVEMENT SPREADS. (DY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.1 CHICAGO, May 31.—An important development in the situation was a sympathetic strike by the metal workers. In response to an order by Business Agent Otto Nowack, 150 metal ness Agent Otto Nowaex, lob metal workers quit at different shops to aid the machinists in their fight. Others will be called out where it is considered that their help would be effective. It is expected that the sympathetic movement will spread to other trades, but large numbers of men in allied unions who work in conjunction with the machinists will be forced into idleness soon for lack of material. It is estimated that this will swell the number of idle men in the machinery is exumated that this will swell the number of idle men in the machinery shops in this city to 19,000 within a week.

WABASH MEN BACK. SPRINGFIELD (III.) May 31.—Striking machinists of the Wabash shops at

THE COLONADE F. E. HENTZ Proping machinists of the Wabash shops at

PRAYER FOR OFFICIALS. man and McLaurin Time to Think IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M. INY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) May 31.—The
striking machinists of the Southern
Railway here held a meeting this
morning, at which a special prayer was
offered for the officials of the Southern
Railway. President Henry has received reports over the system, showing the total number of strikers to be
627.

NO FURTHER CONFERENCES. NO FURTHER CONFERENCES.
[BI THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.A.M.]
BOSTON, May 31.—The manager of
the Blake Pump Works in East Campridge, where 700 machinists are employed, gave notice today that he would
confer no further with the strikers. DENVER CONVENTIONS.

BOYCE'S REPORT ADOPTED you try

ion began consideration of committee reports in executive session today. The committee having in hand President Boyce's report, recommended that several sections be sent to the proper standing committees. This practically adopts the whole document by the convention. The interchangeable card between the miners and labor unions was adopted. The labor union convention spent the day discussing the union in politics.

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS

tive board put forth every effort to assist the working people of the differ-ent States in furthering and establish-ing the political movement as above outlined. Resolutions were also adopted direct-

Resolutions were also adopted directing the executive board to urge Congress to resnact the Chinese exclusion law and pass on a similar law against the immigration of Japanese and all other Asiatics.

Other resolutions were adopted, including one against the use of Moncluding one favoring a universal union labor and one favoring a universal union labor.

PROVIDENCE SITUATION.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
PROVIDENCE (R. I.) May 31.—The PROVIDENCE (R. I.) May 31.—The 250 striking machinists of the Providence Engineering Company today returned to work in pursuance of their agreement with the company. They have been granted the nine-hour day, and after three months will receive the advance of wages. There are now 250 men out in this city, those at the Corliss works, whose officials have refused to treat with the men. AGREEMENT REACHED

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—An agreement was effected today between the 250 machinists of the Pennsylvania Iron Company, who have been on strike for the past ten days, and the company. The men will return to work on a nine-hour basis. STRIKE AT NEWPORT NEWS.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.) May 31. One thousand machinists employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company decided tonight to strike Monday morning, their demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours'

Shoeting Follows Guying.

Shorting Follows Guying.

DENVER, May 31.—James Dunn, a jo-key at the Overland Park stables, was shot twice by Victor Collins, another jockey, at the park today irr a quarrel that started in good-natured "guying." One bullet lodged in Dunn's skull behind the ear and the other entered his jaw. He was able to walk half a mile to a doctor and was take half a mile to a doctor and was taken afterward to the hospital. Collins escaped.

STEPHEN CRANE has contributed for The Times Magazine the coming Sunday a highly intertaining story in Lited. The Stuire's Mad

FRANK G. CARPENTER will give the read-ers of The Times Hustrated Magazine for the coming Sunday some valuable information about the transportation system of Australia.



Bellevue Terrace Hotel Cor. Sixth and Figueroa Tel Main

C. A. TARBLE & CO., Props.

NATICK HOUSE HART BROS, Cor. First and Main

HART BROS.

"The Popular Hotal," remodeled, '8 additional rooms all newly furnished, everything strictly Eat-class Elevator. American plan, 11. 28 10: latter includes suites with private baths suropean plan, because up.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL. Corner Sixth and Sherman. Westlake Park, Los Angeles, a new and ele-gant family hote, strictly first-class, furnish-ing entirely new and up-to-date-atsam heat-hot and cold water, electric lights in every room; the location everlooking the park and lake is unsurpassed; rates reasonable. A. F. MottBinn, Frop. Tel. Main 1942.

THE WESTLAKE HOTEL

A relect family hotel, delightful residence por-tion, one block from Westiake Park, Newly furnished. Telephone M Md. Raise St and up; pecial raise to ismitice by the month. HOTEL WATAUGA

Pooms only: location central (hearly opposity from soly: location central (hearly opposity fimes Bidg.) Quiet modern, 60-room house bunny rooms, single 97 autes. Baths free beat references MRA ALEX DANSKIN Mgs. THE COLONIAL. Near Westlake Park.

Beautiful, newly fur-

HOTEL ROSSLYN—Main St. opp. postof fice; every modern souvenience: America or European plan: rates according to room's se-lected; electric ours to railroad depots and al-piaces of interest. BOSS & WELPER, Prop The California—Cor. Second and Hill arrests, city A solve Family Hotel, conveniently located, havin been suffrely renovated; under new manage ment THOS PASCOE

THE BEACON TO BEACON STREET

Trst-class Near Westlake Park Handsong
furnished. Large, cool verandas. Tei. John
2111. MRS. & L. BOWERS, Prop.

RESTAURANTS-



The Del Monte Third St., bet. Spring and Broadway

WOMAN SUES FOR GUSHERS. WOMAN SUES FOR GUSHERS.
HOUSTON (Tex.) May 31.—Attorneys for Mrs. Anna E. Snow of Colusa county, Cal., today entered suit in the Federal couris against the National Oil and Pipe Line Company, the H.y. Wood Oil Company, the H. H. Company, the Lone Star and Crescent Oil Company and 200 other persons and corporations for joint possession of the Veatch survey of 2000 acres of land which embraces ulne oil gushers. Mrs. Snow claims her first husband, Andrew Veatch, was a son of the original grantee, John A. Vesatch, and inherited one-suth of the estate. Some of the land has been zold for \$75,000 an acres.

PRANK O. CARPENTER will give the set of The Time Illustrated Magazine coming Sunday some valuable information system of Australian systems of



The Sat Sea Air

is exhibiting and invigorating. It is most delightful at the

for herenature and man

CORONADOTENT

have unted their efforts and made a perfect resort. It's on the

SANTA FE

Santa Monica by-the-sea **Finest Summer Resort**

on the Puinc. Surf Bathing, clean, smooth, safe beach, boating and fishing delightful drives, golf links, hot and cold alt water baths, elegant hotel, service, able and appointments unexcelled, orchesta. Reached by Southern Pacific railroad trains and electric Fifty minutes from

W. B. ZANDER, Mgr. Hot Springs Paso Robles Hot Springs, OTTO E NEVER, Prop.

"Seven Oaks" Mountain Resort

PASO ROBLES. . . . CAL

Best Trout Fishing for Many Seasons. ally four-horse stage from Palace Stables, ediands. Private Teliphone. Excellent Tae. For all informatid apply to
C. C. LEBAS, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT'S CAMP OPEN. For information call at Tourist Information Bureau, NV West Third St., Los Angeles, Tel. Join 200; or Morgan Sables, Pasadena, Tel. Main M. Get bookies in advertising rack any Los Angeles Hotel. W. M. STURTEVANY, Sierra Madre. Tel Biern Madre Main 31.

TATALINA ISLAND. "San Gabriel Canyon Resort"

nutiful Climate: Fall Crops: No Irrigation.
full par Jeulars, address.
SONOMA COUNTY BOARD OF TRADE.
ta sices. Catifornia.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS-

WARBONS—"Every Picture a work of Art" Visitors should not miss the opportunisty to have Photographs taken under the most favorable conditions of atmosphere in the world.

STUDIO 230% & SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck.

A SPARAGUS PLUMOSUS—Planta, two inches high, fronts, Telephone Boyle 19 or Main 537.

Ril South Boyle Aven

ELECTRIC AUTO LIVERY—SWELLEST rigs on the Coast for hire great class horse livers. Autog cared for. 800 & Hill 55 Telephone, Peter 500.

SATURDAY J COAST RECO FATHER HO AFTER CI

Mother and Com Land in Ja

Pair Held at 1 for Kidnapi

Fair Case Settled-Pr of Bankers-Sui in the North

PORTLAND (Or.) Me Wyllie G. Woodruff of Fone of the star football plu University of Pennsylvaniage, was arrested last nis Union depot, along with Moyer of Lawrence, Kan., of kidnaping Mrs. Moyer's the Myrtle. Dr. Woodruff, and her baby were ledged arrests were made on telestructions from Chief of Pef Lawrence, Kan.
"I don't understand what is," said Dr. Woodruff, "I make my home in Orearrest is an outrage and I

OUT ON BALL PORTLAND (Or.) May corpus proceedings were to behalf of Dr. Wylie of and Mrs. Edith Moyer, we rested here last evening on advices from Lawrence. R. with kidnaping the child of Chief of Folice McLauchia until next Monday to mak the writ. Pending their arourt Monday, Dr. Woodre Moyer were released on \$2 HISTORY OF THE HISTORY OF THE

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED KANSAS CITY (Mo.) ANNSAS CITY (Mo.) a warrant for Dr. Woodruff a charge of kidnaping a sworn out before Justice o Jenny in Kansas City ye Mr. Moyer, who arrived h from Ohio. All concernes Lawrence, Kan., formerly, a prominent druggist in the Moyers became acque

(BY THE NEW AS LAWRENCE (Kan.) M Moyer left for Portland, accompanied by an atternal and before leaving that h set possession of the chil when he had accomplished

YOUTHFUL BRIDE CON GAVE HUBBT CARBOI BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED TACOMA (Wash.) Ma

SUPERVISORS AND LATTER'S ASSESSMEN

(BY DIRECT WINE TO THE
PRESCOTT (Aris.) M.
PRESCOTT (Aris.) M.
clusive Dispatch.] The B
pervisors of Yavapai
raised the assessment on
raised the assessment of
raised the is popularly be
from it is is popularly be
rive an annual inceme n
the tax valuation put u
board claims to have
the Senator lately refused
for the mine and appuries
year's valuation of all t
within the county, mis
was only about 34,500,000.
Clark's annual contrib
county treasury has been
If the same ratio of incre
tained, property
valuat
county treasury has been
If the same ratio of dellars
grees, Crowned King
other great mines will fa
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was based upon an act
Legislature that calls for
of the levied tax before as
be taken to the courts.
contest the legality of th
last ditch.

NORTHERN SI SICK OLD AND UN
INTER NEW ASSOCIATED
STOCKTON, May IL—
man, formerly a saless
mitted suicide today by a
self in the right temple wi
self in the right temple wi
he leaves a widow, from v
arated recently, and two
ters in Oakland. Illness,
hard luck are the reasons
the deed.

VICTIM OF THE BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED SAN FRANCISCO, Ma Boubelt, a despondent m was thrown out of work chinisis strike, blew ou with a bullet this morning on Jessie street. Yesterds der the influence of liquor

or the influence of liquor to shoot his wife, but at a disaming him.

WOMAN TAKES PRY THE NEW ASSOCIATED SAN PRANCISCO, May

Sea Air

DOTENT

Het Springs, VIR Prop.

untain Resort nd for Many Seas rage from Palace Stables, Felchione. Excellent Ta-ation apply to . C. LEBAS, Proprietor. att at Tourist Information rate St. Los Angeles, Tel. rate Stables, Pasadena, Tel. let in advertising rack any

INA ISLAND. HOTEL On the occasion indiservice excellent. Bath oguștia, Geo. E. Weaver. Canyon Resort'

e group fishing: beautiful sificent stage drive through access?, Stage leaves Arms on arrival of Los Angeles sturn 4.20 p.m. daily. Ba-lay, stage fare 81. Address arms. Tel. Main 91. Arcsa

COUNTY, CAL.

111

COAST RECORD

FATHER HOT AFTER CHILD.

Mother and Companion Land in Jail.

Pair Held at Portland for Kidnaping.

Fair Case Settled-Proceedings of Bankers-Suicides in the North.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.1
PORTLAND (Or.) May 31.—Dr.
Wyllie G. Woodruff of Philadelphia,
one of the star football players of the
University of Pennsylvania five years
ago, was arrested last night at the
Union depot, along with Mrs. Edith
Moyer of Lawrence, Kan., on a charge
of kidnaping Mrs. Moyer's baby daughter Myrtle. Dr. Woodruff, Mrs. Moyer
and her baby were lodged in jail. The
arrests were made on telegraphic instructions from Chief of Police Hayes
of Lawrence, Kan.
"I don't understand what the matter
is "aid Dr. Woodruff. "I came here
to make my home in Oregon. This
arrest is an outrage and I propose to
make some one suffer."

OUT ON BAIL. IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

OUT ON BAIL.

make some one suffer.

OUT ON BAIL.

(BI THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
PORTLAND (Or.) May 31.—Habeas
corpus proceedings were begun today
on behalf of Dr. Wylie G. Woodruff
and Mrs. Edith Moyer, who were arrested here last evening on telegraphic
advices from Lawrence, Kan. charged
with kidnaping the child of Mrs. Moyer.
Chief of Police McLauchlan was given
until next Monday to make answer to
the writ. Pending their appearance in
court Monday, Dr. Woodruff and Mrs.
Moyer were released on \$230 bail each.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.1

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) May 31.—The
warrant for Dr. Woodruff's arrest on
a charge of kidnaping a child was
sworn out before Justice of the Peace
Jenny in Kansas City yesterday by
Mr. Moyer, who arrived here recently
from Ohlo. All comerned lived in
Lawrence, Kan. formerly. Moyer was
a prominent druggist in that city, and
the Moyers became acquainted with
Dr. Woodruff two years ago when the
latter came from the East to act as
coach for the Kansas University football team.

In February last, Mrs. Moyer went

latter came from the East to act as coach for the Kansas University football team.

In February last, Mrs. Moyer went to the home of her parents in Menomines, Mich., to recuperate from a serious licess, Moyer followed within a month, but finally went alone to Crideraville, O., where he has since been engaged in business. Mrs. Moyer is said to have left Menomines with the child on May 8 and Dr. Woodruff, Mrs. Moyer and the child are said to have left for St. Joseph, Mo., on May 19.

COMING AFTER CHILD.

GAVE HUBBY CARBOLIC ACID.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
TACOMA (Wash.) May 31.—Stella TACOMA (Wash.) May 31.—Stella Bruigis, a bride of three days, who was married to Vincent Bruigis at Wilkeson, in this county, Sunday and tried to poison him Tuesday, has confessed that she made two attempts on his life by giving him carbolic acid in a glass of wine, once early Tuesday morning and again in the afternoon. The first time he drank it, and went into great agony, his life being saved only by vigorous efforts. She has confessed that she did it, but does not know why, only that someone told missioned by his government to visit

SUPERVISORS AND CLARK.

SUPERVISORS AND CLARK.

LATTER'S ASSESSMENT RAISED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

FRESCOTT (Arix.) May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county has raised the assessment on the United Yerds mines and works at Jerome from last year's figures of \$450,000 to \$6,000,000. The mine is the property of Senator Clark of Mentana, and from it he is popularly believed to derive an annual income not less than the tax valuation put upon it. The board claims to have evidence that the Senator lately refused a big price for the mine and appurtenance. Last year's valuation of all this property within the county, mines included, Clark's annual contribution to the county treasury has been about \$15,000. If the same ratio of increase is maintained, property valuations is haintained, property valuations in the twelve millions of deliars for the Concounty will be raised to at least grees. Crowned King and a been other great mines will fall under the same ratio. The action of the board was based upon an act of the last Legislature that calls for the payment of the levied tax before an appeal may be taken to the courts. Clark will contest the legality of the act to the last ditch.

MORTHERN SUICIDES.

NORTHERN SUICIDES.

SICK. OLD AND UNLUCKY. SICK. OLD AND UNLUCKY.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS_AM;

STOCKTON, May 31.—Gus Kinderman, formerly a saloon keeper, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. He leaves a widow, from whom he separated recently, and two step-daughters in Oakland. Illness, old age and hard luck are the reasons assigned for the deed.

VICTIM OF THE STRIKE. VICTIM OF THE STRIKE.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Frank

Roubolt, a despondent mechanic who
was thrown out of work by the machinists' strike, blew out his brains
with a builet this morning at his home
on Jessie street, Yesterday while under the influence of liquor he attempted
to shoot his wife, but she succeeded
in disarming him.

J. Ruddick, aged 26 years, took a quantity of laudanum in her rooms in an apartment house on Leavenworth street this morning, and died this afternoon. The cause of her act is unknown.

YUMA COUNTY PLACERS. DISCOVERY OF RICH GROUND.

DISCOVERY OF RICH GROUND.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

YUMA (Ariz.) May 31—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A rich discovery of placer ground has been made about a mile from the King of Arizona gold mine, in central Yuma county. The discoveries have been producing about 250 a day with the assistance of a single dry-washing machine. The find is on the bare plain, near Desert Buttes, Placers have been worked in northern Yuma county, but the rich ground now being worked has never before been prospected.

INDIANS WITHOUT FIRE.

CORBUSIER ATE RAW FISH. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SEATTLE, May 31.—[Exclusive Dis-SEATTLE. May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] C. R. Corbusier, guide of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michaels' made a trip this winter to the country south of the Kuskokwim River, where he found the Judians live in .ae. winter without fire, exclusively on raw black fish and salmon. In twenty-three Indian villages which Corbusier visited he found only one stove, and the Indians lived in their "igloos" all winter without any fire. stove, and the indians lived in their "igloos" all winter without any fire, keeping warm with the reindeer skins. There is no wood for miles on the tundra until the mountains are reached, and Corbuiser went for days without fire and lived like the Indians on raw fish. Even at the village he was unshie to severe a cup of tee able to secure a cup of tea.

BANKERS' PROCEEDINGS. PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
SAN JOSE, May 31.—The second SAN JOSE, May 31.—The second day's session of the California Bankers' Association opened at 10 clock a. m. today. The first paper read was by John Brunner of the Germania Trust Company of San Francisco, on "Some Essentials of the Modern Corporation." He outlined what he considered many beneficial changes. James K. Lynch of the First National Bank of San Francisco next contributed a paper on "Corporations as Bank Customera." He said this might be called the corporation age, and that the public little realized the benefits of tombinations or had a thorough understanding of some of the dangers involved. The last paper was by C. W. Bush of Yolo on "The Banker and the Patron." A discussion followed. Tomorrow the bankers will be taken for a drive to Alum Rock Park.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

OFFICERS ELECTED. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
SAN JOSE, May 31.—Officers were elected as follows: President, J. M. Elliott, Los Angeles; vice-president, James K. Lynch, San Francisco; treasurer, G. W. Kilne, San Francisco; secretary, R. M. Welch, San Francisco; secretary, R. M. Welch, San Francisco; executive council, Frank Miller, Sacramento; Richard Bradley, Porterville; J. F. Brooke, San José; I. Steinhart, San Francisco; W. A. Hale, Martinez; C. W. Bush, Yolo; A. H. R. Schmidt, San Francisco; J. R. Ryland, Los Gatos; E. P. Foster, Ventura.

ALASKAN FATALITIES.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
SEATTLE (Wash.) May 31.—The
Times says a letter to the Gold Digger of Nome from Council City, says:
"The blizzards and severe cold have
caused havec along the coast. Marshal Dedrick and party have returned
with the body of Thomas Welch, who
was frozen to death on the trail about
eighty miles from here.
"The Nome Gold, Digger reports that
Dave Williams, William Small, Abe
Appel and Al James, who were reported lost in the Kuskowim country,
are known to be safe. Charles Watson was found frozen to death about
two miles below Fort Davis."

nas concessed that she did it, but does not know why, only that someone told her to do it. There has been no trouble between them, and the motive is a mystery.

The bride, who is only 19 years of age, left Wilkeson yesterday with her father, a man named Worczek, and cannot be found, although her father has returned. Bruigis, the poisoned bridegroom, is out of danger.

missioned by his government to visit the United States and examine into its commercial history and methods with a view of adopting whatever may be good in them for the Celestial Kingdom. He says that his government currently and the united States for the unsample of the united States of the united States and examine into its commercial history and methods with a view of adopting whatever may be good in them for the Celestial Kingdom. He says that his government durning the recent Chinese troubles.

PHIL VAN SLYCK MISSING.

FEARS HE HAS BEEN KILLED. IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)
OAKLAND, May 31.—Philip Van Slyck, a San Francisco broker residing

Slyck, a San Francisco broker residing in this city, has been missing from his home since May 8. It is feared he has been murdered, as search has failed to show any trace of him.

He left home at 10 o'clock of the morning stated, telling his wife that he was going to the office in San Francisco. He said he had some large collections to make and would be late in getting home. He had on his person at that time \$200 in gold, a valuable watch, diamond ring and pin.

FAIR CASE SETTLED.

REHEARING FINALLY DENIED.

REHEARING FINALLY DENIED.

IEY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.!

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The petition for a rehearing in the matter of the suit of the trust deeds in the James G. Fair case was denied by the Supreme Court today.

This order practically settles the famous case, so far as the realty of the big estate is concerned. There is at present pending in the Suprefor Court a petition on behalf of the Fair heirs for an order distributing the personal for an order distributing the personal for an order distributing the persons and the fire department turned a stream of water on them. [BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The petitios, for a rehearing in the matter of the suit of the trust deeds in the James G. Fair case was denied by the Supreme Court today.
This order practically settles the famous case, so far as the realty of the big estate is concerned. There is at present pending in the Superior Court a petition on behalf of the Fair heirs for an order distributing the personal property.

SALT RIVER CROPS SPOILING.

NEED OF MORE LABORERS.
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]
PHOENIX (Ariz.) May 31.—The inability of the ranchers in the Sait River Valley to secure laborers to gather the hay and grain crops has assumed a serious form, and unless help comes soon the damage will be heavy. Much of the first crop of alfalfa is spoiling in the fields because enough men canact be secured to care for it, and the second crop will be ready in a few weeks. The largest grain crop ever known in this Territory is ripe, but much of it will be ruined unless men can be found.

LORD SHOLTO BUYS STOCK.

WILL NEXT INSPECT MINE.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] with a bullet this morning at his home on Jessie street. Yesterday while under the influence of liquor he attempted to shoot his wife, but she succeeded to shoot his wife, but she succeeded the succ

SECRETARIA SECRETARIA SECRETARIA (SECRETARIA DE SECRETARIA SECRETA



Summer Suits
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.

This is looked upon as Los Angeles' principal clothing store. Having won the first place through strong and honest endeavor, through best goods at lowest prices, it's only natural that to maintain the position means to continue as we have begun. And so it shall ever be. Look at our stock this season. It comprehends everything good. When you come here you see a perfect, a complete stock. You see the best made garments possible to bring forth-you find the very newest, the brightest, the smartest ideas of the season. You should some,

Men's Suits at \$10.00 as good as is possible to get at \$12.50 elsewhere—as good in quality, we mean, of course They lack the Men's Suits at \$12.00 the smooth of the state usually shown else.

Men's Suits at \$13.50 Good in proportion

Men's Flannel Coats and Pants \$8.50 to \$16.00.

MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

N.W. Cor. First and Spring Streets.

SHARKER PORTONICON PRINCIPALITY THE CONTRACT STATES AND A STATE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRAC

he and his family are large stockholders. He appent the moveming purchasings a considerable outfit for use in alarka. While walking about the city he sumbled upon some samples of copper over from the Carbon River and Monte the sumbled upon some samples of copper over from the Carbon River and Monte the sumbled upon some samples of copper over from the Carbon River and Monte the sumbled upon some samples of copper over from the Carbon River and Monte the sumbled upon some samples of copper over from the Carbon River and Monte the Pacific Center of the Real Company may call Vancouver on north-bound trips. The agree over the sumble to the making of a rich gold mine at the college has the initial performance of Clay M. Greene's "Naaresth", the passion play of Santa Clara College, at the college hall this evening. The play was written by Greene in honor of the less than the college hall this evening. The play was written by Greene in honor of the less and the scenes, and it different the Passion Play of Dorammer-gan in that the impersonation of the case of the college hall the sevening. The sacred presence is strongly felt, however, reported to the following the sum of the college hall the sevening the sum of the college hall the sevening of the college hall the sevening

low as \$5, was forced by Canadian lines, which insisted on American

There's nothing a woman can wish for, in the way of Hosiery, that this department can't supply, and at a saving. The very newest and most exquisite novelties in fancy hoslery —the finest and softest of plain hosiery—and it's all so daintily knit-

ted and well shaped. The following prices will bring a throng of eager buyers—just as you've seen at all our

hosiery sales. 20c Ladies' Hose IIc.

Drop Stitch Hose 25c. Ladies' dainty hose, made with pretty drop-stitch effect, double sole, high spliced heel, Hermsdorf dve. Silk Finish Hose.

75c Silkine Hose 50c.

35c Tan Hose 25c. New Dot Hose 49c.

12tc Misses' Hose 7c. Misses' fast black, fine thread hose, doubt 15c Boys' Hose 12tc. Boys' heavy 2x1 rib hose, fast bli

Infant's Hose 20c.

Ladies' Fancy Hose 49c. 25c Fleur de Lis Hose 19c.

107-109 North Spring Street



Consisting of goblets, wine and champagne glasses, tumblers, worth from 18c to 85c each; choice today 5c each. H. F. VOLLMER & CO., Cor. Third and Broadway.

> Cheap Rates East VIA Santa Fe

CHICAGO, \$72.50 CINCINNATI, \$76.50

Dix Terry Won His Fight His Own Way. Latt

> Fleeced the Gamblers in Doing So.

Jeffries Starts Home-Manchester Cup Upset-Baseball and Races.

BAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The widespread impression that McGovern shammed his light with Aurelio Herrers for four ounds, Wednesday night, has become conviction, and but one sentiment is spressed by the sporting publis here—hat it was the worst thing seen here ince the Pitzsimmons-Sharkey affair, right halso was manipulated by eastern

McGovern makes the claim that he bought from the start with a full determination to win, but the facts belies assertion. He admits that four men, whom he refuses to name, approached him with a proposition to let ferrers stay a certain number of rounds, but he declares that he rescred this proposition. It is considered strange that people who bet little in fights were given a tip that their money would be doubled if they bet on Herrera to stay four rounds. It is also add that considerable money was sent to New York for the purpose of playing

The New York for the purpose of playing mounds.

The only side-bet consideration between Harris and Carillo, it has developed since the fight, was a few hundred dollars that went op on the round limit. Carillo bet that Herrers would stay six rounds. Terry was unquestionably holding a lot of four-round money, bet on the outside against himself, and he fleeced these speculators as well as beat Carillo by ending the "struggle" in the fifth round.

Terry McGovern has not been seen in one, either, for Harris is taking no chances with his man at all. He came here to exhibit Terry, not to fight him. He ran away from Dave Sullivan to gather up easy dollars here, and he parried Frank Erne as soon as he got here, for Erne might have stood a chance to win. It is current gossip that Harris was induced to come here by means of a contract under which he was guaranteed three lights in three successive months, and was given the privilege of choosing three men to meet his star. Tim Hegarity, he Australian, is named as the sext soft mark for McGovern to shoot st.

ETARTS FOR LOB ANGELES.

IET THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M. CHICAGO, May 31.—The Tribune say Champion Jim Jeffries, with the sustance of Billy Delaney, will transact his own pugilistic business after June 9, the date of the expiration of his contract with his odd manager, will transact his own pugilistic business after June 9, the date of the expiration of his contract with his odd manager, will transact his own pugilistic business after June 9, the date of the expiration of his contract with his odd manager, will transact his own pugilistic business after June 9, the date of the expiration of his contract with his odd manager, will transact his own pugilistic business after June 9, the date of the expiration of his contract with his odd manager, as an hour beside his old manager, as an hour besides have been been by men of his ride on the structure of his ride of the purpose of his ride of

STARTS FOR LOS ANGELES.

(ST THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
CHICAGO, May II.—The Tribune ways Champion Jim Jeffries, with the assistance of Billy Delaney, will transact his own pugilistic business after June 3, the date of the expiration of his contract with his old manager, William A. Brady.

Jeffries, upon his arrival in Chicago from New York yesterday, did not meet his old manager, as an hour before he jumped off the train Brady had boarded a train for New York. Jeffries will place himself under the charge of Billy Delaney as soon as he reaches the Pacific Coast. Speaking of his future plans, last night, he said:

"My contract with Brady expires on June 3, and after that date Billy Delaney as will look after my interests. New in regard to myself. I intend leaving for California with the 'kid' probable tomorrow night. "If go to Los

PITTEBURGH THE WINNER. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) BROOKLYN, May 31.—The Brooklyns and Fittsburgh played off the postponed game of last Tuesday this afternoon. It was anybody's game to the ninth, when the visitors made two two was a won Tuesday won Tuesday was a supportant of the ninth, when the visitors made two tuesday was a won Tu

was 1500. Score:
ducto
inches
in che
broks
in che
broks
Kennedy and McGuire.

Jumpires—Nash and Cunningham.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

BALTIMORE THREATENS UMPIRE

BUT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.-P.M.)

DETROIT, May M.—Today's game
ended in a rowdy! h exhibition on the
part of the Baltimore team, and as a
result Umpire Sheridan declared the
game forfeited to Detroit, 9 to 0. Donlin threw a hat at the umpire, and the
whole Baltimore team threatened him.
The attendance was 4500. Score:

Detroit, 5; hits 7; errors, 3.
Baltimore, 5; hits, 11; errors, 2.
Batteries—Skever and Buelow; Powell and Robinson.

CHICAGO. BOSTON

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M. CHICAGO, May 31.—Skopec was very wild today, and gave enough passes to have lost any game. Rain interrupted play for haif an hour in the sixth in-

and stopped the game after one Bostonian had been retired in the first salf of the eighth inning. The attend-ance was 1400. Score: Chicago, 10; hits, 10; errors, 8. Boston. 5; hits, 5; errors, 4. Batteries—Skopec and Sulitvan; Loomis and Schreik.

nnings. The attendance was

IVELY TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE AT OAKLAND.

GLENDENNING CUTS OUT PACE AND

Perous Knocked Down and Fauntleroy is Stunned-Dangerous Maid Better Than Spike at a Mile and One Hundred Yards-Montallade a Surprise

day. The surprise of the afternoon was the victory of Giendenning in the two-year-old event. In his last start he was beaten badly, but today he led most of the way, and won easily. Carlo, the favorite, got away poorly. Porus was knocked down in the event, but Fauntieroy was only stunned. Sum-

mary:
Six furiongs, selling: Irate, 107 (Bassinger,) 11 to 5, won; Alaria, 112 (Fauntleroy,) 4 to 1, second; Galene, 112 (Stuart,) 12 to 1, third; time 1:15

112 (Stuart.) 12 to 1, third; time 1:15 Yule, Twinkle Twink, Honor Bright, Sweet Voice, Aurifera, Enjoyment, Aurora B. and Tolly Tot also ran.

Four furlongs, selling: Parisade, 106 (Bassinger.) 7 to 5, won; Lady Carlo, 106 (Stuart.) 8 to 1, second; Flattered, 106 (Hear.) 20 to 1, third; time 0:48%, Quadra, Murcia, You You, Cathelio, Prestene, Alice Josephine and Isar also ran.

Prestene, Alice Josephine and Isar also ran.

Futurity course, selling: Gibraltar, 118 (Ruiz,) 9 to 5, won; Ria de Altar, 108 (Alexander,) 6 to 5, second; Rio Chico, 115 (Bassinger,) 15 to 1, third; time, 1:11½, Mike Rice, Homage, Master Cal, Elkarn and Devereaux also ran.

Seven furiongs, purse: Montaliade, 113 (Armstrong,) 8 to 1, won; Byron Rose, 100 (Prior,) 6 to 1, second; Grafter, 97 (Hoar,) 9 to 5, third; time 1:27.

True Blue also ran.

Five furiongs, selling: Glendenning, 107 (Webster,) 10 to 1, won; Carlo, 113 (Armstrong,) 11 to 5, second; Hainault, 108 (Hoar,) 9 to 1, third; time 1:61, Yellowstone, Tyranus, Tompion, Royalty, Porous and Quiet also ran.

One mile and a hundred yards: Dangerous Maid, 104 (Alexander,) 14 to 5, won; Spike, 104 (Stuart,) 13 to 5, second; Jim McCleevy, 111 (Bassinger,) 16 to 5, third; time 1:47½, Lena and Kickumbob also ran.

Horses at Toronto. TORONTO (Ont.) May 31.—Six fur-longs: Horsa won, Algle M. second, Rassellas third; time 1:13%. Five furlongs: Salior Gadmus won, Canesa second, Rathlight third; time

Five and a nair turiongs: Faraon won, Tyrba second, Souprepe third; time 1:12.

Mile and a sixteenth: Free Lance won, Silver Garter second, Highland Prince third; time 1:54.

Five and one-half furlongs: Scorpio won, Edinborough second, Lofter third; time 1:10s.

Hawthorne Card.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Mile: Conundrum won, Sculptress second, Form third; time 1:424.

Six furlongs, selling: Orimar won, Vulcain second, Jiminex third; time 1:134.

Five furlongs: The Esmond workers. Hawthorne Card.

1:13%.

Five furlongs: The Eamond won, Legal Maxim second, Hargis third; time 1:31%.

Free handicap, mile: Reseda won, Boney Boy second, Ohnet third; time 1:40.

Mile and twenty yards, selling: Blue Lick won, Laurente second, Lee King third; time 1:42%.

Seven furlongs, selling: Emma C. I. won. Uncle Tom second, Impromptu third; time 1:23%.

On Gravesend Track.

On Gravesend Track.

NEW YORK, May 31.—81x furlongs: Gold-Fox won, Mayor Gilroy second, Dr. Riddle third; time 1:122-5.

Mile and one-sixteenth: Sadie 8.

won The Rhymer second, Humboldt third; time 1:50.

Five furlongs: Francesco won, Nuggett second, Shandonfield third; time 1:02-5.

The May Stakes, about six furlongs, selling: The Regent won, Glenellie second, Col. Padden third; time 1:12-1-5.

Mile and one-eighth: First Whip won, Andronicus second, Alsike third; time 1:57.

Five furlongs: Sister Juliet won, Disadvantage second, Chirrup third; time 1:03.

Results at Newport.

Results at Newport.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Six and one-half furlongs: Napoleon Bonaparte won, Ida Penzance second, Laura's First third; time 1:22.

Five furlongs: Rose of Red won, Easter Boy second, Waninta third; time 1:224.

Six and one-half furlongs: Caloocan won, Baffled second, Brown Thrush third; time 1:22.

One mile: Locust Blossom won, Peter Duryea second, Charles Estes third; time 1:41%.

Four and one-half furlongs: Tambourine II won, Miss Gaines second, Baccle third; time 6:55%.

Six and one-half furlongs: Marion Lynch won, Dr. Fannle second, Julia Rose third; time 1:22. Results at Newport.

stakes of 25 sovereigns each; distance one and three-quarter miles. Mr. Ferris's Parquetry was second and W. C. Whitney's Klimarnock II (L. Reiff up) was third. Twelve horses ran, Rambling Katie was a rank outsider and won in hollow fashion by four lengths.

Dobbs Easy for Gans. BALTIMORE (Md.) May 31.—Joe Gans of Boston knocked out Bobby Dobbs of Minneapolis tonight in the seventh round of a bout scheduled for wenty rounds. The fight was all 3ans's way, and a blow in the stomach brought it to an end.

CLUBBED BY FOOTPADS AND BIG MONEY TAKEN.

MINING COMPANY'S PRESIDENT A VICTIM AT SEATTLE.

Clubbed Early This Morning on Street in the Business Part of Town, and Seventeen Thousand Dollars Taken From His Shirt.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SEATTLE (Wash.) May 31.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The most daring and brutal hold-up in the history of Seattle occurred this morning in the heart of the business district of Seattle, when George Mulligan, president of the Eagle City Mining and Exploration Company, was clubbed. pany, was clubbed and robbed of \$17,-

one in cash.

As he was walking along Main street between Occidental and First avenue, south, he was suddenly grabbed from an alleyway and pulled in, despite his vigorous resistance. Before a club was brought with terrific force against his head, he had time to see that he was in the hands of two men. The force of the blow on his temple stunned him for a moment, and when he recovered his senses, he found that one of the men was cutting away his shirt, under which he had fastened \$17,000 in cash.

cash.

He struggled hard, but one of the men grabbed him by the throat and held him in an almost death struggle while his shirt was ripped and slashed open and the money stolen. Half dazed and badly used up, Mulligan fell in the alley while the robbers ran up the alley and disappeared. The police were immediately notified, but they have done all in their power to keep the matter quiet.

have done all in their power to keep the matter quiet.

Mulligan, when seen at the Alaska Hotel this morning, admitted that the story was true. Mulligan came from Literal, Kan. There is little doubt that

CUPERSTITION IN THE

EVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

A New Section Established at the National Museum-Ailments Once Regarded as the Work of Malevolen Spirits-Voodoo of the Negro.

[Washington Times:] The twentieth persitions which has been carried upon the backs of preceding cycles. Hap-plly, however, the tendency has always been to drop part of the load on the chronological journey until each succhronological journey until each succeeding century enters upon its career with a lighter burden than the one which immediately preceded it. The pathway of time is thus strewn here and there, with superstitional derelicts which once moved the minds of our ancestors to a marvelous extent and which are now objects of delight to the antiquarian and of curiosity to the casual observer.

the antiquarian and of curiosity to the casual observer.

The development historically of the science of medicine, fom the enrices times to the present day, is a work which is engaging the attention and

enthusiasm of Dr. James M. Flint of this city. He has established a section in the National Museum under the head of Magic Medicine and has collected from various parts of the world a number of curious and interesting objects which were used, and in some instances, are still employed, as agents to prevent and combat disease.

A brief giance at the various stages of medical knowledge from the earliest times to the present will be interesting and best shown in the various theories of disease entertained by those of past eras. In the beginning man looked upon disease as a malevolent spirit assuming material form, either animal or plant, which attacked its victims with or without provocation. This was the primitive conception. When man first began to think and seek to learn the nature of the world about him, he personified everything. Stone, mountain, forest, water, sky and earth to him were endowed with a spirit and material form like himself. It was, therefore, but natural that his primitive mind should personify disease as a malevolent spirit. Another early conception was that disease was a spirit, not necessarily malevolent, acting at the suggestion of some human energy possessing supernaturely—were. Such is sorcery, witcheraft, conjury, etc., practiced by savage and half civilized peoples.

Another conception in vogue among semi-civilized people was that disease is caused by some angered spirit of the dead either of animals or plants. A morter onception in vogue among semi-civilized people was that disease is caused by some angered spirit of the dead either of animals or plants. A more modern view of the causation of disease flourished in Asia and Europe during the Middle Ages, and till has its votaries at the present day. This was that disease was regarded as due to the influence of plants and other heavenly boddle and is the foundation for the so-called science of astrology. This was the medical belief among the Arabians and was persistent in Europe, during the seventeeth century. Still another theory was en

spirits, or of the occuit powers of nature. Its application to the treatment of disease is magic medicine. The agents may be gods or demons, disembodied spirits of men, animals, plants or minera s, or may be occult influenc s residing in or exerted through certain natural objects. These agents or influences are brought into action by invocations, incantations, or ceremonials of various kinds. In so far as these magic arts promise physiological and remedial effects, which they undoubtedly sometimes do, they might be classified under the head of psychic medicine, the mental state groused by a form of belief in the efficacy causing modifications of physiological function and even tissue change. Magic medicine is especially characteristic of earlier stages of human development when all natural forces were personlified and disease and death were believed to be caused by malignant spirits.

all natural roces were personal and all adisease and death were believed to be caused by malignant spirits.

The Voodoo, Hoodoo, Obi or Obeah is a species of magic art or sorcery practiced by the African negroes and continued to some extent by their descendants in the West Indies and the United States. These are amulets or talismans and are usually bones, hair, teeth, feathers, bits of wood, etc. A common one is made up of chicken feathers, human hair, a drop of blood on a bit of rag, and a pine sliver. All are tied together and sewed in a piece of shirting. These hoodoo amulets were worn around the neck as preventive medicine, a cure-all or as a protection against some other hoodoo. It is a common form among the negroes of the South.

common form among the negroes of the South.

An extremely ingenious conception of a superstitious nature has relation to the form of objects as determining what parts of the human anatomy will be affected for good by these objects when administered as medicine. That is to say, if, for instance, a plant has a flower, a leaf, a root, or fruit which resembles in its form some part of the human anatomy, such plant part would be prescribed for all discasses affecting the anatomy which it resembled. This resemblance to the human anatomy was called by its devotees "signatures," Crossius, one of the earlier writers on this subject, says:

resembled. This resemblance to the human anatomy was called by its devotees "signatures." Crossius, one of the earlier writers on this subject, says:

"The virtues of vegetables are known by their signatures. What plant hath the signature of the parts of any animal, the same profiteth those parts it represents. Plants which resemble the form of the eye are salubrious and healing to the eye, as eyetight, marigold, supervivium, and starwort. Plants which have the resemblance to the head are cephalique; thus walnuts have the physiognomy of the whole brain, hence the nut, with spirits of wine applied to the head powerfully comforteth the brain. Herbs which in leaf or root bear the signature of the liver do much concur to a good digestion and concoction of blood and help the infirmities thereof, as the herb liverworth, trialty, agarick, figs, etc. Plants having the physiognomy of those maladies caused by these creatures whose signature they bear, as the herb dragon or Greater Serpentarian, against the stinging of bees. The herb Fleabone, having the signature of vermin, causeth fleas to avoid the room."

This idea in medicine was at one time not so very remote, taken seriously and practiced generally throughout a considerable portion of Europe.

Among the American Indians many odd and fanciful magic arts are followed religiously by their medicine men and beleived in by the members of the various tribes with childlike faith. The toothache is beleived to be caused by a worth which has wrapped itself around the base of the tooth. The medicine man invokes the Red Spider of the East, the Blue Spider of the North, the Black Spider of the South, calling upon them to let down red threads and draw up the intruder. After warming his hands the Indian doctor invokes the fire, meanwhile pressing his warm fingers against the aching tooth, or he blows upon the tooth from his mouth a decoction of yellow rooted grass. This invocation is a common practice among savages and barbarous people all over the world and is regarded as an esse

A BOUT HOMELESS INDIANS
AND THEIR NEED AND THEIR NEEDS.

schools on the reservations can show good results and are rapidly improving in buildings and management, indicating that better results may be had by improving the common school than by taking the pupils from their homes and herding them in large boarding schools. As evidence of the good influences of the common schools. I direct attention especially to the Rincon, Agua Callente, Saboba and Potrero, where cultivating the soil and home making has, through earnest teachers, made commendable progress.

I have noticed for several years the good results in this village, where instruction in agriculture and home making has been taught by example, thus doing much for the Indian who was so fortunate as to come under proper influence. I have been attracted to the garden school system, now so generally adopted in Germany, France, Sweden and other European countries; and having sought information from different sources, and learning the favorable results as reported where the system has been applied, I would recommend that in a general way its de-

Summer

A Big Stock At Popular Prices

BALBRIGGANS 50c, 75c. 85c, \$1.00 SUPER MERINO 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1. 25, \$2.50 SUPER CASHMERE 75c, \$1, \$1.25 to \$1.50 AMERICAN SILK

FINE JERSEY 50c, 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

\$1.00, \$1.25

Golf Shirts, Negligee Shirts At Factory Prices The Latest in Fancy

sirable features be engrafted upon our reservation schools, and that additional teachers and necessary appurtenances be supplied until our reservation schools become model garden schools, where the pupil living at home shall receive a good common-school education. In addition, I would teach boys and girls alike all the domestic arts which are needed in making and conducting a home; the use and care of domestic animals; the preparation and care of a kitchen garden, and general instruction in that class of farming which can be conducted in the vicinity where they must live. The garden school should be prepared to instruct the parents in agriculture, and assist them to secure needed seeds—not to give, but to direct and advise, for I think giving indiscriminately impoverishes the recipient. I would in some way induce competition and rivalry in the care of individual gardens, showing by example the value of each person's labor. A premium for the most successful efforts might be well, thus preparing the way for an agricultural fair, to take the place of the demoralising fiesta and Indian dance. This line of education would make their labor and influence of value to their white neighbors.

In addition to this line of teaching. I would introduce the cultivation of the basket willow, and the manufacture of such williow ware as this market demands. Having been familiar with tils industry for more than thirty years, I know it can be conducted by families with less capital than any other paying industry. The willow should be introduced and grown by the garden school; all pupils should be taught to grow and prepare the willows and to make the baskets. By little effort the older pupils would be induced to do so. Soon every family could be supplied with willows, and enabled to make baskets. They would immediately become valuable producers of an article which the country much needs. Every merchant would be

MATURE VIEWS OF A FORMER INDICATE OF THE PROPERTY OF A GENERALLY CONTRIBUTED TOTHETHERS.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TOTHETHERS.]

Since the Indians of Southern California are so far removed from savagusma as to live on their reservations in durable houses, clothing themselves in our costumes, sending their children to schools and being generally self-supporting, they cannot fairly be treated as some of the wilder tribes must be.

The fact that they are citizens of the United States by virtue of the "Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo," and acknowledged wards of the nation, implies certain obligations resting upon us as citizens.

It seems desirable that we examine carefully causes and results and possibly learn a better way whereby we can improve the condition of the sist on Indians of Southern California. Certainly their education should depend upon what they are likely to try to do, and upon their environment; and the people of Southern California carefully causes and results and possibly learn a better way whereby we can improve the condition of the sist on Indians of Southern California. Certainly their education should depend upon what they are likely to try to do, and upon their environment; and the people of Southern California carefully causes and results and possibly learn a better way whereby we can improve the condition of the sist on Indians of Southern California. Certainly their education should depend upon what they are likely to try to do, and upon their environment; and the people of Southern California contains the properties of willow wars are not encouraging, while the common schools on the reservations can show good results and are rapidly improving in buildings and management, indicating that better results may be had by improving the common schools of the common schools of decenting schools. As evidence of the good influences of the common schools, I direct attention especially to the Rincen, Agwa Caliente, of the proper south of the common schools of the common schools in direct attention especia

Munyon's Inhaler cures colds, coughs, catarrh, etc. It cures by medicates, glass and hard rubber, \$1 of or Twenty-sixth and Broadw

S. B. Catarrh Cure

S. B. Catarrh Cure

Jacoby Bros.

331-333-335 S. Broadway.

Tonight Ends Underwear The Men's Suit Sale.



Tonight at ten o'clock closes your chance to take advantage of our extraordinary Men's Suit offer. Genuine \$15,00 suits of this season's making in all the newest and most sashionable patterns of cheviot, worsted, cassimeres or plain blue serges for

Don't miss this opportunity to save

FANCY AMERICAN SILK 5000 Pairs of Shoes.

women from two of America's greatest abor makers. All regular \$2.50. \$3.50 and \$4.00 values on sale

\$1.62.

Eagleson & Co

Men single on double seles.

Men buil dog or plain toes:

Russia calf, tan or b'ack vici

Russia calf, tan or b'ack vici

Russia calf, tan or b'ack vici

plain or patent leather, button, lace or or patent

centress.

For The latest Cincinnati made shoes

Women in patent leather
with dull kid topa.
black vici kid or patent calf.
plain or fancy vesting topa kid
or patent tips, common sense.
Cuban or French heels, button

Every Pair Guaranteed.

Two Saturday Night Specials. Men's 50c Neckwear 25c.

Men's 15c Handkerchiefs 5c.

60 dozen Silk Scarfa, wide 200 dozen men's fancy border flowing end rumchundas in the newest patterna. All guarful size, soft finished and guaranteed 50c values. This guaranteed. Worth 15c. This evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock only, 25c.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Iraci, 1900.

J B Coughran and Blanche M Coughran to William Herbert Wise, lot \$, block 68, Alamites Beach, 2000.

Catharine Mary White and John A, Whitten to C E Coughran, lot \$, block R, Alamites Mary Coughran, lot \$, block R, Alamites Mary Coughran, lot \$, block R, Long Beach, 1900.

Harry Barndoliae and Margaret Barndol'ar to Effe L Riley, lots 13 and \$\$, block \$\$, Long Beach, 1900.

James Matilson Sutter and Mary E Sutter to Florence Fearl Burlingham, undivided one-half interest in part see I. 1 8 14, \$\$.

James Matilson Sutter and Mary E Sutter to Florence Fearl Burlingham, undivided one-half interest in part see I. 1 8 14, \$\$.

James A Johnston and Elsian S Johnston Frank M Massey, part see 2 1 8 \$, \$10.

James Bartholomev, lot 1 8 1, \$\$.

James Bartholomev, lot 1, \$\$.

Grotton W Osterhout and Della A Osterhout to Grace Bartholomew, lot \$\$, block 18, Garvans, \$10.

Ralph Hagan, Mamie B Hagan and H W Hagan to Catherine A King, lot \$, block A, Lake Shore tract, \$800.

William Dibbic, Ann. Mass McKey and James D McKay to Ranch Mary Mary Markey, and James D McKay to Ranch Mary McKay to Research Company's subdivision, \$1.

If Cilimers and Lou Gilmore to Gustavus Bagnard, part lot 2. Altadena, Man No 2.

Sarsh Luke and Elisha Luke to Fred E Pajmer, lot 14, Carter Grove tract, \$900.

Aulia E Corbett and J F Corbett to Maria Williams, lot 15, block 18, Long Bagnard, part lot 12, Altadena, Man No 2.

Sarsh Luke and Elisha Luke to Fred E Pajmer, lot 14, Carter Grove tract, \$900.

Aulia E Corbett and J F Corbett to Maria Williams, lot 14, Carter Grove tract, \$900.

Aulia E Mothart, Part lot 13, Kennedy tract, \$100.

Relamin F Field and May E Field to McLamin F Field and McLamin F Field and McLamin F Field

SPOORS SALAD FORKS DISHES FERN BOWLS TEA SETS JEWEL CASES

J. ABRAMSON. Jeweler and Silversmith.
113 South Spring Street.

Carl Potter, John and a Brock C. Covinapolicity of the Carles Albert Ducommun, Alfred Heart
Leon Ducommun, Bertha Claire Ducommun, John Constant Ducommun and Edmund Fredman Constant Ducommun and Edmund Fredpolicity of the Carles of Leonies Ducommun, John and Commercial streets; lots 2, 1 of Mahn and Coming Carles of Mahn and Carles of Mahn and Coming Carles of Mahn and Carles of Mahn and Carles of Carles of Mahn and Carles of Ca

RAILROAD I GOULD'S PL FOR E

SATURDAY J

Will Attach the to His Syste

Combines Centr Union Pacit

Conflicting Interests Northern Pacific Morgan's Boar

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE NEW YORK, May 31.-sepatch.) The Sun this mat a rumor which is credi formed railroad circle the general refor informed railroad circle
in the general refor
the southwestern and
nental railroad system,
progress, the Southern F
road proper will be attac
Gould system, leaving the
rific as a permanent part a
Pacific, which is control
Harriman syndicate.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MORGAN WILL SEL IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED NEW YORK, May 31.—'ing interests in the Nort Railroad, have reached amicable agreement upon of disagreement and their amication agreement and their tions to the property. The no announcement of the new pact, which ends to markable financial battle ord of Wall street, and not talls have been made publicable. ord of Wall street, and not tails have been made public afternoon the following went out on the ticker:
"It is officially annound understanding has been tween Northern Pacific an effic interests under which position of the Northern I will be left in the hands of gan, certain passes have gan, certain names ha-been suggested which w-be recognised as represent common interests. It is a complete and permanent result under the plan ade interests involved."

OFFICIALS NOT T BY THE NEW ASS

ROADS FOR PHILADS SENATE RUSHES BILL BENATE RUSHES BILL.
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED
HARRISBURG (Pa.) M
Senate today passed fine
amending the passenger ra
1889 to permit the constrpassenger railway in any
occupied at present, and
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viding for the erection of spread interest. Ten m their introduction they w favorably from the commit passed the first, second an ings without the less of time, all amendments be the first passed the first, second an ings without the less of time, all amendments be the first passed to be seen to be se

NEW YORK, May II.— Express says C. D. Ashle next meeting of the Wash directors, resign the pre Vice-President and Gene Thomas R. Ramsay will succeed him. The meetis for June 3, but has been a til June 20. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASS

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASS

NEW YORK, May 31.
meeting of the American
Sunday-school Association
borgian) began today at a
the New Jerusalem, Beprasident, Rev. J. S. Sau
delivered an address on
Eternal Sense of the Woafternoon session Miss Eof .Boston spoke on "S

Festivala."

GERMANS IN SAMOA. Rapid Progress in Road-chase of Largest America ings in the Kaiser's Isla

ings in the Kaiser's Isi
BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED
APIA (Samea) May 5.
Press Correspondence. W.
Prancisco May 1.] The
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induced to abdicate the
der to give the High

vantage of our n's Suit offer. of this season's west and most a of cheviot. or plain blue

ortunity to save

Shoes.

The latest Cincinnati made shoes in patent leather with dull kid tops. kid or patent calf. Sincy resting tops, kid tips, common sense.

Specials, cerchiefs 5c.

0:0:0:0:0:0:0



the highest skill of silver-

SALAD FORKS

BRAMSON,

in Metal Werks to Parific Sheet Coursell to Mirah # Cruswell, re-ne of parts of lots 5 and 4 block

RAILROAD RECORD GOULD'S PLAN FOR ESPEE.

SATURDAY JUNE 1, 1901.

Will Attach the Road to His System.

Combines Central and Union Pacific.

Conflicting Interests in the Northern Pacific Agree. Morgan's Board.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The Sun this morning says that a rumor which is credited in well-informed railroad circles is that in the general continuental railroad system, now in progress, the Southern Pacific Railroad proper will be attached to the Gould system, leaving the Central Pacific as a permanent part of the Union Pacific, which is controlled by the Harriman syndicate.

the Union syndicate.

The late C. P. Huntington made the Central Pacific a division of the Southern Pacific system, but inasmuch as the Central Pacific is the only direct outlet of the Union Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco, it is believed that a readjustment of relations will soon layer been effected.

Pethern page 1. The Late of Late o

MORGAN WILL SELECT BOARD. MORGAN WILL SELECT BOARD.

IPY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The conflicting interests in the Northern Pacific Railroad have reached a final and amleable agreement upon all matters of disagreement and their future relations to the property. There has been no announcement of the terms of the new pact, which ends the most remarkable financial battle in the record of Wall street, and none of the details have been made public. Late this afternoon the following statement went out on the ticker:

"It is officially announced that an understanding has been reached between Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests under which the composition of the Northern Pacific board will be left in the hands of J. P. Morgan, certain names having already been suggested which will especially be recognized as representative of the common interests. It is asserted that complete and permanent harmony will result under the plan adopted by all interests involved." IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.)

"It is officially announced that an understanding has been reached between Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests under which the composition of the Northern Pacific board will be left in the hands of J. P. Morgan, certain names having already been suggested which will especially be recognized as representative of the common interests. It is asserted that complete and permanent harmony will result under the pian adopted by all interests involved."

OFFICIALS NOT TALKING.

IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. NEW YORK, May 31.—Jacob H. Schiff declined to add anything to the official statement beyond confirming the truth of it. All James J. Hill would say was that a satisfactory settlement appeared to have been concluded.

One of the stories heard today after the announcement that peace had been declared was that at least two Northern Pacific board, and that equal representation would be given the latter road in the directory of the first-named road.

Declared the truth of the difficulty of obtaining laborers, advocated the adoption of legislation controlling the importation and deportation of Chinamen.

A cable message received yesterday by William Cramp & Sons, announces

ROADS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SENATE RUSHES BILL THROUGH. IBY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A M.]
HARRISBURG (Pa.) May 31.—The
Senate today passed finally the bill
amending the passenger railway act of
1889 to permit the construction of a HARRISBURG (Pa.) May 31.—The Senate today passenger railway act of 1850 to permit the construction of a passenger railway in any street not occupied at present, and the bill providing for the erection of elevated and underground railways. The extraordinary speed with which bills of such great importance have been rushed through the Senate has aroused widespread interest. Ten minutes after their introduction they were reported favorably from the committee and they passed the first, second and third readings without the loss of a moment's time, all amendments being rejected. The Senate broke all records for prompt action on legislation by passing the bills finally within less than forty-eight hours after they were introduced. They were called up ahead of other measures on the calendar at today's session of the Senate, and passed with, out debate by a vote of 22 to 8. By Wedneeday it is expected they will reach the third reading and be passed in the lower House.

The promoters of the bills say a corporation will be immediately organized in the lower House.

The promoters of the bills and be passed in the lower House.

The promoters of the bills and be passed in the lower House.

The promoters of the bills and be passed in the lower House.

The promoters of the bills and be passed in the lower House.

The promoters of the bills and be passed in the lower House.

The president and General Manager Thomas R. Ramsay will be mamed to directors, resign the presidency and Vice-President and General Manager Thomas R. Ramsay will be mamed to for June 8, but has been adjourned until June 8, but has been adjourned to the presi

GERMANS IN SAMOA

Rapid Progress in Road-building-Pur-

APIA (Samoa) May 8.—[Associated ress Correspondence. Wired from San ncisco May 31.) The German gov-nant has made rapid progress with roads commenced by the late gov-nant, but it has not been done al-ther with German maner. ernment has made rapid progress with the roads commenced by the late government, but it has not been done altogether with German money, for that government, upon the partition of the Islands, secured all the assets of the Malleton government, including some thousands of dollars of cash on hand. Malleton, is still in Fiji, and the Samboans are wanting him to come back, it is stated that he will not return until Great Britain, Germany and the promises made to him when he was induced to abdicate the throne in order to give the High Commission aclean field to work upon. He was to receive an annuity and an education.

Gov. B. F. Tilley has paid a visit to company.

the outlying siand of Manua, and had a most loyal welcome from King Tuimanua and his chiefs.

The German court of Apia has convicted two Samoans of the murder of a Chinaman. The principal, Pupu, was sentenced to be hanged and his accomplice to serve fifteen years of hard labor. Pupu suffered the penalty last week.

bor. Pupu suffered the penalty last week.

The balance of the lands held by a San Francisco firm in trust for the Polynesian Land Company has been sold to G. Kunst, a wealthy German, who also several years ago bought Vaillma, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, This transfer places in German hands the largest American interest in real estate in the islands under German conarol. It is the intention of the new proprietor to send to German for settlers to work the lands. Kunst has purchased two steamers from the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand for the American trade. The first is daily expected at Apia, and from thence she will proceed to Honolulu and San Francisco.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The London Daily Mail says that King Edward has decided to reduce his ecclesiastical establishment from thir-ty-six paid checking in the twelve. A telegram from Cuzho received at Lima, Peru, announces that the French explorers, Mr. Reveaux and Le Monier, have been assassinated by an Italian named Gianosie, in the Valley of Convencion, Gianone was afterward killed by Indians.

A dispatch from Valparaiso. Chile, says President Errazuriz has shown some slight improvement since Tuesday, but his condition is till very serious.

most cultured men in the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry, has accepted an invitation of the Theological faculty of Vanderbilt University to deliver a series of lectures in connection with the Cole lectureship, in the spring of next year.

the Cole lectureship, in the spring of next year.

La Union of Valparaiso publishes an article praising the impartial attitude of the United States relative to the Pan-American Congress in rejecting: the machinations of the enemies of Chile, who want to drag the Tacna-Arica question into the debates of the congress.

The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted the government's Canal Bill late last night.

The three house who were drowned

The three boys who were drowned while fishing from a boat in Rocky River Thursday were Ernest Jacoby, aged 18 years; Otto Michaels, aged 19 and George Behnicky, aged 18, all of Cleveland, O.

year-old daughter of Elijah Copeland, colored.

A heavy rain and hallstorm covered a wide area yesterday morning, and did great damage to all crops, especially to fruit, in the vicinity of Houston. Tex.

Cecil Rhodes, in a speech before the Chamber of Mines, at Buluwayo, Matabeleland, on the difficulty of obtaining laborers, advocated the adoption of legislation controlling the importation and deportation of Chinamen.

A cable message received yesterday by William Cramp & Sons, announces that the first payment for the cruiser contracted for by the government of Turkey has been paid by the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Until now there has been an element of doubt as to whether the cruiser would be built, but with the first payment the work will be carried forward.

sident, Rev. J. S. Saul of Chicago, livered an address on "Teaching the ernoon sense of the Word," At the ernoon session Miss Edna C. Silver, Boston spoke on "Sunday-school stivals."

RHANS IN SAMOA.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M., PIA (Samoa) May 8.—[Associated So Correspondence. Wired from San shcisso May 31.] The German gov. ment has made rapid progress with roads commenced by the late gov.

The Kranich & Bach Piano

is the highest type of the piano maker's art. We sell them at New York prices.

STEINWAY AGENT, Corner Second and Broadway.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS. NEW YORK, May 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] W. H. Stimson and wife are at the Waldorf; E. R. Brainerd is at the Manhattan; F. M. Pierce of San

BIBLE THIEF ACCUSED.

Public Library Officials Charge Prominent Citizen With Stealing.

Those who dally in mental analysis and find food for thought in the cerebral convolutions of the criminal brain, now have another problem to solve. This time the public library furnishes the subject, and the attendants will a tale unfold that would cause the oldest operator with the "jimmy" to go into

For a man has purloined from the library a Bible dic-

Is he a kleptomaniac? Is he a thief? If not, what manner of man is he? All kinds of goods and chattels have at one time and another fallen a prey to light-fingered gentry, but never before a Bible dic-

What makes the matter more interesting in the present instance is that the man is-or neiders himself to be-of high standing in the community. He wears a silk tile fairly himmering with gentility. The goatee and the mustach ios are done up in brown curl papers every night that there may be nothing lacking in these hirsute embellishments.

Furthermore, the person in mestion is at the head of an organization of some standing in Los Angeles. These are the sidelights upon this most interesting case.

About two weeks ago the librarian missed a Bible dictionary in three volumes from the shelves in the reference department. No one knew what had become of them or All the attendants were admonished to keep a sharp lookout, as they might be re-

Sure enough, one volume did appear a little later, and it was noted that the subject of this sketch was on hand that same afternoon for the first time in some days. Miss Anna Beckley, head of the reference department, decided to keep a sharp watch on this man when next he should appear.

Last Wednesday evening he came, and with him another volume of the biblical diction. ary. He was seen to slip it from beneath the ample folds of his overcoat and endeavor to place it unobserved upon the library shelves.

Then the hurricane broke. Miss Beckley froze him on the spot, and Miss Mary Jones, the brarian added more frigidity to the iciness of the air. Some men might have become petrified, but the subject in question had an abnormal amount of nerve.

"I took this volume out on my own responsibility," he said, haughtily.

When questioned concerning the whereabouts of the other volume, he of the silk tile and the flowing overcoat denied all knowledge of it. After assuring him that the matter would be reported to the library board the man

Ruffled The Groadway Department Story
5c Yd. Of Course You'll Be Here Today

GEO. J. BIRKEL,

12%c Sleeveless Vests Sc. Ladies' Swiss ribbed, cotton taped neck and arms, in eeru or white.

advantage of the Final Cut in Prices.

. 20c Sleeveless Vests 121/c. Ladies' sleeveless vests, well worth 30c, in white or paie shades of blue or pink, some with fancy colored edges, taped neek and

35c Ladies' Lisie Vests 22\(\)c.
Low neck, aleeveless or with half aleeve,
allk taped neck; special today, 22\(\)c.
Ladies' Union Suits 19c. Ladies' cotton union suits, low neck, sleeve-less, knee length, taped neck and arms; special good value at 35c; today 19c. All silk, pleot edge, baby ribbon, every shade in the lot, usually is per yard; on sale today at half price, Me yard, or 20c speed.

Each Department Manager cutting prices-one trying to outdo the other. Our large cash prizes make them hus

Saturdays always end a busy day. If you like to have plenty of room and first choice, be here early and take

Taffeta Ribbon 3%c yd. All silk moire and taffeta ribbon, from % to lig inches wide, almost every color in the lot, sold regularly at6%c; on sale today 3%c.

An Extraordinary Suit Sale Saturday

As a Windup for the Busy Week.

Elegant Man-tailored Suits—In tans, castors and blacks. Silk lined jackets, nicely trimmed and stitched, nine gore skirt, four yards round, flaring flounce. The value of each suit is \$40.00, and we have only a limited number, so come early.

Fancy Ribbon 1214c yd. All silk ribbons in plaids, checks, stripes and fancy weaves, in all shades and widths, sold regularly for 19e, today 18½e; you know this is the last day of the week; that's why we cut the prices so. \$10.00 flen's Suits \$5.00. The greatest suit offer ever made; any worth up to \$10.00, today only \$5.00. Men's Gloves 25c. or driving or dress, made from good qual-ylambskin, patent snap fasteners, fancy litched book; varioty of shades; worth le; special today, per pair, 25c.

Lead Pencils 8c Per Dozen. Well worth lie a dozen, but we want a grand final for this busy week, so today, per doz-on, 8c.

10c Men's Socks 3 %c.
Extra heavy Rockford socks, absolutely seamless, in blue, brown, and, gray mixed; per pair 3 %c.

Hawaiian Hats 25c.

Wide brima a perfect beach hat, special for Saturday only, 26c.

Soc Ladies' Sallors 17c.

Milan braid sallors, in black or while; early a few left and they'll go quick as 17c each.

Ladies' Gaussitet Gloves 49c.

Heavy lambakin, half pique, enc-cleap; just the bling for driving or eyellag.

52 Walking Hats 99c.

Walking hats in all styles and shapest for Saturday only; 810 values, 80c.

6%c Men's Socks 3%c.

Men's work socks, made of good, heavy mired yaras, no seama, large sizes; special for Saturday only, 85c.

\$2.00 Shoes 98c. Of course you've heard about this 98c sale,

and tomorrow will be your last chance—so come—bring the whole family. Shoes for all, 98c a pair.

Ladles' Tan Shoes-Lace or button, kld or vesting toppings, new cuts, stock tips, flexible soles. Saturday 98c.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords—Chocolate kid, band furned soles, silk vesting tops or plain kid, coin toes, variety of styles and cuts. Saturday 98c. Misses' Strap Sandals-Pretty bow and buckle ornaments. Very dressy. Saturday 98c. Ladles' Canvas Oxfords—Coin toes and tips Turned soles, opera heels. Saturday 98c.

Boys' Shoes—Genuine calfskin shoes, made in lace. Coin toes, very durable. Satur-

Pien's Work Shoes—Made of calf-skin; in lace or congress, extra tap soles. Will wear like iron. Saturday 98c.

come early.
Saturday\$25.00 The Broadway Department Store-Fourth and Broadway-Come See the Crowds.

LITTLE GIRL KIDNAPED.

Stolen from School by Her Mother.

Abductors Get Away to Sierra Madre.

Bold Action of Mrs. Murphy, Who Steals the Child She Deserted

One of the boldest cases of kidnaping known in local police circles occurred yesterday afternoon just before 1 o'clock. A notorious woman, who was formerly the wife of William H. Musphy, a laborer residing at the Santa, Rosa House, corner Fourth and Santa, Rosa House, corner results and the rime pears of the woman was accompanied by an unknown man, and after being closely pursued to the Arcade Depot, the kidnapers reëntered the hack and drove rapidly northward, finally being heard.

unknown man, and after being closely pursued to the Arcade Depot, the kidnapers resistered the hack and drove rapidly northward, finally being heard of at Sierra Madre, whither officers were dispatched last night.

Murphy is a working man who has resided in this city for a number of years. Six years ago, while living at the Santa Rosa House, his wife deserted him and their three-year-old daughter. He learned that she was in Arisona going from one mining camp to another, and living at times in houses of ill-repute. Yet so strong was his desire to have her return that he went to Arisona and tried to persuade her, but she would not come. He declares that on several occasions he was shot at by unknown parties who desired to impress upon him the Arisona idea of domestic ethes.

Murphy finally returned here to his baby daughter, Viola, and placed the child in school on the East Side. The unnatural mother got a divorce in Arisona by having the summons sent to San Bernardino for service, where she knew Murphy did not live.

Murphy recently took his daughter, Murphy recently took his daughter, About 1:40 eclocky yesterday afternoon a cab drove up to the Boyd-street entrance and a large wonan got out. While the hack waited by the curb she went in and asked to see Viola Murphy, telling the teacher she wide with the woman, who half-coased, haif-pulled her to the hack, and forced her inside. The driver then whipped up his horses toward the Arcade.

Two of the lady teachers, thinking something was wrong, gave chase and caught up with the kidnapers at the Arcade, where they were evidently waiting or of the lady teachers, thinking something was wrong, gave chase and caught up with the kidnapers at the Arcade, where they were evidently waiting or of the lady the contract of the locumous proposed to the police, but not the country.

As soon as Murphy heard of the kidnaping he reported to the police, but not keep and the was and and the was and asked to be allowed to finish his letters with the country.

As soon as Murphy heard o

menced.
About 9 o'clock last night the hack driver returned with his hack empty.
His name is F. M. Roe. He says he took the party to the hote? in Sierra Madre.



Pain Leaves Its Mark.

Pale faces and haggard eyes tell of female suffering. They tell of weak blood and shattered nerves, sleepless nights and drowsy days. There are a million women in America suffering as Mrs. Reith suffered. They have beadaches, palns in the stomach, in the legs, arms and back, are dull and drowsy by day, nervous and sleepless by night, if you have these symptoms you have "female troubles". Wine of Cardul has completely cured hundreds of thousands of such cases. It stops the pain and insures, perfect health. Do you realize what a joy perfect health would be?

in invigorating the organs of womanhood, fits a woman for every duty of life. Try it! All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles. Thedford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, performs the important function of regulating the stomach and bowels. This has much to do with a cure.

It is with pleasure I with you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very lov. By friend thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so myvell. I had used so many kinds of medicine without getting. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Who of Cardul and Thethree's Black-Drught and in a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in veright. I am enjoying better health than I have in your.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Lodies' Advicery beneathers," The Chattanoons Modicine Company, Chattanoons, Tun.

the library board the man with an abnormal fondness for Bible dictionaries was allowed to depart.

"It is my opinion that he has" the other volume," said the librarian yesterday. "I believe that a man who will steal will also lie."

Second Composition Composition of the more in serial by andrew carnegie. The ground of the other volume, and the librarian yesterday. "I believe that a man who will steal will also lie."

JOSE DE OLIVARES has written for The slice of the coming sunday the story of a thrilling trip on Mazileo's largest in o such title is discoverable.



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goods from eastern points to California, and
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in carload lots, and are thus enabled to
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methods and we are convinced that you
will be satisfied. We will remove to 68
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STORAGE CO., drauge, storage, packin
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reliable help and the set control beconvinced that we are all that we advertise
We will remove to our new office June 1. 48

BROADWAY. Tel. John 1721.

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OFFICE.

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J. Murphy, Phillips Block Annex,
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Atty. for plaintiffs.

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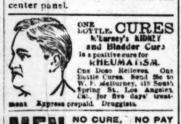


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Preet Prest Diseases of Men. All who call upon or address Dr. Abbo before June is: will be treated free until cured and charge only a small fee to cover the actual cost of the medicines used.

This offer applies to diseases peculiar to men only. Decemp prevents the enumeration of this class of diseases in the public press. If you have been unsuccessfully treated or buncoed by so-called specialists who treat men only, then try a physician who has massered the entire field of medicine, and it will prove to you that a dootor has to know every disease to treat any one class with success.

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TENTS AND AWNINGS. H. MASTERS, 136 South flain St. Gasoline Stoves. Largest line of gasoline H. GUYOT, 414 S. Spring.

THE OIL FIELDS CANTA FE MACHINE SHOPS FOR OLINDA

OIL SHIPPING FACILITIES TO BE IMPROVED. Senoma County Has a Prospect Oil

Duster in Texas Field.

Field-Strike Made at Puget Sound Producers Watching Beaumont Market

bid.

For other securities the bids and offers were: Broadway Bank, \$125 bid; Citizens', \$130 bid; Farmers' and Merchants', \$1300 asked; Los Angeles National, \$1700 asked; Merchants' National, \$120 bid; Central, \$127 bid; Columbia Savings, \$55 bid; State Bank and Trust, \$94 bid, \$98 asked; Title Insurance and Trust, \$100 bid; Edison Electric, \$62.50 bid.

The mining stocks called were: Butte The mining stocks called were: Butte Lode, 25 cents bid; Bisbee West, 15 cents asked; Arizona Giant, 1514 cents bid.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET morning session of the Oil Exchange

CALIFORNIA PEOPLE SUE.

H. GUYOT, 414 S. Spring.

GAS GOING DOWN.

Reduction Announced to Take Effect
July 1—Showing for the Past Twelve
Years.

The price of gas delivered to Lbs Angeles consumers is to be lowered to \$1.25 per 1000 feet. The reduction will take effect July 1.

Previous to December 1, 1889 the

18.25 per 1000 feet. The reduction will take effect July 1.

The Kelly has drawn the rotary pipe and is preparing to ball tomorrow morning. The company measured the since then is considered a creditable showing, considering that the company measured the showing, considering that the company measured the statement of reductions is as follows: December 1, 1889, to \$2.25; March 1, 1890, to \$2; July 1, 1895, to \$1.50; July 1, 1896, to \$1.50; July 1, 1890, to \$1.60; July 1, 1900, to \$1.60; July 2, 1900, to \$1.60; July 3, 1900, to \$1.60; July 4, 1900, to \$1.60; July 4,

the appointment of a receiver for all the six producing oil wells on the John A. Veatch league of land, and for the land. Mrs. Snow has filed suit in the State courts for title to the land, and asks for a receiver on the grounds that she has not means for ascertaining how much oil may be taken from the land pending the termination of the title suit. Nearly every known oil man in this field is named as defendant. week, when the case will probably be tried. The Federal Court convenes here nex

OIL AT PUGET SOUND. A STRIKE NEAR OLYMPIA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
TACOMA (Wash.) May 31.—[Exclu

The East Whittier Oil Company has made nearly 1100 feet of hole on well No. 2.

The Whittier Oil and Development Company has succeeded in crowding the lost bit to one side of the hole and has begun putting in a string of casing. The hole is over 1000 feet deep.

The North Whittier Oil Company has begun spudding on well No. 2.

The New England Oil Company, on section 30, has made between 900 and 1000 feet on well No. 2.

The Producers' Oil Company is down nearly 900 feet with three strings of casing in the hole.

The Baldwin and Bouchard well on the north slope of the footnate, is usen over 600 feet, with slight indications of oil.

the lost bit to one side of the hole and has begun putting in a string of casins. The hole is over 1000 feet deep. The North Whittier Oil Company has begun spudding on well No. 2.

The New England Oil Company, on section 30, has made between 300 and 1000 feet on well No. 2.

The Producers' Oil Company is down enerly 300 feet with three strings of casing in the hole.

The Baldwin and Bouchard well on the north slope of the footname, is used to the slope of the footname, is used to the north slope of the footname, is used to the footname, is

RAILROAD RECORD

WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY AND

Angeles This Evening or Tomorrow Preparing to Transport Militiamen t

Bedend-Strike Bakes at Part Properties Water Strike Dustre in Trease Field.

It is reported that the Basts P. Harrison Compared with an adversary of my an animal processory of my animal processory o

HONORS TO OLD GLORY.

Two Handsome Flags Unfurled at the Los Angeles High School Yesterday, with Patriotic Ceremonies.

STEPHEN CRANE has contributed for The Times Magazine the coming Sunday a high y entertaining story entitled "The Squire's Mad-

WELLS, BLOCK UP S. THIRD sound at her residence from 10 to washing ton or Uni-

CATIONAL-CHOOL DAY AND NIGHT, PRE-

of the fr underi 35

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

ALBERT MCFARLAND

The Tos tractes Times

NEWS SERVICE:-Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the glob

TERMS.—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or 89.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, 87.50 a year; Sunday, 83.50; Magazine only, 83.50; Weekly, 81.50. SWORN CIRCULATION:—Daily net average for 18%, 18,001; for 1897, 19,288; for 1898, 86,181; for 1899, 25,731; for 1900, 98,738. TELEPHONES:-Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor, Press 1; City Editor and local news room, Press 2.

AGENTS:-Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, Nos. 81-82 Tribune Building, New York; al Washington street, Chicago. Washington Barean, 46 Post Building.

SANDAGO SUBURB.

that the Santa Fé Company contem-

plates abandoning its passenger sta

to another outbreak of discussion

with great acclamations when it first

built into San Diego, just as the South-

ern Pacific was acclaimed—and sub-

dired-when it came to Los Angeles

Within a few years we were looking

and praying for a competing railroad,

and the San Diegans have been doing

the same thing for a dozen years past

National City is an ambitious little

town, with a large name, on the lower

and boomed by the Kimball brothers

long before the Santa Fé was thought

was expected at one time to become

good round sum for its land, and built

terminus only in name, much as Re-

dondo Beach may be regarded as the terminus of the Santa Fé in this sec-

tion. It is now a typical "busted-boom

town," with empty bank buildings and

to the Yuma country would be worth more than half a dozen paper rail-

roads. "If this be treason," then let

suppose that the end of the troubles in

that country is in sight. What will

happen after the withdrawal of the

are best capable of voicing an opinion

are already signs of further riots and

insurrections as soon as the foreign

troops shall have withdrawn. This

would necessarily be followed by

further intervention, and probably by

a permanent occupation and a parti-

tion of the empire among the Eu-

troubles to a further extent than is ab-

outbreaks should take place, imperil-

ty of the lives and property of for-

of the troops. The central government

is as powerless to suppress disasters as

rection. On top of all this is lack of

The "white man's burden" in the

country of the yellow man promises to

the Onion make the most of it.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

ambitions unrealized.

Offices: Times Building, First and Breadway.

red at the Los Augeles Posteffice for transmission as mall matter of the second class

cial Fiesta Edition of The Times: cla copts	same time growing strong and well. This is rather rough on those in such occupations who have not come here for their health, but it is of distinct advantage to the general consuming public, who are thus able to get their
All namers will if desired he	beans, and lunches, and lawsuits, and sermons cheaper than they would un- der ordinary circumstances.

GROWING PASTER THAN EVER. The following comparison of the average daily circulation of The Times for May, 1900, with the average for the month of May just past, is interesting evidence that the population of Los Angeles and the Southwest is increasand that The Times is keeping up with the procession. The figures given

The net circulation of The Times, al unsold copies and exchanges being deducted, will be published as soon as the exact figures can be obtained:

rinted for May, 1900, and for May

WHAT THE DIRECTORY SHOWS. The Los Angeles City Directory for 1901 has made its appearance. A empiled directory serves as stepping stone along the road of a agreed to make its terminus and build city's progress, and contains much of its shops there. The company paid a terest to those who can read becity directory as a mere collection of names. It is—or should be—much more than this. With a city directory, copy of a daily paper, and a few ph ographs, an intelligent person at a distance can obtain almost as good an rance of a city as he could through bersonal visit. Iany suppose that a city directory is

which interests those exdvely who live in the place where It is published. This is not so. a considerable demand for directories of the principal cities in libra-ries, by commercial agencies, and among those indefatigable compilers of second-class mail ad-class mail matter who bur den you with applications to purchase ap jewelry, or patent medicines, or

While the Los Angeles directory for 1801 cannot, of course, begin to comation, the postoffice directory of It includes within its covers a large nt of useful information, in addito the mechanical work, it is only necessary to state that the printing and binding were done in The Times-

The directory is valuable as a censu of the city population. In 1897 at ectual count was made by the directors spany, and another will be made pext year. Estimating a minimum o 14 to each name, the count this year gives \$7.265 names. After making all allowances for firm names, repetitions, and so forth, there remain about 50.00 individual references, which gives about 112,500 an the present population of Los Angeles. Among other things there are 578 Smiths, 361 Browns and

The following statistics, compiled by The Times from the directory, show the number of representatives of fifteen leading professions and businesses in Los Angeles; also the relation they ear to the number of families in the olty, reckoning the population at the servative figure of 110,000, with five persons to each family:

men bernenn co cuen	amagaasy.		ituienas caoma tako piace, imperii
	Fai	milles in	g the lives and property of foreign-
Decupation.	Number. to	each, et	e, it would be impossible for this
Grocers	432	51 cc	ountry to hold entirely aloof.
Physicians			The position of the foreign powers
Real-estate agents	360		China is something like that of the
Attorneys		~ 44 11	
Oil Co.'s, oil land, etc	284		an who is fighting a bear, and would
Retail liquor dealers			ke to let go, yet cannot see his way
Restaurants		124 to	do so. A dispatch from Peking
Barbers		139 st	ates that the Emperor, in reply to a
Precsmakers		139 m	emorial addressed to him by high
Music teachers			hinese officers, has forbidden them to
Churches			ake such a request again until all the
Meat markets			
Dentists			reign troops have left Peking. Mean-
Book and job printers		920	me, no satisfactory arrangements
Druggists			we been made to guarantee the se-
From this it will	be seen that	t Los ct	rity of the lives and property of for-

Angeles is fairly well provided with eigners in China, after the withdrawal most of the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. Especially is this it was at the time of the recent insurtrue of the real-estate agents, oil companies and churches. The fact is, as The Times has previously stated, that agreement among the powers as to the owing to the climatic and other attractions of this city, it is a Mecca for invalids and semi-invalids, many of in which it should be collected. whom are glad to eke out the cost of their board and lodging by running be a heavy one. To handle a country that contains fully one-fourth of the grocery, or real-estate office, or by dohuman race is a problem that may seing a little doctoring, or "lawyering." or preaching, or clerking, on the eide, at reduced rates, while they are at the verely tax the powers of civilization.

nations are wise, they will not squabble over minor conditions in the face of this common danger. AW AND LIBERTY

Charles Ferguson is a preacher residing in Tucson, Ariz, who has recently acquired some degree of notoriety, if not fame, as the author of a book entitled "The Religion of Democ racy." A few weeks ago he attempted, with questionable success, to add to his renown by entering into a public debate in this city, during the visit of the President, on "Democracy versus Socialism" his antagonist of the rostrum being none other than that eminent apostle of aristocratic socialism, the bashful and retiring H. G. Wilshire, of billboard fame. A flaring poster, announcing the event, stated that a seat had been reserved for President McKinley, but for some unac countable reason that has not been g strong and well. made public, the President failed to atigh on those in such tend. What he missed by not being present he may never know-or anybut it is of distinct one else.

Here is a sample paragraph from us able to get their ferred to:

"Today the world is in bondage to the Law. Tomorrow we hope the gospel of Liberty shall again be everywhere proclaimed. It will be proclaimed. It will be shouted from the housetops and sung in the streets, and it will be nec-A Advices from San Diego state that National City is alarmed over a report essary to go into a closet and stop one's ears if one would not hear it. We are at the lowest ebb; the tide will surely turn; then the free, swinging tion in that city, and the removal of seas will come rushing in, and the king and his courtiers, the doctors and law-yers, will have to gather up their its shops to San Diego. This has led egard to securing a competing line of kirts and run.

railroad. The Santa Fé was hailed Commenting upon this statement, an eastern contemporary pertinently re-

"The writer who assumes that law and liberty are antagonistic, or that liberty could exist without law, is certainly depraved enough to assert that we are at the lowest ebb.' Mr. Ferguon should have dated his book in seventeenth century, or else dedic it to the anarchists, who alone can appreciate and enjoy such sentiments. Angeles and Mr. Ferguson of Tucson are "two of a kind." They might of as a California line of railroad. It safely agree to disagree and the would be none the worse.

the geat metropolis of San Diego Bay, especially after the Santa Fé bad 00+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

THE PLAYHOUSES.

LOS ANGELES THEATER. Mai LOS ANGELES THEATER. Manager Wyatt desires the fact to be distinctly understood that the production now current at the Los Angeles Theater "is not one of his plays." Manager Wyatt is of a modest, retiring nature, or he would not feel that way.

It was a good-natured audience which witnessed the production of

stores, and a general air of decayed The good people of San Diego will doubtiess consider it presumptuous for a Los Angeles paper to offer them any advice, and may possibly see in it another jealous attempt to detract from the greatness of their metropolis, but really, if they would only devote a little more time to the development of the vast horticultural and mineral resources of their great back country, where even the forbidding Colorado Desert is now being made to blossom, they would soon find that railroads and steamship lines would be knocking at their door. A good wagon road to the Yuma country would be worth more than half a dozen paper rail-

obvious to the wayfaring man, though a fool.

The wayfaring man, though a fool.

Punch's advice to persons about to be married was "Don't." That advice is applicable to the existing dilemma. Mr. Rosenbaum's reputation is so securely established by the present venture that he cannot possibly add to or subtract from it by anything of which he may be guilty in the future. The manner in which Menager Rosenbaum's select company of pl.y-ers tottered on and off the stage was ers tottered on and off the stage was in itself unique, and this teature, alone, was worth the price of admission.

Edith Edmuncs is nominally the "star" of the aggregation. But, in reality, old man Rosenbaum is the whole constellation. He ought to have played the part of the hero, Odd.

Down in Anaheim the audience was so frank as to intimate that Odd had cancer of the stomach. Up to the present writing the preponderance of evidence seems to favor that conclusion.

ion.

It would be invidious to mention the individual excellences of the cast—if

individual excellences of the cast—it such a thing were possible. It may be said without prejudice, however, that the part enacted by Guy Barham was second in prominence only to the star role.

It may further be said of Edith Edmunds that she occasionally showed a sleam of intelligence. Perhaps in a different role, she might give evidence of dramatic ability. If she possesses ability of this kind it will never be suspected so long as she continues to devote her nerve force and muscular strength to chewing the rag over an ordide watch worth less than 30 cents. It would be cruel to discuss in detail the treatment of the various roles by Rosenbaum's coterie of selected players. The only wonder is as to where and how Rosenbaum found them. ropean powers. The United States has assumed a reasonable, moderate and practical position in connection with this Chinese muddle, which has excited the admiration and gratitude of the Chinese themselves, while even the European powers, which are more or less jealous of the United States, have been forced to admit that our attitude is dignified and commendable. While the United States has resolutely refused to be mixed up with the Chinese

them.

The play is scheduled for a matinée this afternoon and a final performance tonight. solutely necessary, yet, in case further

MEXICAN CENTRAL ROBBERY.

Cashier Martinez Disappears and Leaves a Ten-thousand-dollar Shortage-Authorities Suspect Foul Play.

EL PASO, May 31.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) News of a mysterious robbery at the Mexican Central Railroad freight offices at Torreon, Mex., reached here today. L. G. Martinez, cashier in the Torreon office, disappeared a few days ago, and his safe is \$10,000 short. The mystry of the case was that \$10,500 still remained in the safe, and the authorities suspected foul play. They refused to issue papers for the arrest of Martines for several days, as he had been known as homest. Search is being made for him. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

him.

Public opinion is that robbers took the money and carried Martinez to the mountains with them. This case makes over \$50,000 the company has lost in Northern Mexico through absconding

The four starving men who have been The four starving men who have been practically abandoned on Navassa Island in the West Indies since September last, wil the brought to New York on the steamship Alphi, which is due here on June 12. The Alphi left here for Cape Haytlen on May 18 and was due to stop for the men on her outward-bound trip, and it is expected that ty this time they are off the island. They are James A. Woodward. William A. Humphrey, John Hill and John A. Bell, all of Baltimore.

THE OPTIMIST'S VIEW.

The Baltimore American devotes a half-column editorial to "The Czar's Finnish Problem." There are men in Russia who devote a lifetime to problem of the Czar's finish. The

The rumor that the hen-pecked hus course in "physical culture," ought not to be taken seriously. Besides, Jeff-ries ought to know better than to ad-vise others to fight against too heavy odds.

Oh, these fighters! Now that Terry Oh, these fighters! Now that Terry McGovern played cat and mouse with Herrera, the ten thousand sports are yelling "fake." Probably, had Terry closed the Mexican's optics or left him minus a rolar plexus, the fight would have gone down to history as a "howling success." The howling, of course, is done by the sports. Some people are so generous in calling for a licking according to Marquis of Somebody's rules that it is a pity they can't be given it at any old rule. A Boston Chinaman was fined \$50 for

A Boston Chinaman was fined \$59 for swearing in public. Those in sympathy with the Chinaman, who is Bostonian enough to use choice English, might advise him to use his native tongue on future occasions. He need not carry emulation too far. As a joke, it is too old even for Boston.

tics and more to the discussion of sin. The Episcopal church has made

Those who suggest that the British nose who suggest that the British conquer the Boers by kindness have never tried to milk a cow that had other views on the subject. In this particular case the cream of kindness had become sour before the milk of gentleness was offered.

The decision of our government to tax wax angels is odd, considering that the only "angels" now seen in the country are the old fools who get their wings solled by giddy butterflies. This discrimination is waxing rather hot. By all means let's have some an-

"The American society girl is parasite," so says a Chicago professor. If it be true, it will explain why so many of them dote on French and German noblemen. Certain parasites always land on putrid matter.

century." Quite consistent. If China-men won't make a profound study of miracles, who will? It will take an extra-sized one to get China through the twentieth century by the skin of the dragon's teeth. The census shows more people for

The Shamrock was certainly not

sham wreck, but it would not be kin to say that King Edward was the hoo doo. On the other hand, we think that for lack of another, he would do. His Majesty's narrow escape show

at West Point some highly-enthusias waste rond. However it might be, the expelled men need not worry. They can still join a football team, where their efforts in the hazing line would be better appreciated.

A man and a woman were arrested

Germany boasts of a statesm

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland ays he likes his job. Considering that he does not rule Los Angeles Johnson must be a very cheerful man. But maybe he's stuck on his job by his "single tacks" theories?

He passed through haunted Main,
but couldn't see a poker game.
He is no cop in garments plain—
He's merely blind—it's just the same.
N. M. BABAD.

POLICE CHIEFS END LABORS.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Maj. Joseph Sylvester of Washington, D. C., was selected president of the National As-sociation of Police Chiefs foday by a vote of 51 to 49. Deputy Police Com-missioner William Devery of New York was selected vice-president by acclamation. Harvey O. Case was reacclamation. Harvey of Case was relected secretary and treasurer. Those chosen on the board of directors are Chief J. J. Donahue of Omaha and Benjamin Howard of Richmond, Va. The association voted to meet next year in Louisville, Ky. This closed the business of the convention.

A Phoenix, Ariz., special says Thomas Sharkey, a tramp, was killed by a railway train near Yuma.

00+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 A RMY AND NAVY MEN.

00+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Placerville may hold a farmers' in-

The proposed erection of an icehouse and cold-storage plant interests Bak-ersfield business men.

Marysville will have a three days' elebration of the Fourth, with a Chi-

nese feature in connection.

The Supervisors of Kings county have passed an ordinance fixing the license for prise fights at \$1000.

or a sewer system.

Capt. S. F. Dutton, U.S.A., was a recent arrival at Fort Monroe, Va., and has taken charge of the subsistence department at that post.

Lieut. R. P. Williams, U.S.M.C., lecently on duty at the navy yar!, League Island, Pa., has changed station to the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Bishop Leonard advises sensational reachers to pay less attention to poli-

canon which forbids a man to wed his mother-in-law. Great Scott! Have we

come to that? Are our insanity laws so lax?

A Chinaman got the highest hon tion on "The Miracles of the Twentieth

Scotland than Ireland. But you must remember that just now Carnegie and his millions are in bonnie Scotland. This would draw Scotchmen home from all over England, and, besides, make most of them see double.

license for prize fights at \$1000.

The Visalia Board of Trade has petitioned the Postoffice Department for a free-delivery system for that city.

A Fresno paper has offered a mountain trip to the best speliers of the High School and grammar grades.

The forest rangers in Santa Barbara county are still engaged in trail cutting and repairing. The patrol season will begin soon.

shuffle a king out of the deck, as if he were a plain knave. Plainly, a breezy deal in which the spades were barely prevented from breaking hearts.

Since the expulsion of unruly cade tic "law-and-order" sticklers call it Best Point, while the poor cadeta themselves are inclined to spell it Waste Pond. However it might be, the

in Chicago for stealing a balloon "Elopement to Mars" was not their excuse. It is remarkable how morbid people are getting in their tastes. Pretty soon one will not be eafs to go to bed with a nightmare without hitch-ing it up to the bedpost.

Italy has kept away during th reaking up of China, but she jumped n with both feet at the first intima-

"Suppers I have missed" might make good reading for Richard Mans But "Supers I have missed" neid. But "supers I nave missed would be more truthful; also more painful just now. The super knows his part to perfection, only his "speak-ing" of the king is too realistic to suit Mansfield.

my home in Los Angeles on the 10th of April, and have been in South Caro-lina since the 1st Inst., visiting my hundreds of friends and relatives, of an acquaintance of fifty years' standwhose Christian name is Mum. He is not the Kaiser's secretary, however. The latter's speeches are still making

Transcript, "are unions in which neither of the parties knows his own

party, which is holding the State back.

Senator McLaurin is a patriot and a statesman, and is doing a great work in his efforts to overthrow the Tillman crowd, and I give it as my opinion he will prove to be catirely successful, and master of the situation. The people are rapidly deserting the standard of "Pitchfork" Tillman and ficcking to the standard of Senator McLaurin, who is making speeches over the State and making converts by the thousands. Tillman, though challenged, refuses to meet him on the stump.

I hope to live to see the once rich, proud, grand old State of South Carolina again take her rightful place along with the other great States that compose this, the greatest nation the sun shines upon. Vcg truly yours, EDWARD C. WADE.

ing, living in various parts of the

The second day of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Des Moines, Iowa, was devoted to discussion of home missions. The report of the secretary of the board showed that the total receipts of the blennium, including the balance on hand May 1, 1899, were \$101,342. The cash on hand, after deducting all expenses, is \$7252. The number of missions receiving aid was 165, an increase of five over the preceding three years, and the largest number ever aided in any single blennium.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Kipling's latest campaign leourt reminds the irreverent of the light that failed. But that's another story.—[New York Tribune. Certainly Not. Mrs. McKinley's almost miraculous recovery will certainly not dim Call-fornia's reputation as a health resort —[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

League Island, Pa., has changed station to the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Maj. John H. Duval, U.S.A., lately retired for disability contracted in the Philippines, has moved with his family to Wayne, Pa., one of the pretties suburban towns of Philadelphia. His eldest boy has been taken sick with scarlet fever, and Maj. Duval has quive a severe return of the tropical fever which troubled him in Manila.

The appointment of the German Emperor to be a field marshal in the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army, has been received with very much satisfaction throughout the British army has appointed him colonel-in-chef of the First Royal Dragoons.

The death of Vice-Admiral Murray-Aynsley also won fame in the British service in the Crimean war, when, as a dashing young officer, he took part in the captures of Bomarsund, Kertch Yenikale and Kinburn.

The Dive of Connaught, the King's only surviving brother, who celebrated his fifty-first birthday on May 1, was assetted a lieutenant in the Royal European Commands in Eapyne, and the provided was caught, but the latter isn't making any kind and the provided was caught, but the latter isn't making any kind and th

A new danger to civilization has developed—the automobile scorcher. It is odd that in this up-to-cats country every new sport is presided over by a Moloch that will not be sa.i.fied without human victims, and that a passime which is perfectly safe for participant and spectator can gain no hold on popular affection.—[Cleveland Flan Denler.

An Excellent Fault.

One Scotch journal finds fault with Mr. Carnegie's proffered gift to the universities because it would put the sons of Lord Roe on the same plane with the sons of Mechanic Doe. That may be a good enough objection for the aristocracy, but who in Sco.lana is better than the Laird of Skibo, him. self the son of a mechanic?—[Pitt-burg Dispatch. San José is afflicted with a surplus of vagrants.

Electric-light masts in San José must come down. Berkeley is complaining of poor tele-phone service. Pass it on! Hawaii's Climate.

phone service. Pass it on?

J. W. Bearrup captured a pure white badger in the Tosemite Valley.

Another attempt is to be made to locate the wreck of the lost Rio de Janeiro.

Chico has decided by a vote of 585 against 35 to bond the city for \$45,000 for a sewer system. The splendid at exhibit Hawaii offers to the public, the activity of young men and women in healthful sports, and the wide-awake atmosphere of the business circles of the city all furnish convincing proof to the pessimist that he must scarce, outside Hawaii to show the depressing influence of the tropics on American citizenship. The city of Honolula and the Territory of Hawaii with all their faults, refuse to take the dust of any American community of the same size.—[Honolulu Bullet'n, erafield business men.

Stockton may be the point which a large eastern furniture concern will select to erect a factory.

Stockton's cannery will be opened for the season, July 5. A thousand hands will be given employment.

Rey Cole of Esparto captured a fawn in his barnyard. The animal had wandered down from the hills.

Maryaville will have a three days'

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Friday Moraing Club.

"Laces, Ancient and Modern," was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. J. E. Cowles before the Friday Moraing Club, yesterday moraing, Mrs. Cowles reviewed the history of the manufacture of French, Venetian, Flemish, English, Irish and Spanish laces, giving a technical description of the wearing of each particular sort of web.

Thanks to the courtesy of club members and their friends, Mrs. Cowles was able to illustrate her lecture with examples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of laces were on exhibition. The walls wes able to illustrate her lecture with examples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the finest and costliest of the laces referred to. Hundreds of the samples of the stage and down the sides of the samples of

Pomona Weman's Club.

Pomons Weman's Club.

At the invitation of Mrs. John Wassom, the Pomona Woman's Club held its last meeting at her house. Mrs. Wasson told of the early life of the Empress Josephine, bringing the narrative down to the death of her farst husband. Maj. Beauharnais, at the guillotine, during the Reign of Terror. Many pictures, selected and mounted by Mrs. Wasson, were exhibited. Dainty refreshments were served. The spacious rooms were tastefully decorated. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. H. B. Mitchell and Mrs. I. N. Santom. Some invited guests were present, and the memory of the day will always be a pleasant one to all club members. State. I find the condition of the peo-ple generally better than I had ex-pected, and far more prosperous. The worst thing they have to con-tend with is the Tillman political party, which is holding the State

club members.
Covina Club.

Covina Club.

The Covina Monday Afternoon Club met at the home of Mrs. C. E. Bemis, on East Badillo street. The parlors and reception hall of the beautiful recidence were charmingly decorated with roses, marguerites, sweet pess, potted plants and ferns. Mrs. L. L. Ratekin delightfuly entertained the club with a piano solo. This was followed by an interesting and instructive talk on a summer's trip in Norway, by Mrs. Cecelia A. White of Los Angelos, Refreshments, consisting of cakes and fruit punch, were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. G. Prather, Mrs. C. F. Ciapp and Mrs. Merton Griswoold.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Gen.
W. W. Greely, chief signal officer of
the army, arrived here from Washington today, and will sail for Manila
on the Sheridan tomorrow. He is bound
for the islands on a tour of inspection.

LOADS OF WOUNDED MEN.

Scores of Strikers Said to Have Been Killed or Injured in Conflict Troops at Alexanderovsky.

BY THE NEW ASSCCIATED PRESS-A.M. LONDON, May 31.—(By Atlantic Ca-ble.) According to a dispatch received from St. Petersburg today, it appears that the conflict at Alexandercysky, in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between the atrikers at the Obuchoff Iron the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between the strikers at the Obuchoff Iron Works and the authorities, May 28, when a number of rioters attacked the police, had much more serious results than was admitted in the police report of the affair issued May 21. It was then said that after twelve of the police had been injured, they were reinforced by soldiers, who fired three volleys, killing two men and wounding seven.

The relatives of the strikers declare that forty of the men were killed and that 150 others were wounded. A reliable witness cald he saw four van loads of wounded persons covered with blood and another spectator declares he saw tour lands of wounded taken to the horestall.

LABOR UNIONS DENOUNCED.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry witnessed the Emperor's review of the Berlin garrison today. The Queen afterwards drove to the royal castle with the Empress. The burromaster later presented an address to Queen Wilhelmina and handed her a bouquet of flowers of the Netherlands polors red, while and blue. The Queen replied with a few words of thanks.

LOS ANGELES TIMES. AFRL

Monthly Circulation Statement

Aggrega'e 824.993 Daily average, nearly .. 29,000

P reonally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, vice-president and assistant

HARRY CHANDLE.
Subscribed and sworn to before the state of May, 1901.
[Seal]
T. L. CHAPIN.
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles
County. State of California.

County, State of California.

The net figures shown above represent papers actually sold and paid for, and do not include any papers sent to news stands and dealers in distant citis and town "on sale," with the privilege of returning or charging back unsold copies. Neither does it include a large number of papers not orders; and delivered near home, or papers delivered to people who have requested delivery discontinued.

The circulation books, the white-paper account and the press-room of The Times are open for the inspection of advertisers at all times, and the advertising books showing rates charges to all advertisers for all clauses of advertisers for the inspection of the medium to those who care, for any good reason, to examine them. Advertisers have a right to know absolutely the past circulation of the medium which needs the humans.

Consider What it would mean to YOUR home to have a Pianola

In it. You would have the best, most artistic music always at your command, and the pleasure of playing the piano would be giren to your whole family. Then you would get the use and enjoyment of your piano you should.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY.

BRADBURY BLOCK

After June 3, and during the summer, this train will run semi-weekly, leaving Los Angeles at 6:00 p.m. Nondays and Thursdays, arriving at Chicago 2:15 p.m. Thursdays and Sundays. No other train compare with it for beauty or perfec-

SANTA FE

tion of service.

SATURDAY WIRE-PULI GONE

President Ha Shocked

Shaky Feeling Espee Li

Order Forbidding Po ly to Follow Proh Oil Busine

"No employe of the cific shall be a director of an oil company, or of any corporation, or engage business, but he must a time to the service of Pacific Company."

This is the text of the refer promutants by Private This is the text of In safer promulgated by Pro M. Hays of the Southern Francisco more than a one knew it was comis made the blow all the hagang" is still decidedly a Along with it came to announcement that the cife was going to quit business, and to that et gans which it owns out ramento Record-Union Francisco Post, are for WHAT NEN

WHAT NI That is all, so far; by these improvements may edict from the same so ung the employes of the keep out of politics or order is to be expected, in this city, in Sacramer Francisco, are reminded Mr. Hays became pres Southern Pacific he we more than one paper as was his purpose to run not do politics, and no do that he said it. I This was made soon offer the first the said it. I this was made soon offer the not put in effect them. Pacific gany was practive if the law-making body it did not seem to wast it wanted. The Southern appeared to be attached if the Los Angeles divery time it was purity if the company qui will become of the gan potorious fact that the is to only thing that illuss of politicians alive. Although the order to politics has not been issent Hays has shown the as succeeded in givin leeches the greatest fried.

The effect of Presides That is all, so far; be

TREADWELL'S

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THE NEWSPAPERI THE NEWSPAPER
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LOS ANGELES TIMES. AFRL

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ATE OF CALIFORNIA. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

reconally appeared before me, Harry andier, vice-president and assistant neral manager of the Times-Mirror upany, who, being duly sworn, desease and easy that the daily records 4 pressroom reports of the office ow that the bone fide average daily Lone of The Times for the month of ril, 1981, were as follows; the gross 4 the net circulation being each parallely stated:

Copie,

Consider

What it would mean to FOUR home to have a

Pianola

In it. You would have the best, most artistic onic always at your mmand, and the easure of playing the ano would be given to our whole family. Then you would get the use and enjoyment of your piane you should.

UTBERM GALIFORMIA

After June 3, and during the mmer, this train will run mi-weekly, leaving Los speles at 6:00 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays, arriving at Chicago 2:15 p.m. Thurs-days and Sundays. No other train compares

with it for beauty or perfec-

santa fe ...

WIRE-PULLERS GONE DIZZY

President Hays Has Shocked 'Em.

Shaky Feeling Along Espee Line.

Order Forbidding Politics Likely to Follow Prohibition of Oil Business.

"No employe of the Southern Pa-cific shall be a director or an officer of an oil company, or of any other outside corporation, or engage in any outside business, but he must give his entire time to the service of the Southern

Pacific Company."

This is the text of the now famous arder promulgated by President Charles M. Hays of the Southern Pacific in San Francisco more than a week ago. No one knew it was coming, and that made the blow all the harder, and "the

gang" is still decidedly groggy.

Along with it came the semi-official announcement that the Southern Pagans which it owns outright, the Sacremento Record-Union and the San Francisco Post, are for sale cheap. WHAT NEXT?

That is all, so far; but in line with these improvements may be issued an adict from the same source commanding the employes of the company to keep out of politics or quit. Such an order is to be expected, and "the gang" in this city, in Sacramento and in San Francisco, are reminded that soon after Mr. Hays became president of the Southern Pacific he was quoted by Mr. Hays became president of the Southern Pacific he was quoted by more than one paper as saying that it was his purpose to run a railroad and not do politics, and no one ever denied that he said it. This announcement was made soon after the last Legislature convened but the promise was not put in effect then. The Southern Pacific gans was practically in control of the law-making body, and although t did not seem to want much, it got all tt wanted. The Southern Pacific string appeared to be attached to a majority of the Los Angeles delegation, and revery time it was pulled Pendeton, Broughton, Savage, Carter, Simpson, and at times Freddy Smith, jumped. Now, if the company quits politics what will become of the gang? For it is a notorious fact that the Southern Pacific she only thing that keeps a certain class of politicians alive.

Although the order to keep out of politics has not been issued yet, Presilent, Hays has shown that he is fully apable of issuing such an order. He has succeeded in giving the political seches the greatest fright they ever lad.

The effect of President Hays's order

had.

The effect of President Hays's order riven above will be felt all over the system, and nowhere will officials of the company be harder hit than in Los Angeles. There is hardly a company of-delal who has not consented to the ase of his name as a director in some bil company, and in the prospectuses of these companies their official Southern Pacific titles are set forth. But for their ionnection with the railroad company, heir names would be worthless as inincements to prospective purchasers of ill and other stocks. It is this that Mr. Hays disapproves of, and it is this which he intends to stop.

TREADWELL'S BREAK.

TREADWELL'S BREAK.

Several things combined to bring torth the order. One of them was the action of a Southern Pacific oil expert, J. B. Treadwell. He was sent by the company to the oil fields at Beaumont, Tex., to report upon property on which the company had an aption in his official capacity, it is add, he made deals and then did a little business for himself on the side, which netted him a profit of many housands of dollars. He claimed that the land he bought and then sold again was not wanted by the company, so he secured it himself. It has not been tharged that Treadwell's actions were he he secured it nimself. It has not been harred that Treadwell's actions were irregular, but President Hays saw somethins in it which he did not like. Another contributing cause of the suance of the order was the lawsuit it Sacramento in which Division Suserintendent Wright was prominent and about which there was much talk. Wright "resigned" last week. Although several of the high officials who have ong led the political forces of the company tried to save him. Wright had to go. He was considered one of the most raluable men, politically, which the company had, and the fact that this lid not save him is taken to indicate hat the order to "quit doing politics" has be issued next.

Then there were several scandals in connection with Kern county oil property, and in them employes of the Southern Pacific were more or less fromment.

MUST BE ENGINEERS.

The order has given rise to a number of rumors, which have served to increase the anxiety all along the fine. It has been generally reported that if. Hays proposes to have only engineers for his division superintendents, the company is not doing much engineering work just now, but the appointment of W. S. Palma to the position of division superintendent at Sacramento has been taken as a straw which may show the direction of the vind. If this new order of things is consemplated there would be new superintendents on many of the divisions, for the present ones are civil engineers. Superintendent Randolph at Tueson is an exception.

THE NEWSPAPER PROPERTIES.

THE NEWSPAPER PROPERTIES. The effort or desire of the company po part with its newspaper properties a not surpising. Land Agent Mills, or 'Millsy,' as he is known on every division, has had most of the company's swapper work under his control. The iscramento Record-Union, a "wooden" heet with about as much life to it as has a cigar-store Indian, has never had dividends. It is said that for namy years it has been running behind imancially to the tune of about \$2000 ker month. President Hays couldn't see where the company was getting that much good out of the property, up? he has placed it on the market. Willsy" no longer handles the newspaper transportation issued by the sompany, but now devotes himself to he land devariment of the company. The San Francisco Poet is the better aper of the two, but that isn't saying nuch. Everybody knows that Hugh fume only runs it for the railroad, and 'it is seldom seriously considered.

To the perfection of the materials used, to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the makerials used, to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the makerials used, to the perfection of the makerials used, to the perfection of the makerials used, to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the makerials used, to the perfection of the makerials used, to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the flavors used in the total as a cigar-store lide of the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the flavors used and to the perfection of the flavors used in the total as a cigar-store lide of the perfection of the flavors used in the total as a cigar-store lide of the p The effort or desire of the company

It is understood that the upset price placed upon it is \$100,000.

One great source of worry to "the gang" is that Mr. Hays appears to be running the affairs of the company to suit himself, and is paying no attention to precedents. The Los Angeles crowd do not know "where they are at," and are trying to keep in touch and close communication with their fellows nearer headquarters, but even the San Francisco rallroad push have not recovered from the shock the plain business-like order gave them, and can afness-like order gave them, and can af-ford their southern brethren no conso-

"SAVVYING" FRENCH.

General Freight Agent Fife Takes a Sudden Notion to Learn to Parlez Francais-His First Lesson.

Sudden Notion to Learn to Parles
Francais—Ris First Lesson.

General Freight Agent C. C. Fife of
the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad has
bought himself a French dictionary and
is devoting all his leisure moments to
the study of the most polite language
in the world, His sudden determinauon to learn to "parlez vous Francais" is said to be due to a blunder
which he made a few days ago, and
which has caused him to become the
butt of a good deal of good-natured
"joshing" by the fellows around town
who have heard the story. It happened in this wise:
Among Fife's acquaintances is Joseph
Eyraud, who, with his brother, Emanuel, keeps a wholesale wet goods establishment on South Main street. The
brothers Eyraud are Frenchmen, and
it he sign over their door reads "Eyraud
Freres." Fife was going into the
store the other day, with a friend, when
he for the first time noticed the
sign.

"Well, I'll be blanked," quoth he,
as the word "Freres" caught his eye.
"I've known the gentleman who keeps
this store for the last five or six years,
and I've always called him by his first
name, Eyraud, thinking that was his
surname. I never noticed before that
his name is Freres. Well, I'll have
to apologize to him, I guess, for my
undue familiarity, or he'll think I am
a fresh guy."

Upon entering the store, Fife at
once asked for "Mr. Freres," that he
might tender him an apology. The
proprietor was not in, but the clerk
in attendance, after some effort, made
it clear to Mr. Fife that there was
no gentleman by the name of "Freres"
connected with the establishment; that
the word "Freres" simply was the
French for "Brothers," and that Mr.
Fife, after all, was guilty of no discourtesy when he addressed one of the
partners as Mr. Eyraud.

Fife had to admit that his education
in French was sadly neglected in his
youth, and that it was his turn to
treat, but he resolved there and then
to fit himself to "savyy" the lingo
without further delay. That is why
Fife carries a French dictionary in his
pocket now, and greets his friends by
say

BOOTRLACKS "RESOLOOT" AND BARBERS PROTEST.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN HEAD AND FEET.

The Shiners Say That They Must Share in the General Advance in Prices and That Five-cent Shines Won't Go

Relations are strained between the boothlacks' union and the barbers' union. Maybe there'll be a boycott or

union. Maybe there it be a boycott or something.

Trouble came up over the price of a shine. When the barbers met and reso-looted themselves into a union to charge 15 cents for a shave and turn the picture of tyrant Capital to the wall, the bootblacks looked on with envious eyes. Resolooting looked easy and profitable, so they decided to do a little

cents per shine, it was going to be 10 cents per shine forever hereafter.

They fixed it so that the new prices should go into effect today. Same day that the new shave prices go into effect.

more free hair tonic, viewed the move-ments of the bootblacks with appre-

ments of the bootbacks with apprehension and alarm.

They were afraid that the customers wouldn't stand for so much resoluting.

They were afraid that some of them would balk at 25 cents a day for personal adornment, and go back to their cracked patent leathers and the safety razor which the baby had been teeth-

ing on.
Some of the boss barbers told the
bootblacks attached to their shops that
it wouldn't do—and thus imperilled the

on. He was considered one of the most raluable men, politically, which the company had, and the fact that this lid not save him is taken to indicate hat the order to "quit doing politica" may be issued next.

Then there were several scandals in connection with Kern county oil property, and in them employes of the Bouthern Pacific were more or less roominent.

Of course all of these matters were reported fully to Mr. Hays, and he probably decided that it was time to nut a stop to the free and easy methods which have been characteristic of bouthern Pacific officials.

MUST BE ENGINEERS.

The order has given rise to a number of rumors, which have served to necrease the anxiety all along the fine. It has been generally reported that dr. Hays proposes to have only engineers for his division superintendents, the company is not doing much engineering work just now well the company is not doing much engineering work just now here the company is not doing much engineering work just the company is not

Newberry

Stands for all that is best in

CANDY.

A clothing or any other store may be ever so enterprising and advertise ever so strong but experience in knowing how, when and where to buy is what counts, especially in Clothing.

"Enterprise is a sprout that

We've been gathering experience for 30 years, and we paid a good price for some of it. This is all free to those who buy here You're paying for nobody's "enterprise" or mistakes,



NEW BOOKS.

LIKE ANOTHER HELEN, By Harold MacGrath \$1.50 LORD'S OF THE NORTH.

PARKER'S

246 S. Broadway, Near Public



May not be your trouble—better come in an ace. If you have it, you'd feel much safer is the hands of one who makes it a specialty ac-J. P. DELANY, EXPERT OPTICIAN

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL SHOES.

> For special purposes, such as the toe-in shot, the weak-ankle shoe, bowlegged shoe, etc. All at moderate prices and best shoe-making and leathers. Train the child's foot while he is young-it's too late when he's grown.

M. STAUB SHOE CO., 255. S. Broadway.



Each little grain of wheat that

Capitol Flour contains it's portion of health and strength. The whole makes a perfect flour.

Every Sack Guaranteed.

If You Have Eye Troubles

S. G. Marshutz 245 8. Spring.

Wheel Chairs Sold or rented. We give Locomobile Tickets with all cash purchases over 50c all cash purchases over 80c.

T. Martin, Carpets.

MI-3-5 S. SPRING STREET TRY A KOMEL HIGH BALL

Laux's Kumyss... For Stoma:h Troubles.

COME JUST TO LOOK Great American Importing Tea Co. BOSTON GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

This is a great store for little folks. we devote care and attention to keeping the stock up to the repu tation of the store. it pays us, too—reaches the hearts of the mothers. read this array of special prices on

white and colored dresses

for infants and misses and you will see what we mean. a designer's complete sample line of this season's newest ideas for children from 1 to 12 years old, priced at

1-3 to 1-2 off

regular selling prices. You can't afford to miss this.

infants. the line of infents' white dresses is par-ticularly complete. every new idea is reprepresented at prices like this: regular. sale price \$1.00 ... at 65c \$1.50 ... at \$1.00 \$2.00 ... at \$1.10 \$3.50 ... at \$2.00 and so on up to \$20.00 ... at \$10.00 sale price.

misses. pretty much everything you could wish to see, and the saving is a con-siderate one, as this will show:

our june clearance sale

will be announced in detail in the sunday paper. special prices on muslin underwear, linens, shirt waists, colored dress goods and millinery.



Our Candy.

We wouldn't be in the candy business if we-couldn't make the choicest bits of confection that were ever eaten. But we can-you've told us so- and proved it by your buying. Whenever you want to make a little gift for any purpose, you'll be safe in giving a box of our candies. They're beautifully packed.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars,

208-210 S. Spring St.-Wilsox Building.

House

Hinges, locks, knobs, handles, hooks, easy Hardware helps to make old doors look new. Any medal detail, any pattern—Nothing we do not keep —nothing we cannot fix.

W. HELLMAN, 157-161 North Spring Street.

Reliable Goods.

Popular Prices.

N. B. Blackstone Co. Main 259. DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts.

> Summer Neckwear.

Today there's a showing of new neckwear for those who would follow fashion's steps. Some pretty, stylish ideas and designs. Comfortable, cool and airy looking affairs for warm weather wear. It's an interesting lot.

Silk, neatly finished with cording, tucking or lace, 20c each Swiss Stocks and Jabots. 20c each to \$1.50. Fancy Swiss and Satin Stocks. 50c each to \$1, 25. New Chiffon Stocks and Jabots in white, colored and black,

Combination Stocks and Ties of Lawn, Linen. Bastiste or

many new creations, every price. Lace and Embroidery Turnover Collars. 121-2c to 50c. Black Liberty Collarettes, \$1.75 each to \$12.00.

New Chenille Collarettes in black or cream, and combina-tions of cream and black, gray and black, white and black, \$5.00 each to \$12.00.

Liberty Capea, every style and price. Fans and There's a new assortment of Fans. Belts. bought especially for graduating outlits. and a splendid showing of fancy Belts and Belt Buckles,



Designs that are strictly new.

I couldn't believe it was out till I naw it.
"It didn't hurt a bia." GEC. L. MILLS.
Manager Syndicate Loan Co.
Had lower back moiar taken out today by
Dr. Schiffman With absolutely so pain.
E. L. JOHNSON, Cashier "Record."

To Dr. Sohtfman—Deer Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that you extracted four-tien teeth for me without the eliginess pain, that the gums heaied quickly, that his set of Serible plate teeth you fitted me with gave perfect satisfaction from the first, and after twenty-two months' wear seemingly just as good as new. Yours truly, J. W. GASKINE, JOH Temple Sa.

No Boys or Students

It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he removed the nerve and filled the root of one of my teeth and put on a porceiain crown which cannot be distinguished from ansatzal tooth, all of which was done without pain.

JUDSON R. RUSH,

Of Davis & Rush, Attorneys, 3 Rogges
Block.

Of Davis & Rush, Attorneys, FRogramore, Just had nine recuts taken out by the highest method; they were extracted without the slightest pain, and I heartly recommend it to all.

D. C. MORRISON.

Ex.-Judge Police Court now Davis & Morrison, Attorneys, 531 Dougias Block.

I have had porcelain crown work and some filling done, and also had ten teeth and roots extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and take great pleasure in recommending his method to any one wishing dental work done without pain. Mass. C. T. W. SCHRAMM.

Mother of Paloma Schramm, corner of Austin and Wadawgrth.
On secont of some unfortunate experience I had in the extraction of my territory refractory teeth without causing me one particle of pain.

Mass. France. Judge Superior Court, Los Angeles County.

It will be well worth your time to see cur display of up-to-date Deutal Work on exhibition in show case at foot of stairs at our entrance. SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 North Spring Street.

McCall's Patterns and Fashion Sheets.

Agents for Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

This is a Mens' Store

As much as it is a depot for the distribution of wom wearables. Our furnishing goods man is "up" on the salient points pertaining to this department. He you get only the best-but at lowest cost. The for today:

Golf Shirts at \$1.00. Of fine madras, in bine and white solid stripes, and pink and white stripes. Entirely new. Golf Shirts at \$1.25. Wide blue and white, and pink and white stripes—also the popular black and white striped patterns.

Underwear at \$1.25. Men's natural gray worsted and drawers, nice quality. desirable for summer.

Underwear at \$1 ac., Shirts and drawers of a gray Australian yarn, firm, weave.

When in need of a Bag, Telescope or Dress Suit C you can't do better than consult Coulter. Drop any time and look them over.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Four Los Angeles, Cal.

There'll Some day when you'll wish you had a savings as count, \$1,00 is enough to start with at the

Union Bank of Savings, 223 a Time



The Time of Plenty.

That's now-for berries and fruits-and vegetables, too. Not at any other time of the year is there such a wide variety, and the quality will never be finer. Our store is fairly running over with the large quantity for your Saturday and Sunday dinners.

213-215 W. Second St.

SUPERIOR Steel Ranges, GASOLINE and OIL Sto

Cass & Smurr Stove Co 316-316 SOUTH SPRING STREET.



Among the Curtains, Any woman who loves dainty, airy window curtains will appreciate the wide assortment we show. We know of no other stock that contains more prettiness, more new and novel designs, or offers a wider price choice. High class curtains ap-propriate for the windows of any room in

any house, large or small. Then we give you the advantage of our artistic experience in draping windows—of value to you. In our north window.

225, 227, 229 South Broadway. OPPOSITE CITY HALL

FIGPRUNE

Is pronounced by those who have used it to be "the

perfect food beverage." 54% choice California figs and prunes, scientifically blended with 48% well

54% and tea and none of their Fruit 46%

Grains

ripened grain makes a drink that has all the satisfying qualities of coffee

CEREAL

COFFEE

disadvantages. Boil from 8 to 10 minutes only ALL OROCERS SELL Figprune Coroni.

On Saturdays

With us there's always a special effort to have a better sel ost tender and tempting vegetables our foothill gardens afford as carefully culled cut and brought in for this day's business. Extra care taken with our berries-you won't find their equal-we've all kinds. It the same throughout our line, particular pains is observed. You she

Ship Everywhere. Ludwig & Matthews, Mott Marke



601 S. Spring. " We give satisfaction to the palete and purse.

a laundry route which he owned per-

sonally to the Anchor people, and went to work for them on salary and com-mission. About the same time he

signed an agreement not to work for

INCORPORATIONS. SOCIAL CLUB AND OIL. The Pomona Social Club incorporated yesterday for social intercourse, amusement and recreation of its mem-

bers. The directors are P. Tanner, El Monte: T. J. Hill, Andrew Osgoodby, L. Fleming and T. H. Merrill, all of Po-

The Central Petroleum Company, a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into \$10 shares, of which amount \$50 has been subscribed. The directors are John S. Ward, U. T. Clotfelter, S. C.

Ward and E. A. Meserve, Los Angeles; L. S. Chandler, San Francisco. The Castle Dome Mining and Reduc-

The Castle Dome Mining and Reduction Company, with principal place of business in Los Angeles, has incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into \$1 shares, of which amount \$575,000 has been subscribed. The directors are T. L. Patterson, William Goatman, W. H. Holcomb, H. C. Brown, Los Angeles: George E. Voorhees, Jr., Santa Barbara.

The Monarch Petroleum Company in.

The Monarch Petroleum Company in

Dixor

HE PUBLIC SERVICE—IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS.

UMMARY OF THE DAY.

proposed water compromise.

Beard of Public Works yester-decided to advertise the West
ma-street franchise as applied for

**A. Summer.

* the meeting of the board yesternew complications developed relate the Pasadena transfer matter.

**John Day, Esq., was before Judge rey yesterday to show why he ild not be punished for contempt ourt in failing to pay alimony. ain a month after his wife was died from him in April he went to
ona and married another.

S. Wilkins, an erstwhile driver of
Anchor Laundry Company, was
I yesterday on alleged breach of

our yesterday for a tearing jag, ich he smashed things generally. le Asa Goodell was sent to jail

HAT THE MAYOR SAYS

OW WATER OUTSTION

TIMEN REPLECT SENTIMENT OF THEIR WARDS.

Snyder States His Views Rela

TRANSFER MUDDLE. TRANSFER MUDDLE.

nother twist was taken in the Pasna transfer question yesterday, on the Pasadena Railway Compiy made answer to the letter of the Attorney saying that it was imgement with the Los Angeles Railway Company, it was supposed that aething would develop to show the son why, esterday the reason appeared in Magasine the coming Sunday.

A WELL-KNOWN correspondent has interactionally with the son why, esterday the reason appeared in Magasine the coming Sunday.

TO TAKE EFFECT TODAY.



This destroys our last hope that our local "Pops" will trim their whiskers.

The platform on which I was elected licitly prescribed that no greater than that fixed by the board of traiver should be paid for the at of the water company, and that additional properties should be pure of without submitting such a proposition of the course of the course of the people. My acting this matter will be in accance with that platform.

Hittle less than three years ago plant of the water company was raised by a majority of the board arbitrators at about \$1.183,000, excive of the Crystal Springs proposite of the Crystal Springs proposition to a wote of the Council is reasonthese of the Crystal Springs proposition to a wote of the Crystal Springs proposition to a wote of the crystal Springs proposition to a wote of the crystal Springs proposition of the council is reasonthese of the Crystal Springs proposition to a wote of people, thus giving them every crunity for a thorough investigated by a majority of the city much concern, and a suit against the company to enjoin the carrying of freight over the line is an action of the chizens of the chizens of the chizens of the chizens of the crystal Springs proposition to a wote of the Crystal Springs proposition to a wote of people, thus giving them every crunity for a thorough investigation of the plant by city will meet with my approval."

SUMNER NEXT.

RANCHISE ADVERTISEMENT.

A. Sumner, the real-estate man bought the Jefferson-street franbought the Jefferson It will be remarked that while but twenty-one more permits were issued during May than for the corresponding month last year, the value of the build-ing done was nearly double.

bought the Jeners business. The neit that he means business. The neit that he means business. The occasion of the coordingty the Board of Public the city funds. At the meeting yestay afternoon it was decided to ertise the franchise on West mar sireet, as requested by Mr. aner last March. The proposed lines westward from the present term and Adams street, along the giving the street to the city limits! As the street to the city limits! As the resumed that in this as in the remainded that it is because the decident of any and all tranchises—bart one through the Third-street tun—whenever the companies are presented to bid upon them. Several franchises—bart one through the Third-street tun—whenever the companies are presented to bid upon them. Several franchises—bart one through the Third-street tun—whenever the companies are presented.

The date of the free concert to be given by the Coronado Tent City Band in Central Park, for which a permit was insued by the park board, has should be contrally park, for which a permit was made by the park board, has had defined to the city funds.

The date of the free concert to be given by the Coronado Tent City Band in Central Park, for which a permit was insued by the park board, has the remainded to the fall of his horse, and the girl deigned as the result of inguillations are now pending.

The date of the free concert to be given by the Coronado Tent City Band in Central Park, for which a permit was made by the attention of her park board, has had in Central Park, for which a permit was m

The Wigard Suspender.

During the testimony there suddenly wheeled into evidence \$5000 worth of New Mexico silver mining stock, which he says Mrs. Day No. 1 converted to her own use against his will.

This necessitated a few words from Sheriff Hammel, who went into the courtroom looking daggers at his quondam brother-in-law, for whom he says he has absolutely no use in this world and whom he would take great pleasure in consigning to a warmer next.

Mr. Hammel says he holds the stock for his sister, who owns it as a gift from her divorced husband.

"Is it of any value?" he was asked, "No. sir," was the fiery reply. "I don't believe it is. In fact, I don't believe anything that Day has is of any value to anybody."

Sheriff Hammel was opposed to his sister's marriage to Day, but in her mistake he has been a faithful brother to her and given her much support. Day is an Englishman and the smoothest sort of a talker of elegant speech. According to the Sheriff he has been a much-married man, his present wife being either the fourth or fifth.

Nor did the Sheriff hesitate to say yesterday that Day's latest venture in matrimony was because the woman had several attractive dollars. She was a tourist and he met her at Santa Monica.

"From the testimony this afternoon," said Judge Conrey, in continu-

Monica.

"From the testimony this aftermoon," said Judge Conrey, in continuing the hearing on citation, "I should think that under ordinary circumstances the defendant had excused his stances the defendant had excused his non-payment of alimony very well, but the fact that, within a month after the order was made, he should go to Arisona and marry again, proves to me that he is able to raise some money for family expenses, but he should not neglect the obligations of the previous marriage, and he will surely be expected to meet the same. This matter is continued two weeks on the understanding that by that time he shall have paid all alimony and costs."

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

LAUNDRY DRIVER SUED. C. S. Wilkins, an erstwhile driver for

Wilkins, in August of last year, sold

H. J. W. Old Bourbon Whisky holds the reputation as the purest and best on the Coast. It's medicinal qualities are unequalled. Bottle \$1.00.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT, 124 North & pring Street.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS. TO FORECLOSE, J. H. Herwig is

BAILEY DIVORCE. Annie C. Bailey was granted a divorce from G. W. Bailey by Judge York yesterday, on the ground of desertion.

YOUNG NEGRO INSANE. White, black, whose age is 19 years, was adjudged insane by Judge Shaw yesterday, on recommendation of Dr. H. G. Cates and Dr. R. Wernigk, and sent to the State Hospital at Highland. White is noisy, restless and violent. He refuses to talk.

FLETCHER ESTATE. The will of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, the noted writer and lecturer, who died at his home at No. 172 South Bonnie Brae street on April 23, has been filed for probate. The estate of the deceased is valued at \$500 and comprises books, pictures and household furniture.

INSANITY CHARGED. Mrs. J. L. Caverrubias has been charged with manity by E. R. Powers of the County Hospital, where she has been undergoing treatment for several weeks past. The patient is said to be violent and incoherent of speech.

RECEIVER APPOINTED. The preditors of G. M. Jones, formerly a First-street pawnbroker, but more lately of Denver, will be glad to hear that D. C. McGarvin has been appointed receiver of his property. Judge Allen made the appointment yesterday and put McGarvin under \$2000 bonds. This action is a step in a divorce proceeding now pending against Jones by Mrs. Alice M. Jones.

DIVORCE BEGUN. Suit in divorce was begun yesterday by Elizabeth Richey vs. W. J. Richey.

WING TRIAL. The second trial of Ng Wing for the murder of Wong Woon last October is dragging wearily in the criminal court. The defense may conclude its case today.

THE INFERIOR COURTS ELLIS HAD A JAG AND SMASHED THINGS

HARRY MASON A RED RAG TO JAP NAKAMURA.

Girl Arrested for Fast Riding Scorne to Make any Explanation to the Police Court-George Dixon Back in Court

George W. Ellis, a mild little man went on a jag the other night. When a mild little man gets on a jag, it's

mission. About the same time ne signed an agreement not to work for any other company, to give his employers two weeks' notice if ever he chose to quit work, and during that time to "show up" his route to a successor chosen by them, and work for no other laundry firm within three months. As a guarantee of good faith he deposited \$100 cash with the company and fifteen shares of the Provident Mutual Building and Loan Association, and promised to pay \$150 in liquidated damages if he failed to make known to his successor the route of which he himself alone had knowledge. On Mgy 4 Wilkins, it is alleged, gave notice of his intention to quit on May 25, but refused to "show up" his route, and is now said to be working it for the American Laundry of this city. The work on his route, it is alleged, amounts to about \$500 a month. His salary was \$40 and 5 per cent. of all moneys collected by him for the same, the company furnishing him a horse and wagon to do his work, and keeping the same in feed and repair. Plaintiff's attorney is J. Wiseman Macdonald, Esq.

INCORPORATIONS. went on a jag the other night. When a mild little man gets on a jag, it's dreadful.

Ellis boards with his wife and daughter at the I'otel Argyle. The policeman on that beat was summoned by a wildeyed boarder, who wanted him to come quick and hold the roof on. Ellis had begun to celebrate.

As the copper drew near he could hear sounds which seemed to indicate that somebody was playing handball against the side of his room with planoboxes. Ellis was getting playful with the furniture.

When the police broke in upon him Ellis was in sole and undisturbed possession, his wife and daughter having fied, and was surveying with proud satisfaction the remains of the scattered furniture and the wreck of what had been a telephone.

His wife told the officer that she had lived with Ellis for seventeen years and wasn't going to mind a little thing like his smashing the furniture. She indignantly refused to prosecute.

Ellis was arrested, however, and the court fined him \$15.

Words it has been said are fossil history. The Roman naturalists christened the leopard leopard separatuse they supposed the spotted creature was the joint offspring of iton and tiger. So the name leopard, embalma sacient ignorance and preserves it like a fly in amber.

It is the aame with the word rheumatism. Its name implies that it was supposed to be a sort of rheum, a catarrhal affection, such as results from a cold. And while the treatment for rheumatism was based on that theory it was small wonder that cures were infrequent. Today we locate the cause of rheumatism in the blood and we drive it out scientifically by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

THE MODERN TREATMENT.

There is something in the appearance of young George Mason that filled Harry Nakamura with the wrath of personal. Merely a moral antipathy.

Jap yanked off his coat and wanted to battle. Nakamura said he was going home peaceably, when the Mason youth Jumped out of a dark corner and hit him. Evidently something did, for his head was done up in a turban bandage.

The court thought it about a stand-off and fined each \$7.

Asa Goodell, the little boy accused of stealing fifty-eight pounds of brass from the Western Iron Works, was sentenced to do twenty days in Jall by Justice Morgan yesterday. "I under-stand you are a pretty tough boy," said the court, "and I am going to give you a term in jall to try to brace your-self up."

same men as that of the Central Pe-troleum Company. Los Angeles is the principal place of business. George Dixon, who has been forced to stand trial for highway robbery and murder, was arraigned in the Police The Acme Petroleum Company, with principal place of business in Los An-

Protect Yourself Against Substitution By ALWAYS USING the "FULL NAME,"

For Constipation or Stomach Disorders,

VIM. VIGOR, VITALITY FOR MEN.

MORMON BISHOPS' PILLS have been in use over 80 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of dissipation, excesses or cigarette emoking. CURS* LOS*V VITALITY, IN-OMNIA, PAIN-1, IN BACK. SIRES, LAME BACK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEAD RICOCLE OR CONSTIPATION, STOPS NERVOUS IN TWITCH SIRES, ILAME BACK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEAD TWITCH IN OF FYALIDS. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor twitter to every function. Don't get despondent, a cure is at hand. Stimulates the besident of the sign and nerve centers. We about 60 for falls by mail. A written guarantee to cure or mosey refuseded with a bose Circulars free. BISHOP, REMEDY CO, Sas Francisco, Cal. For sale by OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO, N.E. Cot. Fourth and Spring Size. Los Angeles, Cal.

What Makes Good Beer?

Fine materials and the time to properly mature—called "being on lager." No beer leaves the vaults of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

that is less than four months old. The Great Budweiser and all beers used for bottling purposes are five to six months old, which makes them the most healthful brews.

Malt Nutrine Famous the world over for its tonic qualities, recommended by physicians everywhere, is prepared by this association.

ANHEUSER-BEER & BOTL. CO., Wholesale Dealers, LOS ANGELES.

THE KNIGHTS OF OLD

The One Foe They Feared.

The Knights as a rule feared "no foe in shining armor." In the fights they indulged in it was give and take, and as a rule the best man won. But there was one foe who ever haunted the damp and draughty castles of the Knights, one of whom they stood in abject fear, and that foe was rheumatism. Rheumatism in the shoulder and no more swinging of the sword. Rheumatism in the legs and no more striding of the war charger. Unhappy were the servants of the Knight who was kept at home by stiffened limbs and aching bones when great things

mpotent arm.

Words it has been said are fossil his-

when the battle begins. Drive the corrupt causes of disease from the blood. Be rid forever of acrofuls. Wash the pimples from the skin, heal the defiling sores, and bring back the flesh tints and contours of youth. "Golden Medical Discovery" does all this and more, on the testimony of thousands of self-respecting men and women.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing "just as good" for purifying the blood.

is necessary to secure a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work, containing rook large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent entirely free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper-covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce. Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. HARRISON & CO. Strictly Reliable Specialists for Men. WE GUARANTEE

THE MODERN TREATMENT.

was a girl at home, my father was prostrated upon a bed of sickness," writes
Mrs. P. M. Wheeler, of No. 2 Ann Place,
Brafford, Penna. "He had rheumatism
and a complication of troubles which
baffled the skill of three of our best
physicians. All through the winter
months he lay upon his bed, suffering
severely at times with rheumatian in his
limbs. While in this condition a pamphlet containing a description of Dr.
Pierce's remedies fell into his hands. I
remember of his sitting up in bed and
reading it through and then exclaiming,
'That medicine is just what I need!'
Just then a neighbor came along who
was going to town and we sent for a
bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery. We laid saide the doctor's
uncilcines and commenced giving my
father the 'Golden Medical Discovery,
according to directions. The first three
days he felt worse, as is often the case.
After that he commenced to gain. His
physician was surprised at the change in
his condition and candidly admitted that
the 'Golden Medical Discovery' was
doing more for him than he had been
table to do. In less. 'han two weeks my

TO CURE Weaknesses and diseases of Men. We treat absolutely nothing but genito-urinary diseases of the male, such as

Drains. Loss of Vital Force, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, Piles, Fistula, Rupture. Hydrocele. Stricture and all contracted diseases. NOT WEAKNESS-SYMPTOMS.

By far the greater number of patients seeking relief for se-called "Weakness" nished by beaithy and robust men. On examination we find a Prostate Giand whosen damaged by either a contracted disorder or early disalpation. These patien to weakness at all. Prematureness, Loss of Vitality, etc., are the symptoms, or dered function of the chronically infamed prostate giand, the very center of the retire apparatus. We find by curing this inflammation that full vigor at once rett should be a decretoed that tonics, electricity, etc., might cure a real weakness, but do harm is a flammation. The main object is to reduce the size of the tender, awo do harm is a flammation.

Dr. Harrison & Co., Rooms 213-214, Over Wolf CORNER SECOND AND BROADWAY.

dlers that E Has Gone M RS. H. J. GIDDINGS came Angeles a week ago last W day morning. She stayed the morning of Memorial day, at ing the intervening eight days a the city by storm. She passed less checks, she bought a block on Spring street, she pur a beautiful residence on Adams she bought isweiry, she jumped bought jewelry, she jump, she rented offices for her business, hired men to we fabulous wages, took a

One of the

SATURDAY JUN

HOW MRS

Cohen & Wiesenberger, proper the Diamond Palace. Ella J. Slausen, Santa Monie Mrs. McClellan, proprietor of fice building on Spring street. Miss A. Manehelm, stenogra the Nadeau Hotel. Mrs. G. N. Spragins of Clift



THERE THE CHECKS Angeles and one is on a Hake stitution. All of them are is known, the fi appearance of this woman is gelea was May 22, when she early in the meraing at the House. Ehe was the first of grate the hotel register with graph that day, and named dence as Bakersfield. She is woman, rather tall, of ples meanor and fair to look is wears glasses, dresses in fas fluently, particularly about wa'ks briskly (the hotel clerthough abe had springs in he Mrs. Cliddings did not ge public hotice to any extent days after her arrival, when a sensation, and ehe did it win The Times. Saturday more than the sense of the follow Wanted-Competence the follow Wanted-Competence the follow Manted-Competence the follow Manted-Competen

Then the fun commenced Mrs. Glddings received firmen who called in answer to tisement. So eager were the job that a rut was wille floor of the hotel by the plicants. As Mr. Hart says the path warm from the str

at Makes d Beer? vaults of the

wing Ass'n s old. The



INFTOMS,

coms 213-214, Over Wol & Chilson's Drug Store, ROADWAY.

SATURDAY JUNE 1, 1901. HOW MRS. GIDDINGS JOLLIED THE TOWN.

One of the Most Picturesque Swindlers that Ever Visited Los Angeles Has Gone "To Bury a Friend."

MRS. H. J. GIDDINGS came to Los Mangeles a week ago last Wednesshapeles and chose the latter, as it would him to remain in Los Angeles hes have would bank. The says he doesn't think the check is good, so he will not present it at the bank. The goods are no longer laid aside, but are returned to the showcase. William Morit was lated for the Kern county job. He siso looked good to Mrs. Giddings, and the woman told her the oil fairy tale. She also said that she had return of-fer. He also was to have gone to have gone

House:
Cohen & Wiesenberger, proprietors of
the Diamond Palace.
Ella J. Slausen, Santa Monica.
Mrs. McClellan, proprietor of an office building on Spring street.
Miss A. Maneheim, stenographer at
the Nadeau Hotel.
Mrs. G. N. Spragins of Clifton, Ariz.



THERE THE CHECKS ARE.

Bo far as is known, the first public appearance of this woman in Los Angeles was May 22, when the registered are replied. "I am going out to the oil fields now to pay off some of the early in the moraing at the Natick House. She was the first one to decorate the hotel register with an autograph that day, and named her residence as Bakersfield. She is a sleight woman, rather tall, of pleasant demeans and fair to look upon. She wears glasses, dresses in fashion, talks fluently, particularly about oil, and wa'ks briskly (the hotel clerk says "as though she had springs in her legs.")

Mrs. Gliddings, Hattle Gliddings and to M Gliddings, Esq. Most of them were received at Kern City or Bakersfield. To of the addresses are No. 29,001 F street strength of the cashier explained that checks written from Hamilton, Mo., as few checks."

That was easy, so she left her signature.

That was easy, so she left her signature and mentioned Hart Bros. as though she had springs in her legs.")

Mrs. Gliddings dand to M Gliddings, Esq. Most of them were received at Kern City or Bakersfield. To of the addresses are No. 29,001 F street written from Hamilton, Mo., as signed by sisters or an aunt of Might have easy so she left her signature.

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Mrs. Gliddings dand to M Gliddings some of the kern City of the addresses are No. 29,001 F street written from Hamilton, Mo., as signed by sisters or an aunt of Might have easy so she left her signature.

That was easy, so she left her signature and mentioned Hart Bros. as though she had springs in her legs.")

Mrs. Gliddings, Esq. Most of them were the cashier explained that checks written from Hamilton, Mo., as signed by sisters or an aunt of Might had not leave her signature.

The trunk also contains a number picture, and two of the typewith the her ham was formerly a telegraph operate as initials had. J., so she signed her in a lividual name.

An

ADVERTISING PAYS.

superinteedent in cil field in Midway ack surest surest districts. Apply at room ils. NATICE.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Then the fun commenced. Saturday Mrs. Giddings received fifty-four oil men who called in answer to her advertisement. So eager were they after the floor of the hotel by the calling applicants. As Mr. Hart says, they kept, the path warm from the street to room 14. Now they are keeping the office chairs warm while waiting for Mrs. Giddings to return, for when she left she said: "It anyone calls for me ask them to wait."

The next day there were more callers, until, in all, more than ninety had called to apply for the position of "superintendent."

To these men Mrs. Giddings said she had extensive fields in kern county, where she is operating twenty strings of tools. She is about to open a new field between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and will soon start several boring outfits. She wanted lots of men. One for superintendent of the Kern county field, at a salary of \$490 a month, a furnished house to live in and other perquisites. For a Los Angeles and have "all, her money" sent here from Bakersfield Sh; was negotating for the purchase of a handsome residence here, a business block, and an endless amount of oil machinery. Her wells in Kern county were producing so fast that transportation facilities were entirely inadequate to carry away the purchase of a handsome residence here, a business block, and an endless amount of oil machinery. Her wells in Kern county were producing so fast that transportation facilities were entirely inadequate to carry away the product so she had bought and leased 500 ciltank cars and was storing the fluid in addition, she was toring the fluid in addition, she was the possessor of 100 acrees of land in Texas, adjoining the famous gusher at Beaumont.

To GO TO WORK THIS MORNING. This, and numerous other things, she told to the men who wanted to enter the control

sheed. It was asked, and Hart
Bross answered it thus:
"The Natick is the headquarters of
oil men, and she came here to meet the
operators."
She met them.

"Mrs. William Frey of Oxnard is a
widow and a guest at the Natick. She
ocame here at the solicitation of George
a commission if she would dispose of
the business block at No. 112 North
Spring street. Mr. Couch was also
of willing to sell his palatial residence at
No. 500 Weet Adams street.

Mrs. Frey mpt Mrs. Giddings. Mrs.
Giddings was looking for most any kind
resided in sell of the same tales of oil operations. She was shown through the
shouse, and concluded to buy. It looked
good to her. She didn't ask the price.
Mr. Couch says, but just said she
would take it. That was last Monday.
The Fewerish tay she returned with
suited her as the price for the house.
There was no blokering. Then Mrs.
Giddings thought she might go away.
She intended to make headquarters
here, however, and was going to have
"all her money' sent down from Bakesfeld. In fact, she guessed she would
Spring street. He wanted \$80,000 for
this property, and she bought it. That
its, she bargained for it and agreed to
close the deal Thursday afternoon
Mr. Couch again. She was
alone, and went without appointment.
She said that while buying a pair of
shoes in a downtown department store,
her purse containing \$8 in gold had
been stolen from Bakecalled on Mr. Couch again. She was
alone, and went without appointment.
She said that while buying a pair of
shoes in a downtown department store,
her purse containing \$8 in gold had
been stolen from Bake in the should she pay it in cash or by cheek
come from Bakerseld, but the bank
there had received her order, and
would surely send the money had not yet
of the stors. Her money had not yet
of the stors of the store of the

venturess.
At 2 o'clock the following afternoon
Mr. Couch was at the attorney's office,
but Mrs. Giddings did not appear. Now
Mr. Couch says he knows the woman
is crooked. LOOKING FOR MONEY.

LOOKING FOR MONEY.

Early in the week Mrs. Giddings called at the Merchants' National Bank, First and Spring streets, and saked of the cashier, "Is there any money here for me?"

Then she told him of her extensive oil operations and said she had money in a Bakersfield bank and expected it soon. She had written the bankers of her business deals here and they would wend a sufficient amount, she didn't know just how much. She didn't expect much on the first installment—say, perhaps, \$7000 or \$5000.

There was no money there for her, the cashier said.

"Well, it is sure to come," the woman replied. "I am going out to the

DIDN'T HURT A BIT.

This, and numerous other things, she told to the men who wanted to enter her employ. They believed her.

Of the ninety and more who called she selected two. One is a tall man from the East. His recommendation residence. She wanted to buy dialected Magasine the coming Sunday.

BOUGHT DIAMONDS.

A week ago today Mrs. Giddings visited the diamond store of Cohen & Wiesenberger, on South Spring street.

"INDUSTRIES OF CHINA" is the Hile of a valuable artile from the residence. She wanted to buy dialected Magasine the coming Sunday.

monds, and this is what she picked out, as shown by the bill: Solitaire diamond ring, \$200. Diamond and turquois cluster ring.

And other things amounting in all to \$450.

She wouldn't take the jewels then, she said, because she did not have the money, but it would be here in a few days. The goods were set aside, and she came in again and looked at them. "The money has not come yet." she explained, "but will be here May 30, so I will give you a check. You can get the money Thursday and then I will get the goods."

She gave the check for \$450. She never got the goods. Now the jeweler has the check, rings, watch and chain. He says he doesn't think the check is good, so he will not present it at the bank.

The goods are no longer laid aside, but are returned to the showcase.

Miss Cohen, daughter of the senior member of the firm, waited on Mrs. Giddings, and the woman told her the oil fairy tale. She also said that she had rented offices just above the store, purchased furniture for them and would move in Wednesday.

LIBERAL RENTING.

hand, she left the hotel, stating that she was going to Whittier to bury the dead man, and then to visit some friends on Boyle Heights, and would return after lunch.

They did not wait lunch for her.

A few minutes later Mrs. Giddings stopped in front of a Second-street cigar stand, left her satchel for a minute and then returned and inquired for the shortest route to Whittier. The clerk directed her to the Santa F6 Railroad office.

It was not discovered until yesterday that the checks left behind by the adventuress are worthless.

WHAT SHE LEFT.

NO TRACE OF WIDDIHOLD.

Man From Queer Colony Out of Sight for Two Weeks.

PLACENTIA, May 31 .-[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Ross Widdihold has not been heard from since he disappeared from the mysterious vegetarian colony two weeks ago.

Mr. Thales, manager of the society, stated a few days ago that he informed young Widdihold he would be arrested if he ever again attempted to enter the colony grounds. Thales says that the young man's name is Louis, but that he gives it as Ross when drifting about the country.

Letters have been forwarded to various points the past two weeks, trying to locate young Widdihold, but so far no replies have been received.

LOOLOOS WIN

With San Francisco.

Game of Ball.

Householder Hits Hard and Briseno Does Fine Work. Sacramento Wins.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.-Los An-C. Reilly led with a smash towar

a	Schwartz, 2b		0				•
10	Krug, 85	. 8 .	. 0	- 2	. 3		- 1
-	Pabat, 1b	4	- 0	1	8	0	- 4
le	Nordyke, rf and 1b	4	0		. 5	0	- 1
18	Croil. cf		0	. 0	4	0	- 1
8	Graham, c	4		1		1	
_	J. Reilly, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	4
t-	Whalen, P		. 0			. 2	
	Evans, p		0	1		1	. 1
	Iberg, rf					0	- 4
t-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	37	0	. 9	32	13	
t	LOS AN	GEI	ES.				
)-		A.B.	R.	B.H	. P.C). A.	E.
n	Brockhoff, rf	A	0	1	1	0	1
18	Hutchinson, 1b	A.		ě.	13	0	-
	Householder, of	Ä	0	. 1	4	2	. 4
	Spies, C	Ä	0	0			-
8,	C. Reilly, 3b		1	0		1	
18	Kelly, ss		0	. 1	2		0
	Bowman, If	4		0	1	.0	
	Briseno, 2b	6	0	1			ő
ā	Hartwell, P	4			0		
		-	-	-	-	-	-
K.	Totals	40	1		23	30	1
-	SCORE BY	***	7930/	10			
7.							
n	San Francisco	0	0.0		2 2	000	=;
L.							
0	SUMM						
đ	Two-base hits-Househo	older	, P	abst.			

BENATORS DOWN OAKLANDS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

BACRAMENTO, May 31.—The game
this afternoon was a comedy of errors, Sacramento winning by a score
of 10 to 9. Tyler, the new umpire,
was at sea all of the time and turned
the comedy into a farce. His decisions
on balls and strikes were bad, but his
decisions on bases were worse, and be decisions on bases were worse, and he allowed the players to dispute him at will and wrangle together for ten and fifteen minutes at a time over every fifteen minutes at a time over every close decision. In consequence, it took two hours and forty minutes to play the game. Held pitched for Oakland and gave seven men bases on balls, but was only hit safely eight times. His support, however, made eight errors. Stricklett, who officiated for Sacramento, was hit seven times, walked six men and hit Babbitt and Decker. Score:

OAKLAND.

Pressure of	A.B	R.	B.H	. P.	D. A.	E.
Drennan, cf	. 8	. 0	0	2	1	1
Strieb, If		2	1	. 1		1
Decker, 1b		. 0	. 0		1	
Arelianes, 2b		3	3			
Dunleavy, se		2				. 1
Babbitt, rf	. 4	. 0	1	- 1	. 1	- 1
Moore, 3b	. 4	- 1	0		. 3	
Lohman, 0		- 1	1			. 9
Held, P		. 1	. 3	0		- 3
THE PARTY LIGHT IN THE WAY	=	-	-	=	=	-
Totals	. 36	,	10	. 27	16	
BACRAI	MEN	TO.	. 34			
	A.B	R.	B.H	. P.C). A.	E.
Devereaux, ss	. 4	1	2	3		. 1
McLaughlin, If	. 4	2		3	1	
Courtney, 2b		. 3	1	3	3	.0
Doyle, rf and p	. 5	1	0.	0	1	1
McGuicken, cf	. 5		1	0		. 0
Hanion, 1b		1	. 0	10	1	
Stanley, C		1	0	8	0	0
Sheehan, 2b		1	0	1		
Stricklett, p and rf	3	1	3		1	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	34	30		37	13	
SCORE BY	IN	NIN	GB.			
		11	114			
Oakland		- 14			114	
Sacramento			4 2	4 3 7		-
SUMM						
Bung gennonelble for-	-Mel	14 1	- Re	rings!		

First base on balls—Off Held, 7; off Strick-lett, 5; off Doyle, 1.

Left on bases—Oakland, 8; Sacramento, 7.

Struck out.—By Held, 6; by Stricklett, 7.

Hit by pitcher—Decker, Babbitt, Stanley,
Double play—Deversus to Hanlon,
Wild pitch—Stricklett.
Time of game—2h. 46m,
Umpirc—Tyler.

LEAGUE STANDING.
 San Francisco
 21
 18
 .588

 Los Angeles
 19
 17
 .523

 Sacramento
 19
 18
 .513

 Cakland
 16
 22
 .427
 BALL GAME TOMORROW.

IN ELEVENTH.

Hard Fought Battle

Hartwell Pitches a Fine

first bag, which Nordyke tried to intercept. Evans ran over to cover the bag, but was several feet from it when the tall was thrown to him; thus Reilly got a life where he should have been retired. Kelly sacrificed him to second. retired. Kelly sacrinced him to second.
Briseno drove an easy one to Krug,
who threw low to first. The ball wandered past Nordyke and over to the
bleachers, allowing Reilly to travel
home. While running bases in the third. Whalen broke a small bone in

hom allowing Dailly to travel	line-up is as follows:
chers, allowing Reilly to travel e. While running bases in the i, Whalen broke a small bone in ankle, and was forced to retire to the game and probably for the part of the season. SAN FRANCISCO. A.B. R. B.H. P.O. A. E. chrandt, if 4 0 2 2 0 1 arts, 20 4 0 1 2 3 6 ss 5 0 3 5 5 1 t, 1b 5 0 3 5 5 1 t, 1b 6 0 5 0 1 cf 6 0 1 0 1 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 2 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 cf 6 0 0 0 cf 6 0 0 cf 6 0 0 cf	Maier & Zobeleins. Leland catcher Towers center field McGlivray shortstop Schofield second base Bresino left field Losg Ezaldora right field Wilson Guercio first base Adams ALPHA GIANTS-SAN PEDRO. The Alpha Giants and the San Pedros will play a game of ball at San Pedros tomorrow afternoon for a purse of \$50. It is understood that Lew Kelly will umpire the game.
8, p	GRIFFIN CALLED. ALPHA MAN ON THE SCENE.
LOS ANGELES.	The Alpha Athletic Club has a man
A.B. R. B.H. P.O. A. E.	who is willing to go against Hank
khoff, rf 5 0 1 0 1 hinson, ib 4 0 0 13 0 0 ebolder, ef 5 0 3 4 2 0 c 5 0 0 6 2 0 elliy, 3b 5 1 0 0 1 0 . ss 3 0 1 2 0	Griffin in a ten-round preliminary to the Bernstein-Smith fight, and the club has \$1000, or any part of it, to wager that their man will stay. It is now up to Hank and his manager.
nan, lf	HARLA MING MIS MININGSON

ONE FIGHT OFF.

BILLY WOODS DECLINES.

The Billy Woods-Tom Riley fight is off. Woods don't like it, and is going to migrate to Ban Francisco, where he thinks he can get better game. Billy is making a bad mistake, for there are scrappers with national reputations in the State metropolis looking for meal tickets. The colored boy is evidently afflicted with a swelling in the cranial regions, and should come down to earth. A fight with Riley here would be a good drawing card, and should Billy win—which is doubtful—he could get a match with any of them. Bowling at Redondo. BASEBALL FARCE. SENATORS DOWN OAKLANDS. ANCIENTS EXPOSED. Clever Entertainment by the Athens

Literary Society of the University.

The Athena Literary Society of the University has long had the distinction of giving the best entertainment and

Good Idea Well Carried Out.

OAKLAND drawing the largest house of com-mencement week. "Chronothanatole-tron," or "Old Times Made New." as presented by the young ladies last night, was equal to the best produc-tions of the past, and an audience that filled every seat in the chapel and the large halls, the doorways, and even the steps outside showed appreciation

McLaughlin, If		2		3	1	
Courtney 2h	9	. 3	1	3	3	
Doyle, rf and p	- 5	1	0	. 0	1	
McGuicken, cf	. 5	0	1	0		
Hanion, 1b		1	. 0	10	1	
Stanley, C	. 3	1	0		0	
Sheehan, 2b	3	1		1		
Stricklett, p and rf	3	1	2		1	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	34	30		37	13	
SCORE BY	IN	NIN	GB.			
		11	134			
Oakland						
Sacramento						
SUMM	AR	T.				
Runs, responsible for-	-Hel	14. 3	: Bt	ricki	ett.	
Home man-Held Con						

Three-base hits—Arelianes, 3. Sacrifice hit—Courtney. First base on errors—Oakland, 1; Sacras

The next game of the City League takes place tomorrow, between the Hoegees and the Maler & Zobeleins at Washington Gardens. Joe Bern-Bunday.

IF FOOD DISTRESSES take

Horsford's

Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and exhaus-tion. Relieves the werst forms of indigestion.

Dr. O. C. Joslen,

Of Los Angeles

eases to stay cured, by a special method which he originated and exclusively controls.

My office at the corner of Main and Third Sts, Los Angeles, Cal., is the only place in the world where my treatment can be obtained.

The natural forces which I employ are administered in specially modified forms and cure any case of Varicoccie in from five to seven days.

If you suffer from Varicoccie and the associated Nervous Diseases, write a careful description of your case as you merstand it, ask such questions as you desire and I will reply promptly, giving you a professional epinion as to your condition.

Owing to the favorable criticism and many inquiries re-

o. C. JOSLEN, M.D.

Owing to the favorable criticism and many inquiries received by me from the Medical Profession and others interested regarding my statement that the so-called Weakness of Mon is not a weakness but symptoms of inflammation of the Prostate Gland (neck of bladder.) caused by contracted disorders and early dissipation, and that Loss of Vitality, Prematureness, etc., are invariably cured by procedures directed toward correcting this inflammation. I wish to state to these disorders of the male. The treatment is entirely a local one, as no drugging the stomach is necessary, and that the patient may treat himself at home under my directions. I will cheerfully explain the plan of treatment to any reliable Physician on request. The colored chart of the organs, which I send free on application to any one interested in the subject, will be found a great advantage in "Heme Diagnosis," as well as a study for all interested in the randomy. Very respectfully, O. C. JOSLEN, M. D., Cor. Main and Third Sta, Los Angeles, Cal. O. C. JOSLEN, M. D., Cor. Main and Third Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

What S. S. S. Does for Children

Children are constantly exposed to all sorts of diseases. The air they breathe is filled with germs, sewer gas and dust from the filthy streets are inhaled into the lungs and taken into the blood. At the crowded school rooms and other public places they come in contact almost daily with others recovering from or in the first stages of contagious diseases. You can't quarantine against the balance of the world, and the best you can do is to keep their blood in good condition, and thus prevent or at least mitigate the disease. You have perhaps learned from observation or experience that healthy, robust children (and this means, of course, children whose blood is pure) are not nearly so liable to contract diseases peculiar to them, and when they do it is generally in a mild form. On the other hand, weak, emaciated and sickly ones seem to catch every disease that comes along. This is because their blood is lacking in all the elements necessary to sustain and build up the body. Poisons of every description accumulate in the system, because the polluted and sluggish blood is unable to perform its proper functions.

Such children need a blood purifier and tonic to give strength and vitality to their blood, and S. S. S., being a purely vegetable remedy, makes it the safest and best for the delicate constitutions of children. S. S. S. is not only a perfect blood medicine, but is pre-eminently the tonic for children; it increases their appetites and strengthens the digestion and assimilation of food. If your children have any hereditary or acquired taint in their blood, give them S. S. S. and write to our physicians for any information or advice warnted; this will cost you nothing, and will start the little weaklings on the road to recovery. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



MILWALIKE FAMOUS

M. Pasteur, of France, invented a process for killing all possible germs in a product, and we use it. After each bottle of Schlitz beer is filled and sealed it is sterilized.

This is an extreme precaution. The beer is brewed in extreme cleanliness, cooled in filtered air, then filtered. It seems impossible for a taint of impurity to get to it. Yet we sterilize every bottle.

We, who know brewing, know the value of purity. We add vastly to the necessary cost of our beer to assure it. You who drink it get the healthful results of our precaution. Your physician knows; ask him.

'Phone James 1321, Sherwood & Sherwood, 236 N. Main St., Los Angeles. Every Bottle Sterilized &



Our Perfect Suction Plate

Has no equal. We guarantee the set of teeth will not drop down while talking and eating. Full set of teeth \$8.00. Spink's Dental Parlors, Cor. Fifth and Hill.

Verus Pile Cure Cures Piles or S50 forfeited.

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER MFG. CO. LUNIAN VID AND PLANING MILE.

WEAK MEN AND WOMEN should us in a Bittern, the great Mexican gives bealth and strength to esguals. Naher, Aifs & Brune, agents, 228 Marke. San Francisco.—Send for Cinulas.

TRUS FRUITS IN THE EAST PRICES AT NEW YORK,

BUTCHER BIRD FOILS

Dixor

de has been have done unmavanthings with guns.

Any conscientious judge would want to to the safe side of the law if he himself essayed to fire off guns within the city limits. It would be a trifle embarrasing, you see, if a zealous pollocman were to catch him in the act, if he had no permit. In that event, the copper would run him into court, the copper would run him into court,

JUDICIAL VENGEANCE.

A GENTLEMAN who has occupied a judicial position in Los Angeles Mor many years visited the City Hall a few days ago with blood in his eye and murder in his heart. He gianced furtively at the reporters bounging in the lobby as he nervously made his way into the Mayor's office. "What's the judge interviewing Hiszoner for?" asked the reporters of Clerk Wright, in chorus, as the stern expounder of the law entered the Mayor's presence and carefully closed the door behind him.

"Dunno: better ask the judge when he comes out," was the laconic answer of the Mayor's secretary. It is not so very long since Wright was a member of the press gang himself, and he, therefore, appreciates the value of getting news at first hand.

The gang accepted the advice and waylaid the judge as he came out. The judge was wary of the minions of the press. He still had a determined gleam in his eye as if bent upon doing some desperate deed, but around his set jaw there was discernible a smile of satisfaction. In his hand he held a little buff slip of paper with the Mayor's signature attached and on which the ink was not yet dry.

"That the Mayor made you a persent of a check for upholding one of his pet ordinances?"

"Has the Mayor made you a permit to carry a gun?"

"Has the Mayor made you a permit to carry a gun?"

"These and other questions were asked of the veteran jurist. He simply waved his would-be interviewers saide and said, really, he could not divide the nature of the business transacted by the Mayor and himself in executive session.

"And if any of you find out what this is about and go and put it in the mane." will have you summoned for himself in the saser. I will have you summoned for himself in the legalize himself in executive session.

"And if any of you find out what this is about and go and put it in the mane." I will have you summoned for himself in the legalize himself and the proper forms.

"And if any of you find out what this is about and go and put it in the mane." I will have you summoned for himself in the limite

acted by the Mayor and himself in executive session.

"And if any of you find out what this is about and go and put it in the paper, I will have you summoned for centempt of court," added he as he folded up the paper, tucked it away in his pocket and strode down the stairs.

THE SECRET OUT.

But the dread secret is out and a Times man is waiting for his summons to enswer for contempt.

That yellow document with the Mayor's signature attached was a permit te discharge firearms inside the city limits.

The judge is a law-respecting and a law-abiding man. He bears down hard on law breakers who come before him to be punished for their misdeeds. He has been especially severe with culprits who have done unlawful things with guns.

Any conscientious judge would want tobbe on the safe side of the law if he himself essayed to fire off guns with in the city limits. It would be a triffe embarrassing, you see, if a zealous people would not have timed its departure so as just to escape being blown off its perchanted the city limits. It would be a triffe embarrassing, you see, if a zealous people would not here would be less danger of any-negeting hit by a stray shot, for the judge was not very confident as to the increasy of his marksmanship. When the holiday arrived the judge's (t)rusty fowling plece was to the increasy fowling plece was for the judge with the holiday arrived the judge's (t)rusty fowling plece was for corner, when the holiday arrived the judge's (t)rusty fowling plece was for the judge of the merancy of his marksmanship. When the holiday arrived the judge's (t)rusty fowling plece was for the judge of the merancy of his marksmanship. When the holiday arrived the judge's (t)rusty fowling plece was for the judge was not very confident as to the increasy fowling plece was for the judge was not very confident as to the judge was not very confident as to judge was not very confident as to the judg

The Los Angeles Sunday Times

In addition to the condensed history of current events at home and abroad, intel!igent editorial comment and many special features found in the large sheets,

... THE ...

Illustrated Magazine

WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING

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NOTABLE DISCOVERIES. Excavations in Crete bring to light the birth cave of Zeus and the Palace of Minos. By J. D. P. TLAXCALA.

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Some suggestions to amateur photographers going to the Pan-American Exposition. By Helen L. Davie. CLEARINGHOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE.

An entertaining story from the pen of a writer well known in Southern California. By Elizabeth Vore. LIFE AT THE POLES. Interesting speculations by noted scientists. By John Elfreth Watkins, Jr.

INDUSTRIES OF CHINA. A well informed Chinese writer gives valuable information about his native country. By Pak Gaw Wun.

AN UNRULY BRAKE. How it caused the kidnapping of the Mexican army. By F. F. Thompson.

WOMAN AND HOME.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Sea Swallows—The Fairy Coach—Are You a Good Guesser?
etc., etc.

Development of the Southwest--The House Beautiful--Care of the Body--Fresh Literature--Good Short Stories, etc.

ONLY 5 CENTS.

BUILDINGS CRUSHED BY

SAN JACINTO RANGE.

Houses Belonging to Chief Elton De-

the Roofs-The Chief Returns from a

Chief of Police Elton returned from a trip to the San Jacinto Mountains rday, whither he had gone to look after some property which suffered some from stress of weather during the past winter. The Chief was accom-panied on his trip by Mrs. Elton, Miss

Maggie E. Thomson, stenographer in the City Clerk's office, and Miss Thom-

last Wednesday morning, returning yesterday forenoon, and report a de-

In the latter part of 1839 the Chief purchased the old Fuller sawmill on Snow Creek, in the San Jacinto forest

fore Elton made the purchase, and he ought the property simply for what he machinery was worth. This he

The property consisted, be ne mill and machinery, of a boarding-house, a commodious dwell-ing formerly occupied by the superin-tendent of the mill; a large barn and a

They left Los Angeles

Tour of Investigation.

WEIGHT OF SNOW.

"An Old Newspaper Man" from Mexico.



Mrs. Frederick Henry Colburn, nee of member of

TEACHERS FOR FILIPINOS.

The War Department, on recomi dation of the Taft Commission, is now appointing 600 schooltenchers for the appointing 500 schoolteachers for the Philippine Islands. From Southern California the foilowing have already heen employed and will report at San Francisco today: Benjamin G. Bleas-dale, Los Angeles; George W. Camp-beil, Santa Aua; Charlotte F. Neale, San Diego; Lucille E. Keyes, Ramona; Ben P. Wright, Los Angeles; Robert Neeley, Monrovia; J. Anabel Read,

wish to say it is true. Any piano, per month, no interest. Ten yes e. At Fitzgerald's, 113 South Spri

of no value except for the lumber in them. Most of this is so broken up that it is practically worthless. The loss to me would be considerable but for the fact that I sold the machinery for enough money to still leave me a handsome profit on my investment." Chief Elton and family and a few friends spent their vacation at the old molished by Accumulation of Snow on Chief Eiton and family and a few friends spent their vacation at the old lumber camp last summer, and may do so again this year. The Chief thinks there is no prettier spot in Southern California.

so again this year. The Chief thinks there is no prettier spot in Southern California.

"We visited the new hotel and sanitarium in Strawberry Valley on our recent trip," said the Chief. and found preparations under way for opening the place for business next week. It is an ideal spot, and the improvements made in the last year are quite extensive. The resort ought to become a very popular one.

"By the way," continued the Chief, "I think it is about time for the Santa Fe road to extend its track to the foot of the trail leading to Strawberry Valley. The richest grain and fruit country around San Jacinto lies between that town and the foot of the mountains. The farmers are compelled to haul their products over six to ten miles of the most miserable roads imaginable, to reach a shipping point, and the wonder to me is that the railroad has not been extended farther up the country before now. The amount of freight available would warrant the extension, and the cost of construction and maintenance of a track to the foot of the mountains would be comparatively small in proportion to the traffic that would result. Thousands upon thousands of cords of frewood would be brought down the mountain for shipment by rail if the road were extended. All this fuel now goes to waste because the haul is too long to make its sale profitable. I do not know another place in Southern California where a stretch of new railroad is so badly needed as at this point.

"Crops around San Jacinto are looking fine. There will be an abundant harvest in consequence of the copious rains of the pass winter. There is also abundant water for irrigation purposes

harvest in consequence of the copious rains of the past winter. There is also rains of the past winter. There is also abundant water for irrigation purposes this summer. We visited the big Hemet dam and found % feet of water in it. Heavy as the season's rain and snowfall in the San Jacinto range was during the winter, it was not enough to fill this immense reservoir to the brim. The dam is 120 feet high, and it will take considerably more water to fill it than has yet resulted from the San Jacinto snows. There is plenty of unmelted snow left in the mountains yet. Supervisor Taggart told me he rode over drifts twenty feet in depth during the last week. The snow banks in the higher altitudes of the range will not altogether disappear before August." WILL BE OPENED

WHEN THE TIMES DISTRIBUTION SHALL TAKE PLACE IN JULY.

And Happiness Will Reign in Many Households-The Most Notable Distribution of Prizes in the History of Southern California.

Here is another list of good things for the hard-working solicitors in The Times contest to ponder over:



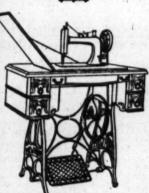
If You Try it Once

You are sure to like the Frazier road cart for your trips about town, or your excursions into the country. It does not carry many people at a time, that's true; but it will transport one or two with expedition and comfort. The Times offers one of these road carts, valued at \$55, as a prise in Class Two, E. P. Bosbyshell, 130 North Los Angeles street, local agent.





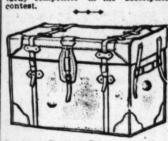
At 164-168 North Los Angeles street, sell pretty nearly everything that runs on wheels. They supply, with special ouggy. One of these vehicles, valued at 65, is offered as a premium in The



lightly. The Tir prizes one of these superb machines, worth \$75, as a prize in Class One. R. B. Moorehead, 349 South Spring street,



And also with great comfort if you street. The Times is going to bestow one of these stylish wagons on some lucky competitor in the abscription



Snug as a Bug in a Rug.

Your belongings for the summer ex-cursion in contemplation will all go into one of these capacious rattan trunks made by Cunningham. And they will travel safely therein. See Times awards for ratian trunk, worth \$35, in the First Class.



Was one of the happiest thought

HE 6-months' contest for Times Prizes is drawing to a close. It will end June 30, 1901

During the concluding 30. days no new competitors will be permitted to enter. The fight will be restricted to the veterans already in the field. Only those who on June 30 have to their credit as many as 100 subscriptions, in months, will be entitled to prizes.

There are now 44 contestants with that many or more. Each will receive at least two prizes, and several of them more-for work in different classes.

In value, the combined prizes of the first ten contestants will aggregate over

They have turned in, so far, 102,997 subscriptions, a good proportion of them new, upon which they have already been paid commissions in cash.

In addition to the persons whose names are given below, there are about a dozen others enrolled who have not yet secured as many as 100 subscriptions. A fast as these increase the number of their credits to 100 their names will be added to the printed list, and they will become eligible for prizes.

Otherwise the printed list will not be changed again till toward the close of the contest This is for the purpose of shrouding it in a little wholesome mystery and increasing the "guessing."

No person will be allowed any advantage over another in the way of private information, but each will be obliged to do his best if he would maintain or better his standing. There will doubtless be some surprises,.

The Leading Competitors and Their Standing May 31

Mrs. Della C. Crabill, Los Angeles
Mrs. Mae H. Keppel, Los Angeles
Marguerite Cardell, Los Angeles
Lena Moss Terrell, Los Angeles
Miss E. Schley, Los Angeles
Ella May Gird, Redlands
Mrs. J. W. Bridge, Los Angeles ?
Mrs. Helen J. Hough Los Angeles
C. W. Robinson, Los Angeles
Mrs. E. Cryer, Oxnard
Grace Schmidt, Los Angeles
Mrs. E. Cryer, Santa Ana
Miss Belle Morrison, Florence, Cal
Clare Cardell, Santa Ana2434
firs. P. E. March, Pasadena2314
Miss Belle Morrison, Santa Monica
Mrs. M. A. Senard, Los Angeles
C. Le Roy Robbins, Los Angeles
Miss Edna Snow, Soldiers' Home
Miss Edna Snow, Soldiers nome
Mrs. W. A. Spence, Los Angeles
Charles P. Mallory, Orange, Cal1470
Hazel Franklin, Los Angeles1397
Mrs. G. W. Lee, Covina1164
Niss A. R., San Bernardino1144
Mrs.R. Collingwood, Pasadena 964
Harold Williams, Pomona 812
Mrs. R. Collingwood, Long Beach 717
Mrs. N. S. Alling, Pasadena 600
Sherman Bainbridge Los Angeles 804
Ars. R. Collingwood, Los Angeles. 407
John Terrill, Los Angeles 493
C. W. Robinson, Corona 450
Carrie Mixson, Ontario
firs. N. S. Alling Lamanda Park
Mrs. W. W. Imbler Pomona 363
C. Le Roy Robbins, Santa Monica
Andrew Kerr, Los Angeles 192
Mrs. R. Collingwood, Santa Monica
August Bartol, Los Angeles
Dalsy M. Bates, Rialto
Mrs. H. O. Fowble, Los Angeles
Billy Wood, Azusa
Ruth Langdon, Sherman
Nellie Osbun, Los Angeles 111
000000000000000000000000000000000000000

Solicitors who are working for prizes in this distribution find that they secure the best results when they present

THE REAL MERIT OF THE TIMES

as the main argument for securing subscriptions or re-

THE TIMES IS the greatest purveyor of news in Southern California.
THE TIMES IS clean and wholesome in every issue.

THE TIMES IS a positive factor in politics and everybody knows just where to find it.
THE TIMES IS the biggest and best advertising medium on the entire Pacific Coast,
prescuting a larger volume than any two San Francisco papers combined. Hence
THE TIMES IS the medium par excellence between buyer and seller, issues and
iterative, employer and employed, between the people who have wants and those who
are prepared to supply such wants.

THE TIMES IS read by everybody in the southwest corner of the United States.

THE TIMES IS always readable, reliable, substantial, "meate" and satisfying. Ib

THE TIMES IS always readable, reliable, substantial, "meaty" and as runs to instructive departments and substantial information.

THE TIMES IS in all respects the best family newspaper.

THE TIMES IS NOT a corrupting influence in the household or a disturbing factor

THE TIMES IS NOT filled with nightmare pictures of yellow journalism.
THE TIMES IS NOT the disseminator of scandals or purient literature.
THE TIMES IS NOT given over to the advocacy of wild fads or strange po

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

IBY DIRECT WHIS TO THE TIMES;

IEW YORK, May II.—(Excluspatch.) Prices today were as

IS: Extra fancy, large, 2.0

I regulars, 2.55@2.50. Fifteen coranges and three of lemons sold.

The weather was threatening, I rket was 25 cents stronger on res; good fruit wanted. Lemons ving slowly on account of the cil. Fifteen cars of oranges and follows are in sight. Bix thouses of Sicily lemons will be inday, 31,600 Tuesday.

BOSTON MARKET WEAKER.

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES, OSTON, May 31.—(Exclusive Itch.) Twelve cars of oranges car of lemons were offered at a this morning, and about two oranges withdrawn. The wen il continues cold and disagrees there was a fair attendance at the the was a fair attendance at the the was a fair attendance at the The Truit was not in as good ion as on Wednesday, but strund, fancy fruit brought as much

BUSINESS.

VANCIAL AND COMMERC

OFFICE OF THE TIME

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

EW YORK IS IT IN

New York Evening Post
of the best-known financies
eity, who is connected with
stending Northern Pacific intonitted that millions have bee
tity sent abroad from New Yorsons in charge of the Northers
of affair. In addition to the
twas recalled today that be
nitified with the enterprise
resistently talked easy money,
hen the boom movement was
ight, knowing full well that to
east behind the great consoliduid do everything in their poluure a plentiful suppiy. Al
ses to show, in the opinion of
yown financiers, as expressed
we dependent the great money
rangements at New York will
be predicated after this upon
liable to happon at the fin
mees of Europe. The problem
ate, is new in so far as it in
a advancement of New York
osition of international
financially. One banking exper ancially. One banking ancially. One banking turope is still in our debt. So to owe us as much as she di to onthe ago, for, of course, it ion has been shifted by a dour stocks from Europe ayments arranged in other her indebtedness has not charged by any means. All that effect are, in my opinion and misleading."

COMMERCIAL MACKEREL MAY DE CHE

CENERAL BUSINESS TO

Latte

PLUN in

walk; Margaret C. Thomas, Los An reles.

These teachers, it is understood, will be given charge of districts, and will receive \$2500 a year. After going on oard a transport and until arriving their destination they will receive

People Doubt It.

bought the property simply for what the machinery was worth. This he immediately sold to other parties and it was removed, the buildings alone remaining in his possession.

A short while ago the Chief received word from Grant Taggart, supervisor of the forest reserve, that the heavy snow of the past winter had-played havoe with his buildings. The Chief went up to see about it.

The property is situated north of Strawberry Valley, in the San Jacinto Mountains, at an elevation of about 6000 feet, and sixteen miles from the town of San Jacinto. The road from the latter place to the foot of the mountain trail, about eight miles distant, is dusty and in bad comfortably on horseback.

"We remained in the mountains only one night," said the Chief, "and we had a delightful time. The forest is beautiful at this time of the year, and the streams are brimming with the clearest and coolest water. The snow-fall during the winter was exceptionally heavy. The old aswmill, the boarding-house, superintendent's dwelling and all but two or three of the cottages belonging to me were literally crushed by the weight of the snow that accumulated on the roofs. No one lived at the camp last winter, to shovel

the snow off the roofs, and the result was that the buildings went down un-der their tremendous burdens. The mill having been abandoned and the machinery removed, the buildings were of no value except for the rumber in

A WELL-KNOWN correspondent has inter-viewed a number of noted scientists on the subject of the possibilities of life at the earth's poles, and will tell the results in The Times Magazing the coming Sunday.

DAY, JUNE 1, 1901, contest for Times wing to a close. me 30, 1901. concluding 30. e fight will be reas already in the who on June 30 as many as 100 nths, will be en-

contestants with Each will receive d several of them fferent classes. ined prizes of the ill aggregate over

in. so far, 102,997 roportion of them ney have already

persons whose w, there are about d who have not as 100 subscrip o 100 their names printed list, and gible for prizes, sted list will not be ward the close of for the purpose of little wholesome ng the "guessing." allowed any adr in the way of but each will be if he would main tanding. There

petitors

e surprises.

anding May 31

OF THE TIMES

THE ORANGE MARKET.

Special and Authentic Quotations by Telegrap's.

CITEUS FRUITS IN THE EAST.

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK. May 31.—[Exclusive isparch.] Prices today were as fol
wer: Exira fancy, large, 2.89@3.50;

srulars, 2.53@2.13; fancy, large, 2.50@

19; regulars, 2.55@2.80. Fifteen cars

t oranges and three of lemons sold to
ay, The weather was threatening. The
sarket was 25 cents stronger on or
nges; good fruit wanted. Lemons are
loving slowly on account of the cold
pell. Fifteen cars of oranges and four
t lemons are in sight. Six thousand
oras of Sicily lemons will be sold
fonday, 31,000 Tuesday.

BOSTON MARKET WEAKER.

BOSTON MARKET WEAKER.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BOSTON, May 31.—[Exclusive D atch.] Twelve cars of oranges and ne car of lemons were offered at auc-on this morning, and about two cars f oranges withdrawn. The weather till continues cold and disagreeable, ut there was a fair attendance at the tion as on Wednesday, but strictly bund, fancy fruit brought as much as

CITRUS FRUITS IN THE EAST.

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

INTERIOR THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK. May 31.—[Exclusive ispatch.] Prices today were as foligateh.] Prices today were as foligates. Extra fancy, large, 2:09(3.50; see Extra fancy, large, 2:50(2.50; see Extra fancy, lar

advance may be expected.

Today's prices were as follows: Navels, extra fancy, regulars, 3.86; fancy regulars, 1.99@3.16; choice regulars, 2.39 g. 1.79g.1.6; choice regulars, 2.35; g. 1.70g.2.03; seedlings, fancy regulars, 2.66; Mediterranean Sweets, extra fancy, regulars, 3.47; fancy regulars, 2.39; choice regulars, 2.51; St. Michaels, extra fancy regulars, 3.60; fancy regulars, 3.51; photos propulars, 3.51; photos photos propulars, 3.51; photos p 2.54; choice regulars, 2.44@3.06; haives, 2.54; bloods, fancy regulars, 3.10; choice regulars, 2.25; haives, 1.29; tangerines, choice haives, 1.40; choice grapefruit, 1.48; choice lemons, 2.25@3.75.

Citrus-fruit Shipments. Shipments of citrus fruit from Southern California Wednesday were 185 car-loads of oranges and 36 of lemons, The total for the season, November 1, 1909, to date, is 19.908 carloads, of which 1365 were lemons.

BUSINESS.

INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICE OF THE TIMES, Los Angeles, May 31, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

PINANCIAL.

NEW YORK 18 IT IN FINANCE. The New York Evening Post says: me of the best-known financiers in he city, who is connected with the ontending Northern Pacific interests, dmitted that millions have been reently sent abroad from New York by ersogs in charge of the Northern Patific affair. In addition to this the act was recalled today that bankers sentified with the enterprise have ersistently talked easy money, even then the boom movement was at its eight, knowing full well that the increase behind the great consolidations rould do everything in their power to haure a pientiful supply. All this post to show, in the opinion of well-mown financiers, as expressed today, low dependent the great money ceners are upon one another, and how arrangements at New York will have to be predicated after this upon what is liable to happen at the financial centers of Europe. The problem, they state, is new in so far as it involves the advancement of New York to a position of international influence financially. One banking expert said: "Europe is still in our debt. She may not ove us as much as she did a few months ago, for, of course, the situation has been shifted by skilpments of our stocks from Europe here and payments arranged in other ways. But ther indebtedness has not been discharged by any means. All reports to that effect are, in my opinion, erroneous and misleading."

MACKEREL MAY BE CHEAPER.
The new domestic-mackerel season is well under way. While most of the new fish has been sold fresh, says the Grocery World, some has been salted and is now on the market. The price fine large way is 310 per barrel f.o.b., which is \$2 less than last year's price. The new fish seem to be unusually fine in quality.

The fact that this -year's price is lower than last year's comes from expectations of a larger catch. Last year the catch was unusually large, but indications point to a heavier eatch this year. All told, there were \$5,000 barrels of domestic mackerel salted last season. At present the mackerel are running well, but this furnishes no assurance for the future, as the mackerel may disappear almost any minute.

The large last year's catch has prac-

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS. THE BUSINESS MAN. Few people realize the position that the merchant occupies in every community. They think of him only as a necessary fixture to a town, says The Storekeeper, as a sort of public utensil for the benefit of the public, but when it comes to paying him they think hist a nuisance. The farmer thinks the merchant has an easy time of it, who makes a profit on every article he selis; he does not realize that the merchant selis on a close margin, has long hours and must be as punctual as the sun; that he is expected to compete with every hybrid fakir and tharper that comes along (that is, he is expected to sell honest goods at the same price that pedlers and mall-or-ler houses sell short-weight, adultersted or inferior goods;) that he is expected to hiways sell good butter and pay fancy prices for produce, no natter what condition they may be h; that he is the prey of commission men, and that his flour is expected to nake the finest bread, whether properly baked or not. The farmer does not realize that the merchant who wins must be a rustler, a man whose lead teems with new ideas and orignal projects; that he must be a diplomat, a keen, conservative buyer and an economiser—not economising by saving nalls out of boxes or selling tealed, but they cutting down expenses, keeping his stock neat and salable, by advertising himself as an honorable and efficient merchant. Many farmers, allured by supposed riches and easiness of work, go to town, start in business, lose their wealth, and many times their health. The reason why there are so many failures in the commercial world is that people do not realize that a successful merchant must be educated for his business—that he must have character, education and ability, the same as any other professional man.

The merchant is the basis of every town—the better the merchant to be hear we will be a successful merchant the hear when the same as any other professional man.

The merchants, and can get along heter without lawyers or bankers than it can without merchants.

He pays the most taxes and

competition; fights most energetically trusts and combinations—he does not believe in making Uncle Sam an errand boy for mail-order houses, but in each community doing its own business, supporting its own business men and its own interests. His are, indeed, pure and practical ideals.

During hard times the banker expects more interest; the lawyer requires fat fees; the real-estate man ironclad securities, while the merchant sells on a closer margin and many times trusts men because of their character and always gives value re-

character and always gives value re-ceived for the money he gets. LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Butter is steady and cheese un-Eggs are weak at quoted prices. Provisions develop no change, Beans are very slow, pinks weak. New potatoes are becoming plenti-ful, and sell from fruit hands at \$1.25 per sack. They job at \$1.50 per cental. These prices are for good spuds. New onions are jobbing at \$1.50 per

Honey is pretty steady at 3 to 5 cents from first bands for all grades of strained. Jobbing prices run from 4 to 614 cents, as the two extremes.

4 to 6½ cents, as the two extremes.
Good honey jobs at 6 cents. Comb
jobs at 12 cents for medium, up to 13½
for fanciest.

Receipts of fresh fruit by train were
only about 1000 boxes, about half what
were expected. Cherries sold at all
the way from 65 cents for common
whites from 81cockton to 85 cents for
fancy black from San José, and ran
90 cents for extra fine Royal Annes,
San José stock.

Currants brought 75 cents, apricots
\$1.00, gooseberries \$1.25.
Live poultry is plentiful; the demand

\$1.00, gooseberries \$1.25.
Live poultry is plentiful; the demand

Noricis
Syracuse
Des Moines
Nashville lant supply?

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

HAMS-Per io, Res. ii; Gilbert, ii; pip-nic, rhagibu; Windhester, medium, ii; do, ligat ib;, Prenum, id;, skianed, Hagid; dver, Guerri, Gold Band, id;; Orange Blossom, iii; HACON-Per ib., Has breakfast, isygieti;

DRY SALT PURK—Per lb., clear belles, 119, 411%; short clears, 195, 411%; short clears, 195, 411%; short clears, 195, 411%; short clear, 195, 411%; short clear, 196, 197, 411%; short clear, 197, 411% it; 10s, 11%; 5s, 11%; 5s, 11%; terces, 18%; terces, 18%; LARD COMPOUND—Per ib., tierces, Ivory Compound, 7%; Sautene, 7%; Cotocut, tierces, 8%; 5s, 9%; 5s, 9

Beans. BEANS-Pink, 2.2502.50; Limas, 7.00; smal

Hay and Grain. HARLEY-Mill price, 1-60.

OJTS-Jobbing price, 1-60/1.86.

CORN-1.28.

HAY - New barley, 7.00(9.00); alfalfa, 7.00(9.00); alfalfa, 7.00(9.00).

WHEAT-Mill price, per cental, 1.20.

Presh Meats.

BEEP-Per lb., 75674.

VEAL-46710.

MILTTON-Per lb., 8; lamb, 946.

PORK-Per lb., 956. Honey and Beeswax.

HONEY - Per lb., in comb. fraitrained, 4964.
BICESWAX-Per lb., 21623.
Live Stock.

Fresh Fruits and Berries. Fresh Fruits and Berries. LEMONS-Per box, choice to fancy, 1.75@2.66; green, 7ag; 1.00. The control of the cont

Flour and Feedstuffs. Flour and Feedstuffs.

FLOUR-Per bbl., local extra roller process.
2,8092.80; sastern, Pills.

burn's best, &; other brands, £0096,00; graham flour, bp per 190 lbs.

FEELDSTUFFS-Bran, per ton, 21.00; rolled
harley, 20.00; cracked corn, £00 per ewt. In good condition: 18@11 per ib, for poultry; ducks, \$69; for turkeys, 13@14; geese, \$630.

Hides, Wool and Tallow.

HIDES-Dry basis, 13 per lb.; ktp. 11; calž.

15; bolis, 5.

WOOL-Per lb., £64.

Tallow-Per lb., No. 1, 54; No. 2, 3.

STATE OF TRADE. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

BRADSTREETS REVIEW.

NEW YORK, May 31. Bradstreet's tomorrow will say that unseasonable weather has been the key of the situation this week, discouraging as it has been to retail trade in the cities and country districts alike, and retarding the growth of a set, copy, but particularly corn and country districts alike, and retarding the growth of a set, copy, but particularly corn and country districts alike, and retarding the growth of a set, copy, but particularly corn and country districts alike, and retarding the growth of a set, copy, and country districts alike, and retarding the growth of a set, copy, and country districts alike and retarding the growth of a set, considering the set of the

NEW YORK, May II.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank c.carings at all principal cities for the week ended May 16, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Philadelphia St. Louis ... Pittsburgh Baltimore ... San Francis Concinnati

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SHARES AND MONEY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CHICAGO, May 21.—Firm cables and reports of bad weather conditions in wheat gave the wheat market a strong tone, and July opened 's to 'se improved at 14'497'sees and the number of sentern cheers protessionally and the market a strong tone, and July opened 's to 'se improved at 14'497'sees and a sentern cheers protession to the sentern cheers protession was an early decline to 74'se, where the market steadled. Active covering later caused a reaction to 14'se. 'his buying was induced in reaction to 14'se. 'his buying was induced in reaction to 14'se. 'his owner and as a reaction to 14'se. 'his owner and as a reaction to 14'se. 'his owner and as a reaction where tall is some dammare had been suffered, it was not widespread, and as a reaction where tall is and as not widespread, and as a reaction where tall is an owner as the owner of the core in the offerings and the market declined to 14'se. Here buying was renewed, and the close was firm, though research, July 'se higher at 14'sgiffs. The corn market was firm, though research, July closed 'sgiffs were lower despite amail receipts, July pork closed 'sgiffs of the corn was and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed 'sgiffs were at 3'sgiffs lower, and 's ents lower, and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed 'sgiffs' were at 3'sgiffs' lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed 'sgiffs' were at 3'sgiffs' lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed 'sgiffs' were at 3'sgiffs' lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed 'sgiffs' lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed 'sgiffs' lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs a shade lower. Oats were active, but easier on liquidation. July closed London Financial Market.

Treasury Statement.
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The treasury statement of the balances in the general fund, exhauste of the \$180,0000 gold reserve in the

We Have Been Curing Men for Twenty Years

Our register shows the names of more than 20,000 patients who owe their health, and even their prosperity, to the sound constitutions which our treatment has made possible. Many men who came to us in a ruined co twenty years ago are now enjoying life in its fullest sense. We guarantee to cure lost vitality, private diseases, varicocele, stricture, blood poison, diseases of the kidneys, bladder, etc. Patients may pay when well or in monthly

installments.

Home cures a specialty. Private book, question list, etc., free at office or

DR. MEYERS & CO., 218 South Broadway,

Hours-Daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12

Heores—Daity, 9 to 18 and 1 to 4; Evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 18 to 18

In feature, the coronal of the control from control and copy reports from copy reports from

Tacoma Wheat Market. TACOMA, May 31.—Wheat, quiet and steady. Blue stem, 614; club, 594.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

GRAIN AND PRODUCE. IRY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.

Grain Movements.

Closing Figures.

Closing Figures.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Close: Wheat—May, 74%; July, 74%; Crock. Corn—May and June, 45%; July, 16%; Greek. Corn—May and June, 45%; July, 16%; Costs—May, 28; June, 28%; July, 16%; July, 51%; July, 51%; September, 187%, Bibs—May and July, 7.57%; September, 1876; 7.57%; Cash: Wheat—No. 2 red, 75975c; No. 2 red, 72975c; No. 2 red, 75975c; No. 2 red, 75975c; No. 2 red, 75975c; No. 2 red, 75975c; No. 2 special form of the control of

New York Metal Market. NEW YORK, May 31.—Today's market metals manifested all the characteristics or regular holiday. Demand was light, and of fined chiefly to immediate requirements, w

Kansas City Live-stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May B.—Wheat, steady on call and firmer in the spot market; barley futures inactive: spot barley, steady, oats, steady, oats, steady, some potential of the spot market; barley futures inactive: spot barley, steady, oats, steady, some potatoes firmer; new potatoes, weaker; green potatoes firmer; new potatoes, weaker; green peas, see peas, fail of the green peas, see peas, green peas, green, IBT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M

Portland Wheat Market.
PORTLAND, May 31.—Wheat, Walla Walla,

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(INT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.)

CHICAGO, May II.—Cattle—Receipts, 250, Good to prime steers, 8.464.86, so poor to medium, 4.665.86, stockers and receivers. 2.58, so poor to medium, 4.665.86, stockers and receivers. 2.58, so poor to medium, 4.665.86, so poor to medium, 4.665.86, so poor to medium, 4.665.86, so poor to morrow, 17.60, about 5.704.86, about 5.7

KANSAS CITY Live-stock Market.

KANSAS CITY May 11.—Cattle—Receipts
200: beef steers steedy; others easy native
steers, 4,005.85: Texas steers. 4.005.85: Texas
grass cattle, 1.005.80: texas cows. 1.005.85: Texas
grass cattle, 1.005.80: texas cows. 1.005.85: Calves
and feeders, 1.5695.00; bulls, 1.005.85: calves
and feeders, 1.5695.00; bulls, 1.005.85: calves
1.005.85: Mags.—Receipts, 1.005.00; steady; bull
of sales, 1.7595.85; heavy, 1.005.85: packers,
1.5695.85: mixed, 5.705.75: Hight, 1.0056.85:
porkers, 1.005.85: pigs. 5.005.85: heep-Receipt.50; grass Texass. 8.005.10: Texas
lambs, 4.4055.00; spring lambs, 8.2598.00.

Denver Live Stock Market.

BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

As being the safest and most satisfactory investment se-

FIRST MORTCAGE INCOME COLD BONDS

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

CAPITAL . . . \$500,000.00

SURPLUS . . . \$950,000.00

DEPOSITS . \$5,000,000.00

J. W. Hellinsto, President; H. W. Hellinsto, Cashier; G. Helman, C

Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued and Telegraphic and Cable Transfers Made to All Parts of the World. Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaulta.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, Surplus and Profits......\$700,000.00 Deposits ... Letters Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers on all points Issue Commercial PRANK A GIBSON Credit.

W. G. KERCKHOPP.
Vice-President and Travolers' Credits. available in all parts of the world.

W. T. S. HARMSONTA able in all parts of the world. W. G. KERCKHOPP.
Vice-President.
No Public Funds or other preferred deposits received.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF GALIFORNIA At Los Angeles. Cor. Spring and Second Sts.

W. C. PATTERSON, President, W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashin, P. M. GREEN, Vice-President, E. W. COE, Assistant Cashior, The Los Angeles National Bank.

Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$100,000.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Letters of Credit issued on London and Paris, and Drafts drawn available in all parts of the world. California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal. DIRECTORS W. F. Hoterford, Wm. H. Sans, John M. Miller, E. W. Jones, R. F. Longolds, Horner Laughtin, I. S. Kewton, Co. Strong and Surplus and undivided ground.

MAIN SINKEI SAVINGS BANK, "reit-up capital, Blooks," MAIN SINKEI SAVINGS BANK, "reit-up capital, Blooks, translating Capital, Blooks, Burplus and undivided profits, Blooks, Burplus and undivided profits, Blooks, translating the state of the capital state of the capital state, and the capital states of the capital states and the capital states of the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK Loans on Real Estasa Interess on Deposits 15t N. Spring. Capital paid up \$100,000.00 Deposits over \$2.00,000.00 Directors—J. H. Braiv, President; Chas H. Tolt, Casalier; J. M. Elites B. Jevne, P. A. Gibson, W. D. Woolwine, W. G. Patterson, A. H. Braiv, Safety Boxes for Section

GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, Corner Main and A. H. Conger, Suite 321, Wilcox Bldg.

Pealer in Municipal, School and Corporation He non. Local Bank Stocks, and supplicator of State Mortengor. Money to look and Sunabade Cruste executed. EQUITABLE LOAN SOCIETY-

Real Estate Loans Payable Any Time.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK—INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITE.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. 6 Per Cent. Paid on Deposits - THE PROTECTIVE SAVINGS Management of Deposits - THE PROTECTIVE SAVINGS MANAGEMENT - THE DEPOSIT - THE DEPOSIT - THE PROTECTIVE SAVINGS MANAGEMENT - THE DEPOSIT - THE DEPOSIT

10053; media. 46%; cucumbers, 4091.00; mushroma. nominal.
Formi.—Apples. fancy. 1.75; common, 40.
Herries—Birawberries, 4.0093.00; blackberries,
1.1691.55; raspberries, 1.00.
Cherries—White. 26950.
Citrus fruits—Oranges. navels. 7592.50; Valencias. 1.0692.00; seedlings. 7592.50; Japanese
mandarina. — Mexican imms. 4.0094.50; common California lenoma. 1.0092.00; presagproc. 1.0092.50; Emyrns. figs. 14937; Persian
nates, 54965.
Mutter—Fancy creamers, 11; fancy dairy, 14.
Chesse—Eastern, 16916.; Young America. 94.
Eggs—Ranch. 15916. One young roosters. 4.56
End. 1.0004.00; do. 00.00; do. 1.004.00; do.
San Francisco Mining Stocks.
San Francisco Mining Stocks.
San Francisco Mining Stocks. N. W. Harris & Co

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Plour, quarter suchs, 11.541 Oregon, 14.417; wheat, cental-1, 550; barley, centals, 15,329; casts, centals, 050; Oregon, 160; ryc, centals, 633; potatoes, sacks, 453; Oregon, 2777; cniones, sacks, 1180; bracks, 1500; Oregon, 2707; cniones, sacks, 1180; bracks, 1500; Oregon, 200; middlings, sacks, 200; bay, tons, 715; straw, tons, 51; wood, bales, 165; hides, 1165; quicksliver, flasks, 40.

Drafts and Silver.

Successful Sale of Carload of Oranges for the Children's Home Society-Proceeds Reduced the Mortgage. Those who contributed to the carload

of oranges sold in the East for the benefit of the Children's Home Society will be pleased to learn that splendid results crowned the undertaking. Mr. Rice, superintendent of the Victoria Home, No. 1105 East Fifth street, furnishes the following interesting facts regarding this sale:

regarding this sale:
The car was shipped from Riverside
April 13, and sold in Boston May 3.

Letters of Credit and Drafts Invited on Bank of Scotland, London, Credit Lyonnais, Paris. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

204 Dearborn St., Ohloage. 31 Nassau St., New York. 67 Milk St., Bester PRANK P. BURGE Southern California

Share and Grain Erokers 2121/2 South Spring Street

Grain and Stock Co.

If you wish to realise the highest prior that can be obtained far your Household Good, on at 331 8. Soring Street. I will pay you can't for same or guarantee you price by section. The James 651. C. M. N'IEVENS, Austiones RHOADES & REED, **AUCTIONEERS**

To Whom it May Concern.

The car was shipped from Riverside April 13, and sold in Boston May 2. The Earl Fruit Company contributed its service in loading, packing and shipping, and with systematic carefulness attended to all the details of the first and the returns of it. The clerks in the home office in Los Angeles made a generous subscription to be invested in the sale, and the representative in Boston caught the enthusiasm and bid in a number of boxes at liberal prices. The Fruit, Growers' Express furnished free the refrigerating, and did its work so well that the fruit reached the market in good shape.

The Boston Auction Company, J. C. Macomber, auctioneer, and Peck brothers, printers, did their parts generously.

The Boston Auction Company, J. C. Macomber, auctioneer, and Peck brothers, printers, did their parts generously.

The gross amount of the sale was \$1146.13. One box sold for \$91, another for \$32.25. There was a variety of fruit, and ranged from \$1.50 to the prices named per box.

After all the expenses necessary in collecting the fruit, and railroads' charges were paid, a net average of over \$2.50 per box was realized.

The means thus obtained enabled the society not only to close its fiscal year with all its current bills paid, but left a margin to apply on the reduction of the mortgage on the Victoria Homewhich are to be theirs permanently.

**THEN CRANE has contributed for The Times Magnating story estitled "The Equipm's Madnath point of the bards of the danger of surfavorable estimates and case which are to be theirs permanently.

**THEFFHEN CRANE has contributed for The Times Magnating story estitled "The Equipm's Madnath point of the bards of the danger of surfavorable estimates and the country Surfavorable estimates and to collect and the country of the surfavorable of the bards of the harbor, as approved by the section of the harbor, seventy-five (73) feet to a point; then collecting the fruit the surfavorable of the harbor, seventy-five (73) feet to the sast the of the harbor, seventy-five (73) feet to the sast

JOHE II

The Ti-

READING-ROOM FOR THE BLIND.

The reading-room for the blind has a special function, and is pursuing a special career of usefulness. It has a

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT

DOES FOR THE PEOPLE.

IVI_THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
(CONCLUDED.)

(By Herbert Putnam, Librarius of Congress.)

The selection of the books for the library of Congress is determined in various ways. Certain books come to it by direct gift; certain other work of but a moment. The catter chelenty documents) through international exchange (fifty copies of all frederal documents are placed at its disposal for exchange with other countries; certain other books, chiefly serial publications, come to it as the depositary of the Smithsonian Library; finally, there are the accessions from copyright books, periodicals, maps, music and prints. All the foregoing form a more or less constant stream. They do not represent deliberate selection. The purchase; various others as reconsidered by it from descriptions in publishers' prospectuses and catalogues, and in book reviews. But in addition there is a systematic growth hased upon systematic recommendation.

When a cataloguer discovers a gap in a set, he makes a recommendation that it be filled; when one of the bibliography of a subject finds lacking in the library works which are necessary being the first and provided for the single public discovers the library to be lacking a volume required for the use of a resder, and reasonably within the card is initialed and forwarded to the order (purchasing) division. That division determines where the order is to be placed, whether with a domestic or with a foreign agent or dealer, and he reasonable price to be hard, and when a periodical is to be placed, whether with a domestic or with a foreign agent or dealer, and the reasonable price to dealer, and the reason

In the library of Congress thirteen persons are exclusively engaged in the purchasing and receiving division; forty-six in the preparations of the books for use, their classification and the compilation of the catalogues. The accessions last year numbered 38,110 books and pamphlets. This is in addition to the manuscripts, mans and

entire existing collection is to be reclassified on the shelves, a subject satalogue compiled and the cards for this work as well as the author cards printed. All the cataloguing is done on cards. This work would alone, it is estimated, require ninety-one persons five years. It is being dealt with by as large a portion of the present force as can be spared from the work on the current accessions.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK.

There is one division of the library which is distinct in character, and has no parallel in other libraries. This is the copyright office. It is under a register of copyrights, who, under the copyright office. It is under a register of copyrights, who, under the copyright office. It is under a register of copyrights, who, under the copyright of the libraries, with a special force, all the duties relating to copyrights. His force now consists of forty-five persons, who are exclusively engaged in receiving applications for copyright that the prival provided by Mr. Carnelist of copyrights who, under the library of congress, as of the Suprendend in the interest of the public library of the public library of the met by the public library of Congress, as of the Suprendend in the interest of forty-five persons, who are exclusively engaged in receiving applications for copyrights and the action of the library of Congress, as of the Stitish distinct in character of the new building provided by Mr. Carnelist of forty-five persons, who are exclusively engaged in receiving applications for copyright and the action of the library of Congress, as of the British distinct in the first let me ten you the explaints, let the explaints, let

aling to copyright. His force now committed of forty-five persons, who are considered of forty-five persons, who are considered for the construction of the conference of the

printing and binding, which is taken care of by the government printing of face of by the government printing of the great libraries indicate a purpose to develop the library into one of the great libraries of the world, commensurate with the building which it occupies. Such eminence can be reached, however, only provided the general outlay shall, as in the case of the British Museum, be supplemented by individuals. Local institutions have the first claim to private contribution for land, for buildings, for the material of popular education. But the national ilbrary should have the first claim with any citizen of the United States who owns material of interest to the highest scholarship, particularly if it relate to the origin and progress of this country, or who would endow with a fund for increase a library which will render the highest and broadest possible service. The nation provides a superb building, fittingly-maintained, renown. It will become a part of the archives of the nation. It will secure the wideat possible service. The nation provides a superb building, fittingly-maintained, renowned now throughout the world. Any material placed in this building will partake of this "renown. It will become a part of the archives of the nation. It will secure the wideat possible notice, and will confer the widest possible notice, and will confer the widest possible benefit.

Great Britain, as a nation, provides magnificently for the British Museum. It has expended as much as \$225.00 at the face during my recital, so engosed was I upon the picture my brain was painting.

When I had finished she said in a curiously dry, hard voice:

"You were terribly wronged, you have suffered rouelly, but I cannot speak of this now. I will come to you again."

For nearly two weeks, an intermitive for the

fice.

THE GREAT LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD.

These figures indicate a purpose to develop the library into one of the great libraries of the world, commensurate with the building which it occupies. Such eminence can be reached, however, only provided the general outlay shall, as in the case of the British Museum, be supplemented by individuals. Local institutions have the first claim to private contribution for land, for buildings, for the material of popular education. But the national library should have the first claim with any citizen of the United States who owns material of interest to the highest scholarship, particularly if it relate to the origin and progress of this country, or who would endow with a fund for increase a library which will render the highest and broadest possible service. The nation provides a supperb building, fittingly maintained, renowned how throughout the world. Any material placed in this building will partake of this renown. It will become a part of the archives of the nation. It will secure the widest possible notice, and will confer the widest possible notice, and will confer the widest possible benefit.

Great Britain, as a nation, provides magnificently for the British Museum. It has expended as much as \$225,000 in a single purchase for the library, even as it has expended \$350,000 in a single purchase for the National Gallery. Parliament has recognized that the great liberality for material of great distinction. But such grants for the library, as for the gallery, so far from discouraging private gifts, have only served to stimulate it. The gifts to the museum since its beginning in 1756 have been splendid in number and quality. Their present value aggregates millions of dollars. The British collector seems to have his highest pride in accumulating books, manuscripts or prints until his collection is matchless of its kind, and then in depositing it in the national library. There it forms a permanent memorial to himself as a patron of the highest scholarship. It draws to London

Anh Putiam [Copyright, 1991, by Victor F. Lawson.] THE TIMES' DAILY STORY

FOR NANNIE'S SAKE.

BY J. P. COUGHLAN.

THE flyer which left San Francisco that night carried me with it, al-

a special function, and is pursuing a special career of usefulness. It has a collection of books in raised type, maps, music, charts and modeled reliefs. It has, besides, examples of the mechanical contrivances for writing the various styles now current, including point and American Braille. But it has something more than these. It is endeavoring to exhibit what undertakings may be usefully pursued by the blind, and for this purpose it has a typewriter, telegraph-operating instrument and a printing press. Every secular day except Wednegday during the winter season there is a reading for the blind given by volunteers; on Wednesday there are recitals. The room has a plano of its own. These readings and recitals benefit the blind of the District of Columbia, but their benefit, as the benefit of the room in general, goes much further. It is visited by 30,000 persons every year, coming from all parts of the world. The illustration which it offers of what may be done for the unseeing is, therefore, taken and applied subsequently in various localities, so that the influence of its work reaches far beyond the limits of Washington.

The total number of recorded readers of ordinary books last year was 123,844. This does not by any means include the entire use, but only the recorded use in the main reading-room.

VALUE TO REFERENCE READERS.

For reference use the library, in effect, from its beginning, has been free over its bed of steel. Through and through my brain like a molten ball of lead ran the remembrance of the wrong done me by my treacherous friend, and time and time again 1

should be mine.

I was still in my soldier's uniform.

But first let me tell you the story.

Let me explain my fierce hate. Jim

Bradley and I had been chums—a fine,
lovable fellow I thought him. We
were side by side in Cuba, and I bewere side by side in Cuba, and I believed that we knew one another as
lieved that we knew one another as
lieved that we knew one another as

have suffered cruelly, but I cannot speak of this now. I will come to you again."

For nearly two weeks, an intermittent fever kept me in bed. My gentle little nurse was even more solicitous than before but she did not allude to the story I had told her. A trace of sadness seemed to have crept into her manner, which I could not ascribe to any particular cause.

On the second day I was able to dress myself and sit on the edge of my cot. Nannie seated herself on a chair near me.

"I want you to promise me something today," she said, in a low, quiet voice, keeping her eyes fixed on the floor in front of her.

"I'll promise you anything in reason, Miss Nannie," I answered with more fervor in my voice than in my words, for this tender girl had grown inexpressibly dear to me.

"This is within reason. You must forgive Jim Bradley!"

"Nannie I have sworn to kill him; I shall keep my vow!"

"No! You must not! It would be terrible. You must forgive him."

I could only stare at the floor and try to frame words of strength, of determination.

"Come," she whispered, and taking

determination.
"Come," she whispered, and, taking my hand, she led me to the end of the ward where a screen hid a cot from view. We all knew the meaning of

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Comments on the Uniform Prayer-meet-

Christian, His old life has been blotted out; for him all things have become new. When God forgives us our sins He does not let them remain hanging over us like a threatening sword. When once He makes us free, we are free, indeed, and no longer slaves to the sins of the past. The worldly man is not so; he is dogged at every step by the blank angel, Remorse. Sin never allows its servants

verse where the may be laid down, and that is place called Calvary, where once the Son of God was crucified for the world's redemption.

world's recemption.

Christianity recognizes the fact of sin. It makes its appeal to every man's experience in admitting that sin exists. No honest man, who knows his own heart, needs a course in theology to teach him that the thing we call sin is a real factor in life. Its presence is everywhere; its fruit is on all sides of us. Furthermore, we know that sin is the strongest element in human nature, except a divinely-reënforced will. The power of sin is visible on every hand, and its reign spells ruin. Only Christ is mightier; none but he can break its domniton and free from its stain.

A speaker from India at the Presbyterian General Assembly the other day said that one of the methods practiced by Hindus for escaping from sin and entering into bliss is to sit and look at the end of one's nose and think of nothing! Equally foolish and futile are others of philosophy's methods of getting rid of sin. But they all fail to satisfy. It is only the person who has accepted the redemption from sin which Jesus has provided who knows what it is to be pardoned, free and wholly at peace.

'Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,
Come to the Mercy Seat, fervently
kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here
tell your anguish;
Earth has no sorrows that heaven
cannot heal."

The Bible links Christian fellowship with cleansing from sin. It is the pardoned, they who "walk in the light," who have fellowship one with another. This is a reward of the ransomed. Truest communion of heart is only possible to persons who have gone through life's deep experiences together. Because we know the joy and greatness of release from sin we can enter into an understanding of other hearts similarly blessed.

Unaided human efforts cannot raise a person beyond sin's power, any more than, to use an old figure, a man can lift himself by his own boot-straps.

straps.

To what extent should a person confess his sin? After he has made a full and unreserved confession to Christ, is he called upon to proclaim



BLUE GAUZE COSTUME.

WOULD ANSWER HIS PRAYER



This costume is of pastel blue gauze. The corsage is draped a la vierge, and forms a fischu, edged with a ruche of narrow black muslin. The front, apron

the action of His own "eternal spirit," rather than by a perishing animal; secures a real, rather than a pictorial, redemption, from the curse of the law works a real, rather than a ceremonial, cleansing from sin of the soul.

"Interceding Above." (Verses 26-28)

"For Christ entered not into a holy place made with hands, like in pattern to the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear before the face of God for us, nor yet that He should ofter himself often; as the high priest entereth into the holy place year by year, with blood not his own: is more than the end of the ages hath He been manifested to put away sin by the ascrifice of Himself.

The intervening verses, 15-23, set forth the necessity for the shedding of blood, there is no remission.

Christ is now, not in a place like the "most holy place" of the Jewish temple, but in heaven itself, having rassed through the veil of His flesh even as the high priest passed through the veil of His flesh even as the high priest passed through the veil separating the front room of the temple, the "holy place" from the rear room, or "most holy place." He is not now bowing in awe before some visible representation of God, like the cloud that overshadowed the mercy seat in that most holy place, but He is not to go in and out repeating the sacrifice for himself, as the Jewish high priest of from the sacrifice for himself, as the Jewish high priest of from the sacrifice as the Jewish high priest of from the sacrifice as the Jewish high priest of from the sacrifice as the Jewish high priest did, but He only stands interceding, a perpetual intercession on the basis and in the merit of His one sacrifice for sin. He stands there, not only interceding, but possessed of power to make an end of sin, in all of its forms and phases, powers, and penalties.

PRANK O. CARPENTER will give the room apportunity to do, so. This is the cul-

BIBLE LESSONS

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER BIBLE STUDENTS.

Pretared for The Times by J. S. Kirtley. For Sunday, June 2, 1901.

THE CONNECTION.

Since Jesus ascended, what is He doing? Our lesson from Hebrews telis us. This letter to the Hebrews is unique. It was written to some community of Christians, who were in great danger of relapsing into Judies is, not through persecution, but through persenal attachments to their Jewish kindred, and to the old Jewish ideas. They were now "exposed to the privations which result from social excommunications and to the inroads of doubt, which were insinuated into their minds by the arguments of their former co-religionists, the Jews." "They had been twitted with adopting a religion which had neither temple, priest nor altar; with choosing as their King and leader, one who had suffered death; with abandoning a religion which had been ordained by God, mediated by angels, administered by Moses." This letter shows that Christ the Son is greater than servants such as angels and Moses; that He is a perfect high priest, and that he gives the substance of which they had only lost the shadows. Our lesson shows that Christ is our High Friest, even today.

III. "Coming Again." (Verses 18-28)

"First Suffering on Earth." (Verses 11-14.)

"But Christ, having come a high priest of the good things to come, through the greater and more perfect tabernacie, not made with hands; that is to say, not of this creation, nor yet through the blood of goats and calves, but through His own blood, entered in once for all into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption. For, if the blood of goats and buils, and the ashes of a helfer sprinkling them that have been defiled, sanctify unto the cleanness of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ, who, through the eternal sprirt, offered Himself without blemish unto God. cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God."

The phrase "but Christ" contrasts Jesus and His work with the Old Testament service, and shows His superiority.

(1.) Christ, as the High Priest, actually secures for us "the good things." Some authorities read "the good things that are come." Whichever reading is correct, gome good things had already come and others were to follow. The old Jewish high priest only had the promise of them, while Christ actually secured them.

(2.) Christ is not only the High Priest, offering a sacrifice for our sins, but He is the true tabernacle, of which the old "tent of meeting" in the wilderness and the great temple on "Mt. Morish" were emblems. He is the true meeting place of God and man. He is the tabernacle so superior to all that were made with hands that there is no further need of the latter.

(3.) He is not only the High Priest and the true temple, but He is the sacrifice, so Jesus went into the presence of God with blood, but His own blood, to secure the redemption of His people. The Jewish priest used the blood of souts and calves; Jesus offered His own blood. The Jewish nigh priest once overy year, bearing the blood of the sacrifice, so Jesus went into the presence of God with blood, but His own blood, to secure the redemption of His people. The Jewish priest used the blood of souts and calves; Jesus offered His own blood. T

PRANK G. CARPENTER will give the ers of The Times Illustrated Magazine coming Sunday some valuable informabout the transportation system of Australia A WELL-KNOWN correspondent has make the work of a number of noted actentiate of subject of the possibilities of life at the entire poles, and will tell the results in The Times Magazine the coming Sunday.

JOSE DE OLIVARES has written for Times Magazine of the coming Sunday is story of a thrilling trip on Mexico's large

"INDUSTRIES OF CHINA" is the title of valuable article from the pen of a well-inform. Chinaman which will appear in The Times I bustrated Magazine the coming Funday.

NORTH PASADENA BOY

PASPED LIVE WIRE AND

LESSONS

ACHERS AND OTHER BIBLE

Times by J. S. Kirtley.

a tender interest in us as to be sent Christ to become our sinbea it is made in His character as a it fected human and divine being, thus He represents us, in His manity. He had no sins to be at for, and has no blemish nor scapast blemish, but He is, in a sepleading for Himself, since His his with us, and He is vitally joined the humanity whom He sympatrically represents.

many, shall appear a second in many, shall appear a second in it from sin, to them that wait in, unto salvation."

ome day He will return to His me and a salvation."

ome arth, even as the Jewish is est came forth from the most the control of the

WHAT THE MASTERS SAY.

nat business Jesus gave His 1 to inventing machinery to ligh to to inventing machinery to ligh tor, not to discovering laws to in the mysteries of nature, not rising new institutions to remoil government, but to cleansing or ences, to teaching men how ow off the burden of guilt, how we at peace with themselves, and the control of the burden of guilt, how we at peace with themselves, and good the control of the burden of guilt, how we have seen to the control of the c

law, and is among ourselves, viz: on who undertakes the management of ascher's case in court, and pleads his cause. So Jesus is our Advocate with the Father. But, as in other cases where spiritual things are illustrated by temporal, the analogy is not perfect; there are differences. Our Advocate does not argue that we are innocent, but confessing our guilt, pleads for mercy to us; and He does not present our merits as a reason why mercy should be shown, but his merits. Whatever man may need, as man or as sinful man, in each circumstance of effort and conflict, his want finds interpretation by the spirit and effects advocacy by Christ, our High Priest. In the giorified humanity of the Son of Man every true human wish finds parfect and prevailing expression.—

TRUTHS TO EMPHASIZE.

(2.) That Christ, having had exprience of life in all its pain as pleasure, can perfectly sympathize with

(6.) That, knowing and loving us, he can perfectly represent us before the face of God.

(4.) That, because He is our hympathetic High Priest we can go directly to Him, without fear.

(5.) That He is nearer to us an accurate to God than other being or beings in earth or in heaven.

(6.) That He secures our cleansing from the inner presence and power of sin, as well as release from its penalty.

(f.) That we have the most westerful plan for getting free from sever dreamed of.

(s.) That when one does not adopt that plan, there is no hope for him.

(s.) That Jesus will live to all eternity to keep us safe forever.

Each Other,
The Times is now able to supply owned of Tonnesen Art Pictures with art frames is match them. There are five varieties of the frames, all ebony finish and highly artistic They will be suspiced to Times partons at 50 and 55 cents each, according to designanties on exhibition at office. Times-Mirrol Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

A WELL-KNOWN correspondence a number of noted abject of the possibilities of oice, and will table the resultagazine the coming Sunday.

-Its Cities, Towns, Villages, Resorts and Suburban Places. Los Angeles County

ATORTH PASADENA BOY NEARLY ELECTROCUTED.

GRASPED LIVE WIRE AND COULD NOT GET LOOSE.

Hand Severely Burned by Painful Current-Summer Golf Club's First Tournament-Rig Demolished in a Runaway-Contracts for New Residences.

PASADENA, Office of The Times, No.

28 South Raymond avenue, May 31.—
[From the Times' Resident Correspondent.] Ernest Toms, the nine-year-old son of G. E. Toms of Northspondent.] Ernest Toms, was spondent.] Ernest Toms, year-old son of G. E. Toms of North-Pasadena, had a narrow escape this afternoon from death by an electric current of high voltage. As it is, the fingers of his right hand were burned to the bone and he may lose several of the digits. The boy was on his way to a church to practice for children's-day exercises, and near the corner of Pair Oaks avenue and Logan street, "just to while away tae time," he said, he climbed a tree and went nearly to the top, when he slipped and in falling grasped an electric-light wire which was hanging low. He was unable to men near by and they rescued him from his perilous position, not, how-ever, before his hand had been burned ever, before his hand had been bursted severely. He was taken to his home, and the surgeon who was called is making an effort to save the fingers.

SUMMER GOLF CLUB.

The members of the newly-organized Summer Golf Club held their first tournament today at the Green golf course. A large crowd was in attendance and an enjoyable time was had. Luncheon was served at the clubouse by the ladies of the party. The prizes were won as follows: Ladles, first, belt buckle, Miss Ada Story; second, cuff links. Miss Grace Blakesley. Men, buckle, Miss Ada Story; second, cuff links, Miss Grace Blakesley, Men, first, silver cup, Andrew McNally, Jr.; first, sliver cup, Andrew McNally, Jr.; second, one dozen golf balls, Edward Frye. The following persons took part in the contests: Mmes. W. C. Smith, M. J. McLeod, W. H. Roberts, Conrad and Misses Ada Story, Bess Roberts, Norton, Clark, Pauline Lutz, Grace Blakesley, Katherine Gardner, Ruth Gardner, F. Horton and E. Fritz, and

ATTORNEYS SMASH EACH OTHER

RIGHT AND LEFT.

Angeles Doctor Finds a Bride-Brew

the corridor, Carter asked Shaw a di-rect question, and Shaw's answer being contrary to the facts as Carter under-

then strengthened and the gladian

prevented from further end

ers Said to be Losing Money-Relay Bicycle Race Makes Good Time.

A lively runaway which took place 3:30 o'clock this afternoon resulted at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon resulted in the demolition of a buggy and harness owned by Mrs. C. W. Cook of San Gabriel, and was the cause of a second runaway. Mrs. Cook's carriage was standing at the corner of Fair loaks avenue and Union street. She had untied her horse and was about to get into the buggy when the animal became frightened and dashed around the corner onto Union street. Near Delacy street it collided with a horse and wagon owned by the Pasadena Hardware Company, the horse running into wason owned by the Pasadena Hard-ware Company, the horse running into a vacant lot and stopping. The force of the collision detached the buggy and harness from Mrs. Cook's horse, and the animal ran to a point on South Pasadena avenue, where it was over-taken and stopped by Harry Hard-wick, who had gone in pursuit on a horse belonging to Will Schneider, and which has figured before in similar episodes.

FOUR NEW HOUSES Contracts have been let recently for the construction of the following residences in Pasadena: Lina Y. Ford, a one-story dwelling on Madison avenue, near Colorado street, cost \$208; Mrs. Z. C. Annin, two-story residence on Worcester avenue, near Colorado street; H. M. Magill, two-story house at the northeast corner of Colorado street and Moline avenue, cost \$5219; Mrs. A. W. Coolidge, two-story frame dwelling-horse, corner Madison avenue and Herkimer street, cost \$7098.

The Gnome Club of Throop Institute

The Gnome Club of Throop Institute gave a minstrel performance preceded by a farce this evening at the Auditorium, and furnished much amusement to several hundred of their friends. Staid professors and lively students in black faces and grotesque costumes joined in cracking original and other jokes, and there was some good singing and dancing. Horace Gaylord was interlocuter, and the end men were from the faculty, student body and friends of the school. The success of the entertainment probably will lead to its repetition.

A large audience attended an illustrated lecture on "Tropic Mexico," delivered by Mrs. Frona Waite Colburn this evening at the Universalist Church. The lecture was given under the direction of the Y.M.C.A.

Twenty members of the graduating

Norton, Chara Famer Gardner, Ruth Gardner, F. Horton and E. Fritz, and Messra. Grannis, McNally, Burnham, Frye, McLeod, Murc, W. H. Roberts, Leithead, W. C. Smith, Conrad, Flagg and Lucas.

At the Country Club this morning C. S. Byington and Fred E. Wilcox played off the tie made in yesterday's tournament, Mr. Byington winning first place with a gross score of 113, handicap 9, net 164, and Mr. Wilcox second, score, gross 119, handicap 14, Grand avenue, formerly occupied by J.

net 105. The second prizes were golf Bakewell Phillips, was sold a few days Santa Monica Canon Thursday even balls, the first sliver cups. Santa Monica Canon Thursday even ago to an eastern purchaser for \$20,000. LIVELY RUNAWAY.

Excavating has begun for the new building to be erected by J. C. Bentz on South Raymond avenue. H. C. Durand and family left this vening for Chicago. Grand View Hotel, Catalina, opens aturday, June 1. Pictures framed at Wadsworth's.

> Coronado Tent City opens today. McCament's ice cream is pure. CANTA MONICA MAY NOT WORK FOR COUNTY

Turkish bath towels. Bon Accord.

CITY BUSINESS ONLY TO BE DONE IN CITY COURT.

District Attorney Holds that the Recorder Cannot Collect for County Cases Tried by Him, so Justices Will Probably Get the Business.

SANTA MONICA, May 31 .- [From practice of taking before the City Recorder any cases of alleged violation of the county ordinances or State laws will be discouraged.

A few weeks ago the City Recorder

tried some county cases and presented a claim against the county for fees. An opinion was rendered from the Dis-trict Attorney's office to the effect that trict Attorney's office to the effect that such a claim against the county was not a legal one. The City Trustees have since amended the ordinance providing for the City Recorder's compensation so that he receives a salary instead of fees for services rendered to the city.

It being held that the City Recorder, county collect from the county for

cannot collect from the county for county cases tried by him, it is under-stood that county cases brought before him will be refered to the justices of the peace, who can collect from the county for such services.

Angeles are occupying their new cot-tage on Fourth street near Nevada

avenue.

Santa Monica Lodge, No. 207, F. and A.M., conferred the third degree upon three candidates Wednesday evening. Mrs. Mary J. Warneke of Hollywood has taken a house at Third and Hill streets, Ocean Park, for a year.

Mrs. Nat Brigham and family have gone to Pasadena after having spent the winter in Santa Monica.

J. Bond Francisco of Los Angeles and Mr. Gottschalk of that city are staying at No. 273 South Beach.

J. F. Russell and family of Los Angeles are quartered at No. 8 Rose avenue, Ocean Park.

H. F. Campbell of Los Angeles is

H. F. Campbell of Los Angeles is staying at No. 3 Joy street, Ocean

Mrs. W. D. Fuller of Pasadena is nuartered on Arcadia Beach for the

summer.
C. D. Barnes of Los Angeles is quartered at No. 26 Kinney street, Ocean Park.
W. F. Halliday of Ocean Park has returned from a tour of the Northwest.
J. F. Spalding of Los Angeles is staying at No. 15 Hill street, Ocean Park.
C. P. Frissell of Los Angeles is stay-C. P. Frissell of Los Angeles is stay-ing at Ocean Terrace cottage, No. 1. W. W. Lockwood of Bakersfield is staying at No. 343 Second street. E. M. Latham of San Francisco is staying at the Arcadia Hotel.

LONG BEACH.

COLLEGE ATHLETE HURT. LONG BEACH, May 30.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Ray Townsend was the victim of an accilent wherein his left ankle was broker dent wherein his left ankle was broken this morning. He was riding a horse and driving others when one of them kicked him. It is thought that the injury will confine him to the house for several weeks, and it may per-manently impair the use of the joint. That would be a severe blow to Berke

VETERAN RECEIVED. the peace, who can collect from the county for such services.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

One of the sallors of the Pacific Mail steamer Colon, which is lying at Port Los Angeles in waiting for an expedition of Porto Ricans, is reported to have received a number of knife wounds in a fight with other sailors in islands and soldier life there.

it is not the colonel will shut up within a week.

Although beaten in the Police Court at the recent trial, the colonel is not disposed to fight the ordinance. The police have been gathering evidence every day this week, officers in plain clothes having bought tickets on the various races. As the bookies know they only won before on the smallest kind of a technicality they will give up the fight and save legal expenses.

Whether the pony shops will open up again out south of the Baptist College as they did when run out of town before is not known. The loss of time in going to the city limits, in addition to the expense of car fare and the long chance of picking a short-priced winner out of a big field of "dogs" and selling-platers will probably prove too much for the suckers, and the game will not succeed any better than if did before.

It is said that Col. Black is going to move out to his "country place" to rusticate. The races at Oakland are

whites who make a living out of the bookmakers by tipping "dead ones" and "lobsters," will follow the cheap sports to the north, and Los Angeles will be well rid of the pool rooms—the biggest sure-thing games on the board

The 15-cent round trip street-car and ferriage tickets from San Diego to Coronado will go into effect again to-MOBILE (Ala.) May 31.-The sealed former Captain and Quartermaster Cyril W. King, returned Thursday night, was opened in the United States Circuit Court today. It finds him guilty as charged of receiving money intended to influence his official actions.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Unifed States lighthouse inspector, Twelfth district, San Francisco, notifies mariners that the Noonday Rock Bell Buoy is not striking, the bell being broken. It will be replaced by another buoy as soon as practicable.

The Point Delgada Bell Buoy, painted black at marked "Delgada, bell buoy, painted

black and marked "Delgada" in white used as a guide for entering Shelter Cove, that was reported out of order April 22, was replaced on May 28 by another buoy in the old position.

and the City Will Then be Rid of its Most Vicious Form of Illegal Gam-BREAKFAST COCOA



Has received the highest endorsaments from the medical practi-tioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and cateer > > >

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limit Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS

Bakewell Phillips, was sold a few days ago to an eastern purchaser for \$20,000. Eight hundred feet of defective fire hose purchased by the city through the agency of J. W. Hellman, Los Angeles, is to be renewed at once.

The remains of Clyde E. Marsh, who dided Wednesday in this city, were shipped this evening to Rochester. N. Y., by Adams & Turner.

Dr. J. E. Janes and wife will leave Monday for a two-months' visit in Ohio, New York and other eastern States.

Excavating has begun for the new building to be erected by J. C. Bentz on South Raymond avenue.

The complete agrees of Ruffalo Fr.

The complete agree of the church structure at Sixth street and Ocean avenue, as quarters for the Y.M.C.A. Over \$500 is to be expended in the improvement. Mrs. Wiley M. Weaver of Los Angeles has taken the Bursiem cottage at No. 1139 South Second street; Ocean Park, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Shryock of Pennsylvania, who have been spending a month in Santa Monica, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sheery of Los Angeles are occupying their new cot-level of the complete agreement and provided the church structure at Sixth street and Ocean avenue, as Sixth street and Ocean avenue, as Quarters for the Y.M.C.A. Over \$500 is to be expended in the improvement.

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The Whittier baseball team went to Norwalk Thursday and suffered defeat at the hands of the local players by

at the hands of the local players by a score of 13 to 7.

The delinquent tax list is to be published this week. It is considerably smaller than that of last year.

Dr. J. H. Lowrey, who has been a practicing physician here for a number of years, has sold his business to Dr. A. W. McClintock of Clasna Park, with the intention of locating in Mexico.

MONBOVIA.

BLECTRIC LINE TO LOS ANGELES
MONROVIA, May 31—[From The
Times' Resident Correspondent.] Mr.
Stebbins of the Stebbins, Cronenwett
Company, which will build an electric
railway from Monrovia to Los Angeles, paid his first visit to Monrovia
today, and in company with Mr.
Cronenwett, drove over the proposed
route between here and Lamanda.

The memorial services, yesterday
were of a most interesting character.
A procession was formed and marched
to Live Oak Cemetery, headed by the
City Band. Mayor Bartle acted as
president of the day and Josephus
Combs grand marshal. Rev. J. C.
Healy offered a prayer and Prof. G.
W. Monroe, Rev. A. W. Wadsworth
and Rev. R. H. Hunter made short
addresses. The school children, head,
ed by the veterans, proceeded to decorate the graves of the old soldiers.
There was a great profusion of flowers. ELECTRIC LINE TO LOS ANGELES

RANDSBURG

STAGE HELD UP. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) RANDSBURG, May 31.-The Keel

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications. It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to

develop into consumption. Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. R. Long, California Junetion, Iowa, writes: "I had eatarth three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

treatment - buy Hood's today,

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off

BARGAINS During the Month of

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR



It costs you money to run
it. Utilize the sun's rays Climax Solar Water Heater Co.



WE were the only retail wine dealers in Southern California to receive Bonn-fide Medal and the Certificate at the Paris Exposition. Edward Germain Wine Co

307-300 Los Angeles St., Cor. Fourth. No Bar Open Evenings. Tel. Main 919 A LOCOMOBILE

108 S Broadway, San Francisco Store, Locomobile Company 1286 Market St. Of The Pacific.

ong Beach Now is the time to get in on the Ground Floor. Go to EASTON, ELDRIDGE

For information in regard to good lots Petticoats The RATZEL Giore-fluing. Tailor-made to measura. Proceedings. 218 South Broadway. Copp Building. SURGEONS FOR CANTEEN. Association at St. Paul Unanin

Passes a Resolution Asking Congres to Repeal the Present Law.

BT THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.1 ST. PAUL (Minn.) May 31.—By a unanimous vote the Association of Milpassed a resolution in favor of the repeal of the anti-canteen law.

The subject was introduced, with the resolution, in a paper by Lieut. Louis L. Seaman, late of the First United States Volunteer Engineers. A supplementary resolution by Col. Reed of Wyoming constitutes every delegate a committee to see the Congressmen from his own State and provide for a committee of three to labor with Congress. This last committee is to act with the Legislation Committee of the American Medical Association.

The resolution claims that intemperance and disorder have increased since the abolition of the canteen and recommends its reëstablishment on grounds of "sanitation, morality and discipline."

Double Deserter Confesses Double Deserter Confesses.

SAN JOSE, May 31.—Charles J.
O'Nell, who was arrested in San Francisco last Wednesday on a charge of
grand larceny preferred by his wife in
this city, has confessed that he is a
deserter from Troop F. Sixth United
States Cavairy, now stationed at the
Presidio. He came to San José about
four months ago, and a few weeks later
married a Mrs. James. A week ago
he deserted her and took with him her
gold watch, which led to his arrest.

CURE

arrests falling hair. Cures Dandruff, Brittle Hair, Itching and all scalp troubles. Fully guarmeed to cure or your money back.

"Coke Dandruff Cure is quick, effective, harmiess." S. J. Hutchinson, M. D., "National Home, Wis."
Judges of awards at Paris Expection, acknowledge Coke Dandruff Cure to be the only qualine remedy. Don't accept dangerous imitations.
Demand Coke.

R. BREMER CO., Chicago Lather Your Head with Coke Shampoo & Toilet Soap FOR SALE AT DEAN'S DRUG STORE, Cor. Second and Spring sts.



NEWBRO'S

and it is the only hair prepara that does. "Destroy the ca you remove the effect." POR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

DAMIANA BITTERS vina
The most wonderful aphrodisiae and Special
Tonic for the Sexual Organs of both sexes.
The Mexican Remedy for diseases of the
Kidney and Bladder. Sells on its own merita.
NABER, ALFS & HRUNE, Agents.
323 Market street, S. F.—(Send for circular.)

Infantile Humors Itching eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticuta Soap followed by a grow another.

DR.PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD,LIVER,LUNGS

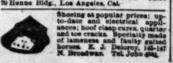
SUITS TO ORDER ...\$20.00... BRAUER & KROHN

128-130 S. Spring St. and 114% S. Main St. Electricity Properly Applied,

BEKIN'S VAN AND STORAGE CUT RATE FREIGHT

144 SOUTH BROADWAY. E. N. Altland & Co.,

Oranges, Lemons and Vegetables. Car lots a specialty. Special terms to grow-ers destring to ably their own fruit. Cash Ad-vances made if desired. Reference—State Bank and Trust Co., Bradstreet's Co. Office P Henne Bidg., Los Angeles, Cal-



is to wash the excretions from it off: the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free al kali in it.

Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates. druggists; all sorts of people use it.

ADIES' TAILOR-MADE: SIIITS Regular \$18.50 \$11.75 | Made in and \$35; now... \$11.75 | own fact

COPELAND'S CLOAK HOUSE

LINES OF TRAVEL TIME CARD-SANTA FE ROUTE





Burlington tourist sleepers leave Los An-geles Mondays and Wed-For all Points East Experienced managers in charge. Scenic line.

GO EAST AT HALF

JUNE 3rd OR 4th, TO..... Kansas City and Return. St. Paul and Return. Buffalo and Return dake reservations now for Special Per-sonally Conducted Party June 6th UNION PACIFIC R. R.

Direct Route to Glasgow Exhibit ANCHOR LINE -Glasgow via Londonderry Schoon, 850 and up. Second Cabin, 822 at up. Third Class, 826 and upwards For illustrated folder and further information apply to Henderson Brothera, Chicago, or E.W. Magee, 30 S. Spring St. Hugh B. Rice, 30 S. Spring Street, Los Angoles.

her to be dying. There was every indication of poisoning, and she died
early in the forenoon, Thursday. An
autopsy was conducted in the afternoon, disclosing the thoroughly congested condition of the lungs, which
without a doubt caused her death.
Every other organ of the body was in
a perfectly healthy state. The supposition is that she took a severe cold
after leaving the house, with this fatal
result. GAMBLERS PUT UP FIGHT. FRANK C. CARPENTER will give the constructed Magazine from Illustrated Magazine from the Times Illustrated Magazine from the Times Illustrated Magazine from the Times of Times about the transportation system of Australia

LOS ANGELES DOCTOR MARRIED.
Dr. John T. Stewart of Los Angeles
and Miss Minnie M. Wood, a sister of
Mrs. F. A. Salmon of the San Diego
County Board of Education, were married at high noon today, at the home
of the Rev. W. E. Crabtree, the officiating clergyman. The bridal party had a
wedding breakfast at Hotel del Coronado, and Dr. and Mrs. Stewart left
for the north on the steamer Queen
this evening, en route to Honolulu.
After a visit there they will journey
to Europe, and, returning, will live in
Los Angeles.

BREWING TROUBLE. Death of Estimable Young Lady-Los SAN DIEGO, May 31.-[From The BREWING TROUBLE.

contrary to the facts as Carter under-stood them, he called Shaw a liar. Shaw retaliated with a right-hander on Carter's left cheek, catching Carter with his guard down. Carter, recover-ing his equilibrium, rushed at Shaw and landed two sledge-hammer blows on his cranium. Shaw, though busy with his fists, was unable to land suc-cessfully. Carter was forcelly the RELAY BICYCLE RACE. RELAY BICYCLE RACE.

In a relay bicycle race yesterday, between teams from San Diego and Escondido, from Escondido to San Diego, a distance of thirty-five miles, Escondido won by three and one-half minutes. There were four relays of nine miles each. The Escondido team covered the distance in two hours and three minutes, and the San Diego team in two hours, s.x and one-half minutes. Tom Bond, who was the Escondido rider in the first relay, rode in behind the racers the whole distance making the thirty-five miles in two hours and eleven minutes.

MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

Simple and impressive services were ceasfully. Carter was forcing the fight along scientific lines, when he was lov-ingly embraced by Lawyer Oscar E. Trippett, who appointed himself gen-eral of the peace-making forces. In response to his order, Lawyer Watson Parrish tackled Shaw. The guard was then strengthened and the yieldsteer

DEATH OF MISS SCOTT.

Miss Lucilla Scott died under peculiar circumstances at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Thursday morning. The Coroner's jury this morning reported that the death of Miss Scott was due to congestion of the lungs. The testimony showed that the young woman, who had been in her usual good health, went to the theater Wednesday night, and on the way home she complained of being ill, Upon reaching the house she was breathing heavily, and was coughing. The family was awakened an hour or two later by her moans. After the usual home remedies had been applied physicians were called, who declared her to be dying. There was every indication of poisoning, and she diedearly in the forenoon. Thursday

AT SAN DIEGO BAY LOS ANGELES DOCTOR MARRIED.

Times' Resident Correspondent.] A lively encounter occurred at the Courthouse this afternoon between Cassius Carter and George H. P. Shaw, prominent members of the San Diego bar. It started with a battle of words in the courtroom and ended in a hand-to-hand encounter in the corridors. Cassius nent members of the San Diego bar. It started with a battle of words in the courtroom and ended in a hand-to-hand encounter in the corridors. Carter charged that Shaw had broken faith on a stipulation, and there was "back failk" galore. Shortly after, in the corridor, Carter asked Shaw a distribution, and there was the corridor, Carter asked Shaw a distribution of the stock, is quoted as severely criticising the business methods employed, stating that the company has run behind \$1100 the past the fact that a

the tip as a straight one, and when the seance was over it was "understood" that he was to go out of business in the city limits at once. It was thought be would close up last night, but as he is-sued his overnight entry cards last night, it is evident that he will take

Some of the stockholders of the San Diego Brewing Company are at logthe former being in favor of placing

year, this in spite of the fact that a Los Angeles blewery, built at a cost of \$40,000, is paying 30 per cent. on-the investment, schnetter strongly advo-cates placing the plant in the hands of a receiver.

GAMBLERS PUT UP FIGHT.

There was a round-up of alleged ap-town samblers in the City Police Court this atternoon. The studhorse-poker case counsel, questioned the less it right of Justice Dodson of El Cajon to hold court for Justice Anderson, although armed with a written request, the contention being that the authority could not apply to complaints not pending at the time the request was made. The legal right of Dodson to practice law in this State, was also attacked. Dodson overruled both objections, and exceptions were taken. In two other cases counsel filed demurtations were not sufficiently specific. Decision reserved. Justice Dodson has

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

And now many of the people who signed the petition for the retention of Chief Cairnes of the fire department and the dismissal of Fire Commissioner Carter say that when they signed the document they understood it was simply for the retention of Chief Cairnes. It is understood in view of this misapprehension, Mr. Carter or this representatives will wait upon the signers with a manifesto asking them to set themselves right in the eyes of the people.

It has been decided that the Fourth of July celebration will extend over four days, and that the Fourth shall be celebrated on the Coronado side of the bay. There will be an imitation of the battle of Manila on an elaborate scale.

Charles Harris, a soldier in the Span-

Coronado Tent City opens today. TENTED CITY BAND. HOTEL DEL CORONADO, May 30. posed of twenty-two musicians, from

Diego's four-day Fourth of July flesta.

DOOL BOOMS ARE TO

they will close up.
Col. Black was asked to visit the
Police Station several days ago, and
in the conversation that followed he
was told that he could close up whenever he was ready. The colonel took

Charles Harris, a soldier in the Spanish-American war, died this morning at the County Hospital.

Charles P. Douglas and Robert H. Benton have been appointed Harbor Commissioners here.

The King's Daughters have been entertaining Mrs. Isabelle Davis, their national secretary.

Co. B of the Seventh Regiment is getting ready to go into camp at Santa Cruz.

[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Manager E. S. Babcock has secured a band of his own for the tented city this summer. It is comall over America. Many notables from various Coast cities are included in the list. On next Monday morning the band will start on its tour of the Kite-shaped track, to advertise the tented city, and incidentally San

morrow.

Recent hotel arrivals are T. J. Hobson, Chicago; Louis A. Chase and Mrs. J. P. Chase, New York City; Mrs. V. J. P. Chase, New York City; Mrs. V. B. Goddard, Miss Goddard and Fred Goddard, New York City; Superintendent W. B. Beamer of the Santa Fésystem, and Master Mechanic C. F. Lape of San Bernardino; Miss Stella Graham, Los Angeles.

George Biaise of Los Angeles will build a summer home here.

Yesterday W. S. children's day at Coronado. They were allowed the freedom of the beach and all the buildings and parks.

BLACK-FITZGERALD OUTFIT TIRED FIGHTING THE POLICE.

GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

The tin-horn sports who play the Oakland-Hawthorne horse races in Black's pony joint on First street be-tween Spring and Main streets, may as well prepare to quit, for the game will close next week, and possibly to-day. The outfit is getting tired of mak-ing nose finishes in the Police Court. The bookies made a great run through the stretch a few days since, and beat the police by an eyelash on a technicality. Rather than take the chance of being left at the post in the next race.

the tip as a straight one, and when the

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900 Will Close Their Den in a Few Days BAKER'S

"KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Swell, up-to-date suits for particular young

dresser and every man careful of his appearance. Made of the newest cloths in

men. Styles that will appeal to every good

stripes and mixtures. Included with them a is an assortment of business suits for middle

aged men. Qualities worth \$13.98

\$5.00 Shoes, \$2.95.

(Made by James A. Banister & Co.) These are absolutely the best shoes that \$5 will buy

anywhere. Banister's regular \$5 goods. Tan vici kid and Russia calf in lace and congress styles; also

patent leather and calf shoes in congress and button styles. Not an old shape in the lot. Every pair is up to date, and we still have a well assorted size

range. Choose from the lot while they last, at \$2.95.

Men's Underwear at 25c

and are well worth the regular prices. Sizes for boys of 3 to 9 years are made in middy, sailor and Norfolk styles, and those for boys of 8 to 16 years are in double breasted styles. The cloths used are

strictly all wool and include blue and black tricot,

plain and fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds. Some of the trousers have double seats and knees.

Every suit is a swell, up-to-date style. Choose for \$3.50.

Boys' Wearables.

Heavy ribbed bicycle hose at 25c

Heavy percale blouse waists at 25c. Durable underwear, all weights, at 25c.

All wool golf caps, silk lined, at 25c.

Fine all silk neckwear at 25c.

50c juvenile shirts at 25c.

A large assortment of men's balbriggan underwear in solid colors

and silk stripes. Form fitting garments with French necks and finished seams. 50c and 75c garments selling at 25c.

Boys' Suits \$3.50.

(Qualities worth \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00.)

We have selected 175 suits from our regular stock and will effer them at choice for \$3.50. They are all taken from broken lines, otherwise prices would not be reduced. They are splendid qualities

Dixe

Latt

NEWS AND BUSINESS

eaked Into the House

During the absence of the family on Memorial day, a thief entered the home of J. R. Simmons at No. 3925 Vermont avenue by unlocking the front door, and stole 35 in money and a gold watch chain.

The Sunset Club held its regular monthly meeting at Al Levy's last night. The subject of discussion was "The Consolidation of Railroads, and its Results, as Viewed by Railroad Officers and Patrons." There was a good attendance of members, and the question was thoroughly canvaseed, both from the standpoint of the railroad men, and the shipper.

eral of Mrs. Smith. The funeral of the late Mrs. George M. Smith at the University Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday was attended by many friends. Rev. E. A. Healy, pastor of the church, preached the sermon, and Dr. Graves and Presiding Elder Bovard made brief addresses highly eulogistic of the life and character of the deceased. Interment was in Rosedale Cemetery. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

mand character of the deceased. Interment was in Rosedale Cemetery. The foral tributes were many and beautiful.

Children Free.

This afternoon at the Chutes all the children of Los Angeles will be admitted tree. A good programme, with geveral new features, will entertain the little ones. On Sunday a complete change of bill will be included in the veening's programme, following the illumination and playing of the electric fountain. Next Wednesday afternoon and night will be Chinese day, and the Chinese Board of Trade is arranging to celebrate.

Want a Divide.

A number of the creditors of M. Rubenstein of Hanford yestgrday presented a petition in the United States District Court, asking that he be declared a bankrupt, and that William Abbott be restrained from disposing or a stock of goods, which Rubeinstein transferred to him on May 19. The petitioners alleges that these leastments and the country and the property of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California, and Lucy Kuntsen, aged 23, a native of California and a resident of Los Angeles.

A number of the creditors of M. Rubenstein of Hanford yesterday presented a petition in the United States District Court, asking that he be declared a bankrupt, and that William Abbott be restrained from disposing of a stock of goods, which Rubeinstein transferved to him on May 19. The petitioners allege that their claims aggregate several thousand dollars. Abbott has been cited to appear June 19, to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling the goods in question.

Policeman's Death.

A. P. Richardson, a retired police officer, who is well known in the city, died yeasterday of softening of the brain, at his residence, No. 2510 Pennsylvania avenue. He was formerly an employé of the street railway company, and later served a term as Constable in this township. At the exprinction of his term in 1836 he was made a policeman and retired about three months ago on account of ill-health. He was 23 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. Owing to his retirement from the police force, his wife will not get any money from the police pension fund, but he carried 12000 insurance in the Maccabees, to which order he belonged. He was also an Odd Fellow, and his funeral will he held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from Odd Fellows' Hall, the interment to be in Evergreen Cemetery.

BREVITIES.

PLU

CH Smil spiri M. J in 4

insuicies : the Ung I how I Defe said Miss that ease ance Mrs. in the feet of the term of

JOS Time story lake.

"The Blind Man and What He Saw"
will be the Rev. Dr. George Thomas
Dowling's topic at Christ Episcopal
Church, Flower street, corner Pico
(Thirteenth street,) tomorrow morning
at 11 o'clock. Musical service and
"Bunday Night Talk" at 7:45 p.m. In
the evening all seats free. Both University and Pico Heights cars pass the
door.

Choral evensong will now be sung in St. John's Episcopal Church, Adams and Figueroa streets, on Sundays at 5 p.m., instead of 4 p.m., as during the winter months. No sermon at evensong, only the full cathedral choral service. The service will last about one hour. Other services, 7:30 a.m. and 11 a.m.

Walker will preach the installation sermon.

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow, Rev. George A. Hough, the junior pastor, will preach in the morning on "Man's Piace in the Universe." In the evening Rev. Dr. Cantine, the senior pastor, will preach on "The Black Sheep of the Family."

First Congregational Church. Sixth and Hill; service and sermon Sunday morning. Special service, twilight communion and reception of members, at 6 o'clock. On account of the communion no public meeting in the auditorium in the evening.

The choir of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Figueroa and Twentieth streets, will give a praise service in that church at 7:39 p.m. tomorrow, assisted by Mr. Forest, Dr. Carr, Miss Mary Sinch and Miss Zoe McClure.

When moving, save all odds and ends of clerking and furniture for Good

When moving, save all odds and ends of clothing and furniture for Good Samaritan department of Bethlehem Institutional Church for distribution among the needy. Tel. John 26 and wagen will call.

The subject of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Thomson at the Independent Church of Christ (Simpson Auditorium,) on Sunday morning will be "Christ's Answer to Pilate's Question, What is Truth?"

All women are invited to attend the Young Women's Christian Association service at First Baptist Church, Sun-day, 2 p.m. Miss Barnes and Miss Conde, national secretaries, will speak.

First Presbyterian Church next Sun-day, 7:30 p.m. Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

There are undelivered telegrams the Western Union telegraph office for W. N. Douglas, C. H. S. Morris and Miss Burchenal.

NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY

Board of Education Decides to Purchase Twelve Lots for New Building in the Sixth Ward.

The City Board of Education at a special meeting held yesterday after-agon, accepted the bid of E. C. Cribb. to sell to the city twelve lots in the Dalton Orchard tract in the Sixth Ward. The plat of ground referred to is located on Twentieth street, be-tween Central avenue and Naomi street, and extends through to Walnut street, on the north, a distance of 200 street, and extends through to Wainut street, on the north, a distance of 200 feet, thus giving 200 feet frontage on both Twentieth and Wainut streets. It is 100 feet east of Central avenue, being separated by an alley from a tier of lots fronting on that thoroughfare. The price agreed upon is \$3600, the property to be curbed and sidewalked. The east twelve lots of the same block, fronting on Naomi street, would have been taken instead, had it not been beyond the sewer limit, but rather than take any chances, the board selected the other.

The school building now in the same section of the city are located at Eighteenth and San Pedro and Twenty-eight and San Pedro and Twenty-eight and San Pedro streets, and when built the new school will be conveniently located to relieve the other two, which are now overcrowded, notwithstanding the recent addition built to each. It is not designed to make the improvement immediately, but architects will be asked to submit competitive plans for an approved structure, the plans to be paid for if accepted and used at pleasure. There was an informal expression from several members of the board in favor of a structure of Spanish design, after the style of the High School annex, with a court, or patio, in the center, but whether any striking innovation will be make is a matter for future consideration.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

BIRTH RECORD. DIMOCK-May 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Dimock, No. 502 South Soto street, a daugh-ter.

DEATH RECORD.

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assistant attends ladies and children and Sixth street. Tel. main 363. W. H. Sutch, Undertaker. Los Angeles Flower Store,

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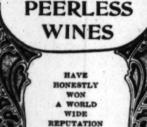
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Women's Tan Oxfords at \$1.75 higher prices-or give you less quality. Same price to everyone

Shine or Polish, 5 cents..... Fourth and Broadway.

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Here is a banner chance to secure a goodlooking, perfect-fitting, well-tailored and stylish suit of clothes at a very low price. A full line of suits worth \$10.00 and \$12.00. Good all wool garments in checks, plain colors, stripes and mixtures, in excellent qualities of cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds. Choose from the entire lot while they \$7.98

Trouser Specials.

We offer two special bargains in men's trousers. A splendid line of all wool serviceable goods in stripes, mixtures and plain colors.

Good wearing garments for general \$2.29
use. Good looking. Special at.... Men's dress trousers and general business trousers in all the new shades and stripes. Excellent qual ities of cheviots and worsteds. You \$3.48 will pay \$1 more for them in any other store. Our special price

Swell Hats \$1.88.

A big line, including all the new shades and shapes in golf, fedora, Alpine and railroad shapes. Hats worth \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 all cluded at this one price. Choose while they last at \$1.88.



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Splendid quality of French lisle thread half hose in fast black. Made with double soles and high spliced heels. Regular 25c qualities which we have put up 3 pairs in the box for 50c. A single pair will cost you 20c.

Oxblood Shirts \$1.00.

The very latest fad. Ox blood chambray made with plaited bosom or in regular negligee style. Cuffs to match. Young men are buying them lavishly. \$1.00 each.

Golf Shirts at 88c.

Men's golf shirts in new, up-to date patterns made of cheviot, madras cloth, oxford and percale. Perfect in fit. Cuffs to match. Splendid \$1.25 values selling at 88c each.

Straw sailor hats at 25c.

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My \$3.00 Hat is a most happy price and the extreme high price. All the new spring shapes-including conservative and extreme styles-in pearl, steel, nickel and silver tints.

MY \$2.50 STYLES are as correct in quality and appearance as you can buy any-

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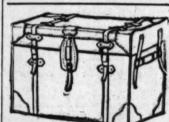
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In 1889 Rate was \$2.30 per 1,000 cubic feet.
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Reduction in 12 years 50 per cent. Not so slow! Raw materials going up; rate going down. Considering cost of labor and materials—lowest rate in the United States today. Wa

At \$1.00 per 1000 Cubic Feet.

SERVICE CONNECTIONS, METER, METER CONNECTIONS, STOVE CONNECTIONS,

AT ABSOLUTE COST. ALL GAS APPLIANCES ON INSTALLMENTS OF \$1.00 PER MONTH-IF PREFERRED.

THE PROFIT IS YOURS at the new rate. We hope that everybody else is giving as m

GET A GAS RANGE. You must get a gas range. It's losinoney not to and the comfort of them would appeal to a sphinx. LOS ANGELES LIGHTING COMPANY.

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ANOTHER

WEEKLY ICLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Sunday Limes

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COMPLETE

JUNE 2, 1901.

THE WALKING DELEGATE SAWING OFF HIS SUPPORT.



ANOTHER

NEW

CANDY.

From Bishop's—of course, Marshmallow Butter Kisses—the very name sounds good, gives you an idea of what they are. The finest marshmallows covered with a thin coating of clear, hardened butter-anybody would like them.

Each piece separately wrapped, and all packed in a handsome box—only 25 cents. Buy them from your druggist or your grocer.

BISHOP & COMPANY.

Candies, Crackers, Jellies. Preserves.



The Coffee that will make every cook famous.

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The Coffee that can't be beaten for goodness and for richness. All grocers.

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Large loaves from little flour; Sweetest loaves, that keep their freshness longests

More loaves to the sack; And in each loaf there is more nutriment than bread made . from any other flour.

Every Sack Guaranteed.

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A cracker dainty enough to be served on the table of every royal family.

These Royal Flakes are like all of Bishop's crackers in one respectiono other crackers can compare with them.

They are small, dainty, most delicate to eat--and always fresh.

Your grocer has them revery progressive grocer has them. Order some tomorrow.

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Crackers. Candies. Preserves. Jellies.

METRY 地域。JP LLAS MERRO B. REPRESENT TO THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY O

tive steel mades of Courage," By Slephen Crane.

THE SOUIRE'S MADNESS.

Motrated Magazine Section

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Jure 2, 1901.

OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE. SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY NAGAZINE, complete in itself, is served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles

Sunday Times The weekly issues may be saved up by sul-teribers to be bound into quarterly volume: of thirteen numbers each. Each number has from 26 to 32 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 Magazine pages of the average size. They will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents topy, \$2.50 a year.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

HE well-known and familiar saying that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," was n truer than at present. The trend of our political life and growth is westward, and the mighty forces that for advancement and a larger and fuller develop ment throb along western lines with a power that it is difficult for the East to understand or appreciate.

The East, in the most important matter of progress nas, especially of late, been constantly shifting to the westward. It has been sending its test talent, its wealth and its culture toward the sunset shores of this great tinent. We are really the East, as far as our population goes, for the older States of the Union have given us of their best, as far as our social and business life is rned, and probably the native-born element in this far West is larger in proportion to the population than it is in New England

In a recent article in "The World's Work," a mag zine published in New York City, the writer asserts that "Yankees are slowly disappearing from Connecticut. Their birth-rate and their death-rate balance each other, but many are going away and the birth-rate among the migrants to the State is greatly in excess of their The proportion of the natives to the whol pulation, is, therefore, appreciably diminishing.

'In the State's vital statistics for 1819, which have jus en published, it is shown that of 20,855 births in the State, 45 per cent. were registered as of both parents foreign-born, and only 19 per cent. of native pe The registered mortality was 14,281, of whom more than 10,000 were natives. In forty-one country towns the na-These figure tive deaths actually exceeded the births. now that the young people have struck out into new agions, leaving the old folks behind them. The vital statistics of Massachusetts for 1899 show a similar cy. The native deaths are more nun the births, and the births among the foreign population are much in excess of the deaths."

This change is not, as yet, an overwhelming one, but shows a tendency which is somewhat startling and upleasant to contemplate by those who have always looked to the East for those elements that should give strength and stability to the government, and lend the greatest luster to the American name. We have been slow to realize the greatness of America, and the fact that American manhood is as much a dominating power t American mani in the great, broad West today as it was a half a cen-tury ago in the older East, is not generally appreciated.

Yankee and the easterner is to be found everywhere in our widely-expanded republic, and he has sown the leaven of progress wherever he has gone, for he has ed with him the church, the common school and the printing press, those mightiest agents that work for freedom and enlightened progress.

Beyond question, in the future of this country, the star of empire will shine as brightly in the western sky of the American republic as it ever shone in the East, d the grandeur of America in free and enlighten ment will receive some of its proudest luster from the great West, as it swings more and more fully into the broad line of universal progress.

PRIMAL AND CONTEMPORARY LIFE.

ONSIDERABLE antiquarian interest in the new possessions has been stimu'ated by Dr. D. F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey, who went with our troops to the Philippines. Dr. Becker inter-prets the records of the Bible and geology and locates the terrestrial Garden of Eden comewhere in the Philippine Archipelago, probably Luzen.

The geological changes, since the tertiary period, are in the study, and many physical vicissitudes are related in the history of the old carth.

The late Prof. Marah of Yale is said to have also reached the conclusion that the original home of man was the Philippines. Dr. Becker's hypothesis was there-

cant portent.
In considering the various interpretations of the topography of Eden, it is said that Milton in imagina-tion raw features of the real landscape, and, in his estacles of contemplation; something of the wo dawns and moonlights and perfumed canopies of bloom, which characterize the island vistes.

The belief in man's original savagery is still theoretic. History proves that while man usually passes from the barbarous to the civilized state, a deterioration of a race otimes takes place. Sir Charles Lyell admitted that we have no distinct geological evidence that the appearance of what are called the inferior races of mankind has always preceded in chronological order that of the higher races.

The present intellectual condition of any region is no ure evidence of the intelligence of the race at that time, when man, made in God's own image, held converse with his Maker. From the records of Genesis rimal man did not live in caverns nor undergroun The eldest son of the first man builded a city. (Genesis iv, 17,) and in verses 10 and 21, of the same chapter, it is told that the lives of these people were enlivened by music, for the harp and the flute were there, and they could only have been constructed and played by a race of people skillful in the arts.

While it may not be possible to locate with entire surety the wonderful garden, planted by the hand of Deity, and while the teaching of the Bible calls to a nore glorious and enduring Paradise, there may be in the interpretation of Dr. Becker a symbolic note of the destiny of civilization.

Like the shadow on the dial has the progress of the world reached the point where, like the rivers of the primal Eden, it may send out refreshment to the four quarters of the globe. Since the time of Plato the world has been seeking for the lost Atlantis, and the myths of all nations point to the perfection of "a golden a without barbarism.

The voices of many races tell of a twilight land where nyth and history seem to unite in remembra which may prove the foreshadowing of prophecy.

Christianity, which places the idea of humanity above that of nationality and teaches the value of individuals and the spirit of truth and justice, however faulty its performance, has the power to find something of the dream of the primal Eden in the isles of the sea. The dark races of the world are coming in contact with the white, and the United States government is called upon to illustrate ideas and statesmanship commensurate with the progress of the country. Many great prob of ethnology are to be solved, and far-reaching duties wait the advocates of human liberty and equal rights.

In the sending out of teachers and instructors to th ew possessions there will be light in many dark places. The power of evangelizing lies in human influen in the inherent power of the word of God. While there just be a poignant sense of discouragement for the waste and scrrow of war, who can doubt that the influnces of philanthropy and law-abiding citizenship will

follow the flag into new lands. One has only to read Gen. Ludlow's report of the compostella School in the old barracks of Havana, for the unhappily large class of orphans and dependents of that city, to see illustrated the beneficiary spirit of the government. There half-grown girls and young women are instructed in the practical arts which will give them the capacity of self-support. The school is now caring for all the orphan children within the sphere of its usefulness, and is said to be, after two years of experiment, so successful a realization that it is an example to the entire world. The school is as-serted by Mr. Bangs of the editorial staff of Harper's Weekly, to be but one of many evidences lying b the eyes of those who visit Cuba, of the wonderful energy, the deep sincerity and the magnificent philan thropy of the work of American military authorities in that island. To train new races for future citizenship that they may be noble and upholding forces for God and country is no small part of national duty. It is too early to determine the benefit which these islands may be to the United States. The ethical spirit of the hour inquires how much of light, love and charity civiliza-tion can carry in the train of possession. L. F. H.

CURRENT EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Aguinaldo wants to come to this country to see what rt of a land it is that produces Funstons.—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Europeans who took little things at Peking are ing to discover the rift within the loot .- [New

Anarchists who believe in assassination really have no valid grounds for complaint about the death of Bresci, even if they suspect he was murdered.—[Kansas City Star.

Col. Mills has no doubt raised a crop of enemies by his determination to crush hazing at West Point, but he has earned the respect and approval of the mass of the American people—[Buffalo Times.

has earned the respect and approva of the mass of the American people—[Buffalo Times.

Perhaps the man who has invented a system of telegraphy by which messages can travel both ways on one wire at the same time, may yet evolve some plan by which railroad trains may pess each other on the same track—[Topeks State Journal.

A congress of mothers has first assembled at Columbus.

fore antedated or verified by the opinions of Prof.

Marsh.

Dr. Hall of the University of Minnesota, a geologist of national reputation, has expressed much interest in this subject and finds the placing of the American flag over that portion of the globe an event of no insignificant portent.

One question which the congress might profitably take up in the amount of privileges the twentieth century child might be induced, under proper persuasion, to grant his elders. The latter are inclined at present to that a bit under restrictions, and it will be just as well for Young American not to told the reins too tightly.

—[Baltimore American.]

As a result of the shirt waist agitation, letter car-riers in a number of eastern cities have adopted a com-bination shirt and cost which goes under the name of "comboo." It has been selected by the letter carriers plination shirt and to:t which goes under the name of "comboo." It has been selected by the letter carriers of New York for summer wear, and the Boston postmen are now taking the matter of wearing "comboos" into consideration. "Comboos" is an ugly name for so benevotent a garment, but no uglier than "khaki," for the matter of that, and no matter at all if it fulfills its promise of comfort.—[St. Joseph Gazette-Herald.

LIGHTING UP THE COLOSSEUM.

[Rome Correspondence Pall Mail Gazette:] The Homans have the hideous habit of periodically lighting the Colosseum, during the tourist season, with Bengal lights, and, what is more amazing still, usually succeed in making a financial success of it, a though no one was

ever known to go twice.

There is the additional abomination in these days of a big brass band and a chorus of a hundred voices, in an invocation to the Flavian amphitheater. The effect is tremendous, but somewhat sinning to those who are accustomed to their Colosseum empty and flooded with peaceful moonlight, where pictures from the past rice with the clearness of second sight, and no sound is heard but one's own breathing or the sound is heard but one's own breathing or the sound is leard but one's own breathing or the song of the night Contrast with such a scene the red, blue and yellow Bengal lights, the smoke, the confusion, the hun-dred shricking throats, and—the clang of the brazen instruments! Imagination shrinks, and curses the Roman of today with whom such a thing is po But is it his fault? As I said before, it is a great financial success, and the Italians certainly do not patronize Query-Who does?

TO TRY ON FOR THE KING.

[London Globe:] Gen. Von Moltke, nephew of the famous field marshal, and general \(\hat{a}\) la suite to the German Emperor, arrived in Lond n last night on a mission. to King Edward. He was accompanied by Ober-lieu-tenant von Usedom, of the Fourth Foot Guards, and by a sergeant, of the Emperor Alexander's Regiment

It is understood that King Edward, who is taking keen al interest in the pro; ose i changes of cress for his army, had expressed a desire to see the field service equipment supplied to German soldiers in China and in the various German colonics, and that the Emperor accordingly directed these two officers of his mediate entourage to proceed to London and afford His Majesty facilities for inspection. The sergeant has been sent with them in order that he may don the equipment and that King Edward may thus be enabled to judge of the advantages of the outfit. The inspection will take place at Marlborough House on Monday.

NO SALIC LAW FOR SERVIA.

[Chicago Tribune:] Servia has abolished the salic law. The new constitution, which is about to be proclaimed, modifies the laws of succession to the throne in the sense that females are no longer debarred therefrom. As the matter stands now King Alexander of Servia alone among European sovereigns is without any heir, direct or indirect, to his crown. He is the last the male line of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and the ange in the law of succession is destined to prevent the dynasty from becoming extinct in the event of present King and Queen having no sons, but daughters.

daughters. The change is hailed with satisfaction by the people throughout the kingdom, the on'y ones who have offered a word of protest against it being the Kara-Georgevitch pretenders, who naturally saw their way clear to the throne in the event of King Alexander dying without any legal heir.

LILIES

A fragrant lily in my garden grew, White-lipped and fair; the bees' hum softly fell Around it there; at dawn the silver dew Lay in its heart as in a crystal w

The roses grew and nodded by its side,
The pansies upward looked about its feet,
And all the spaces of the garden wide,
Drank in its flowing tide of fragrance sweet.

The world was brighter for its presence there,
Although it was a little thing within
The great walled spaces where all things were fals
And beauty from each growing thing did spring.

How like the lily in this world of ours,

The Christian's life when it is pure and true,
How sweet the fragrance which it daily shower
How rare the graces which it brings to view.

The fragrance of self-sacrifice it yields, The whiteness of its purity we see, And like the lilies of the summer fields, It sheds a sweetness that is full and free,

God walks with us if we but walk the way
That Jesus trod. His presence makes it sweet.
Take Thou our hand, O Father, be our stay,
Lilies of faith make blossom round our feet.

May 28, 1901,

A Lincoln, Neb., woman boasts of the fact that she never was kissed by a man. If it could be arranged to bring her and that unkissed Chicago professor togather and both were in a repentant mood, there might be a scene over which the gods would weep joyful tears,—[Deayer Post.]

TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF STATE OF THE STATE OF TH Debet of the country HER BORES 2

o for twenty-four hours longer, after his heart had not reased to heat, they supplied artificial respiration and kept that organ at its work. The patient was unconscious, but his pulses heat regularly and even the onestour, but his pulses heat of their accustomed function, prompted by the life that had been restored to hem.

IN MAN'S LAST MOMENTS HE HAS PRACE OF

NO PAIN IN DEATH.

[June 2, 1901.

con Angeles Sunday I mes.

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June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

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BULLION FLATS.

THE STORY OF BURIED TREASURE THAT MANY HAVE DUG FOR BUT NEVER FOUND.

From a Special Correspondent.

FLORENCE (Ariz.) May 18.—Lost mines are a familiar and plentiful enough stock in trade of the desert. Lost treasures, buried in the weste stretches of the aikali desert flats by the hands of man, are another thing. Interest here is possible for the old-timer, where

thing. Interest here is possible for the old-timer, where the lost mine must hunt for a patient hearing and eager acceptance at the hands of the tenderfoot—the tenderfoot from far east of the Rockics.

Between here and Casa Grande, not so far from the Dead City and the old Aztor ruins of world-wide fame, this section has its buried treasure. Those who have hung over the story and figured it down to a fine point say the value of the buried wealth is near on to half a million, in good American money. Some of these might allow that it possibly wasn't worth that much, but no one has ever had the temerity to intimate that there was less than \$100,000 of the fine quili buried at Bullion

A few years ago, there was a good deal of excitement bout this buried treasure. With the development of A few years ago, there was a good deal of excitement about this buried treasure. With the development of new mineral wealth and the coming of busy days in tributary territory up the Gila in the Kelvin country, the hidden treasure was forgotten. Now, the up country has rettled down to a steady and presperous grind, and the old Builion Flat excitement is taking the opportunity to revive and jester the community again. When the last excitement was brought on John Turney was slowly passing over the log trail to the unknown beyond. On his deathbed, down in the Tucson country, he told a confused story, between moments of delirium, about thousands buried at the old Butterfield stage station, southeast of Casa Grande. Others had told something of the same sort tefora Turney, but none of the previous relators had been on a deathbed. So poor Turney's half-de-irous outpouring had a long lead on the other accounts and was accepted by not a few for 100 cents on the dollar. Befor the dying man was counted among those gone before, two of his friends were down at Bullion Flats digging in the northeast corner, on a line with a venerable mesquite. That was the description given by the dying man of the place where the money was buried, a description given him by the stage station man who had buried it before falling victim to a bloodihisty geng of marauting Apaches. about this buried treasure. by the stage station man who had buried it before talling victim to a bloodinisty g.ng of marau ling Apaches.
They dug at night, Turney's friends and confidants, and
they dug hard and fast. Before even the stage driver,
who covers the now quiet road past the famous old
station every day, knew there was digging going on at
Bullion Flat, the treasure-seekers had got down fifteen
feet, and were no longer caring much who knew that the they dug hard and fast. Before even the stage driver, who covers the now quiet road past the famous old station every day, knew there was digging going on at Hullion First, the treasure-seekers had got down fitteen foed, and were no knger caring much who knew that the cold hole was there. Fifteen feet and no sign of hidden wealth—no sign of anything but sand and country rock. Weary and disgusted the treasure seekers had got down fitteen trudged home. Discrete alience and wise looks becoming the school of prospectors to which they belonged, led to a variety of conclusions. Predominant for a while was the belief that the men had discovered and angain screted the lost buillion to avoid any claims that might be made upon their find. But they drifted away with the newer-ending tide of prospectors, and wore neither silks nor satins so long as trace was kept of them. Overalls and sparse financis continued good enough for them, and belief in the theory that the treasure had been found died gently but surely. Now the old song sighs in the desert breezes, "They dur in the wrong corner;" and one or more new holes are to be put down. In fact, the prospect is excellent for upturing of the entire fat on which the old station building stood, nor will the big corral be slighted. This time it is to be a thorough job. When it is done, the old station and do the thing all over.

The early-day history of Builton Flats would make an interesting volume. Its parched sands were slaked with the blood of half a dosen bold frontier parties upon whom the Apache fell, mercliess and unrelenting. Hirely, it was the site of a station of the Buitterfield stage route, the first coast. line attempted. Indians interesting volume, the bine moving to the north. It was just previous to the abandonment of the original route that Builton Flats station was destroyed. The raid upon it, its destruction and the more of the old station and the nortical route that Builton Flats station was destroyed. The raid upon it, its destruction and the correct of the

senger in charge of a large amount of bullion that he was sparing the life of neither man nor beast to get to civilization and safety, was caught at Bullion antion. Surrounded, and realizing that escape with his treasure was impossible, he buried it. When the attack came, he fell with those about him and was left for dead by he fell with those about him and was left for dead by the Indians. Two days later a squaw he had once befriended passed among the dead, searching for trinkets, that might have been left behind. She endeavored to save the messenger and he gasped the story of the wealth he had hidden, with an appeal to her to carry information as to its whereabouts to the nearest Butterfield agency. Fearful of punishment for conviction with the raid the woman failed to carry out the request. But through her the story finally came out, and on the strength of this Bullion Flats bids for enduring fame.

FAN LOOKS LIKE EGG BEATER.

[New York Sun:] A man without sense of romance as invented and patented a mechanical hand fan and sets it up as a rival of the toy gauze and lace which has been a feminine weapon throughout untold ages. His fan buzzes and is not beautiful, but it provides a steady draught of cool air. In appearance it is a cross be-tween an egg teater and a glove stretcher. It is made of wood and brass, and he asserts that in expert hands it can be made to reach a speed of 8000 revolutions a minute and will throw a current of air as far as an

minute and will throw a current of air as far as an electric fan of the same size.

It works by compressing in the hand two wooden handles of a glove stretcher like arrangement. A ratchet and two small cog wheels at the end of the arms transmit this force to the blades of the fan, which are miniature electric fan blades. Both of these are detachable so that the fan may be easily carried when

The inventor says that he has disposed of 4000 of his hand fans in a few months. He isn't sanguine of its general adoption by the gentler sex, but he thinks that lots of men would use it in hot weather. Sentiment oughtn't to play any part in comfort seeking, he says, but he has to admit that it generally does.

HOW THE FILIPINA GIRLS LIVE.

Ramon Keyes Lafa in June Ledger Monthly:] The life lived by the Filipinos is not an intricate life, nor is Philippine etiquetje the highly-involved system that is found in the old and artificial society of western lands. I do not know that I can better describe it than by following a society young lady of Manila through the ordinary events of one day's existence. It may interest American women to know that existence between the contract of th

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SCOPE AND CHARACTER OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

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June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

Linton had written:
The garlands of her hair are snakes;
Black and bitter are her hating eyes.
A cry the windy death-hall makes,
Oh, love, deliver us.

i, love, deliver us.

His arm—
Whereupon his thought funed over the rettwo lines, coursing like greyhounds, after a fugitive vision of a writhing lover, with the foam of poison his lips, dying at the feet of the woman.

Linton arose, lit a cigarette, placed it on the window ledge, took another cigarette, looked blindly for the matches, thrust a spiral of paper into the flame of the log fire, lit the second cigarette, placed it toppling on a book, and began a search among his books for one that would draw we'l. He gazed at his pictures, at the books on the shelves, out at the green spread of countryside, all without taking mental note. At the window ledge he came upon the first cigarette, and in a matterledge he came upon the first cigarette, and in a matter-of-fact way he returned it to his lips, having forgotten

that he had forgotten it.

There was a sound of steps on the stone floor of the quaint little passage that led down to his study, and turning from the window he saw that his wife had en-

tered the room and was looking at him strangely.
"Jack," she said in a low voice, "what is the mat-His eyes were burning out from under his shock of hair with a fierceness that belied his feeling of simple

"Nothing is the matter," he answered. "Why do you She seemed immensely concerned, tut she was visibly

She seemed immensely concerned, but she was visibly endeavoring to hide her concern as well as abate it.

"I thought you acted queerly."

He answered, "Why, no. I'm not acting queerly. On the contrary." he added smilingly, "I'm in one of my nost rational moods."

look of alarm did not subside. She continued to regard him with the same stare. She was silent for a time, and did not move. His own thoughts had quite returned to a contemplation of a poisoned lover and he did not note the manner of his wife. Suddenly she e to him and laying a hand on his arm said: "Jack, you are Ill.'

"Why no, dear," he said with a first impatience, not ill at all. I never felt better in all my life." And his mind, beleaguered by this pointless talk, strove to break through to its old contemplation of the poli "Hear what I have written."

Then what I have written." Then he the garlands of her hair are snakes. Black and bitter are her hating eyes; A cry the windy death-hall makes O, love, deliver us. O, love, deliver us. The flung cup rolls to her sandal's tip

His arm

Linton said: "I can't seem to get the lines to describe man who is dying of the poison on the floor before Really, I'm having a time with it. What a boreletimes I can write like mad, and other times I don't to have an intelligent idea in my hea

eem to have an intelligent idea in my head."
He felt his wife's hand tighten on his arm, and he ooked into her face. It was to alight with horror that the brought him suarply out of, his dreams.

"Jack," she repeated tremulously, "you are ill."
He opened his eyes in wonder. "Ill! Ill? No; not in

Yes, you are ill. I can see it in your eyes. Yo

ct so strangely."
"Act strangely? Why, my dear, what have I do feel quite well. Indeed, I was rever more fit in my life."

As he spoke he threw himself in a large wing chair
and looked up at his wife, who stood gazing at him
from the other side of the black oak table upon which

Linton wrote his verses.

"Jack, dear," she almost whispered, "I have notice it for days," and she leaned across the table to look more intently into his face. "Yes, your eyes grow more fixed every day—you—you—your head, does it ache,

Linton arose from his chair and came round the big table toward his wife. As he approached her an ex-pression akin to terror crossed her face and she drew back as if in fear, holding out both hands to ward him

He had been smiling in a manner of a man reassur ing a frightened child; but at her shrinking from his outstretched hand be stopped in amazement. "Why Grace, what is it? Tell me.

She was glaring at him, her eyes wide with misery, Linton passed his left hand across his face, uncon-sciously trying to brush from it that which alarmed her.

inton passed his ic. from it that which alarmed her. clously trying to brush from it that which alarmed her. "Ch, Jack, you must see some one; I am wretched hoot you. You are ill."

"Why, my dear wife," he said, "I am quite, quite well. am anxious to finish these verses, but words won't some somehow. The man dying——"

"Yes, that is it, you cannot remember; you see that you cannot remember. You must see a doctor. We will see a manufacture of the see a doctor. We will see a manufacture of the see a doctor. about you.

ou cannot remember.

you cannot remember. You must see a doctor. We will go up to town at once," she answered quickly. "Tis true, he thought, that my memory is not as it used to be. I cannot remember dates, and words won't fit in somehow. "Perhaps I don't take enough exercise,

ear. Is that what worries you?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, dear, you do not go out enough," said his wife. "You cling to this room as the try clings to the walls—but we must go to London. You must see some one! Promise me that you will go, that you will go

Again Linton saw his wife look at him as one looks at a creature of pity. The faint lines from her nose to the corners of her mouth deepened, as if she were in physical pain; her eyes, oren to the fullest extent, had in their expression the dumb agony of a mother watching beside her dying babe. What was this strange wall that had suddenly raised itself between them? Was he iii? No; he never was in tetter health in his life. He found himself vainly searching for aches in his bones. Again he brushed away this thing which seemed to be upon his face.

There must be something upon my face, he thought, clise why does she look at me with despair in her eyes; Again Linton saw his wife look at him as one looks

those eyes that had h therto bilin so qui Kiy respectively cach glance of his own. Why cld she think that he was ill? She who knew well his every mood. Was he mad? Did this thing of the poisoned cup, that rolled to her sandal's tip—and her eyes, her hating eyes, means that his—no, it could not be. He fumbled among his papers that table for a cigarette. He civil not find one. He those eyes that had hit lerto biln so qui kly responsive to on the table for a cirarette. He cuild not find one. He walked to the huge fireplace and peered nearsightedly at the ashes on the hearth.

"What—what do you want, Jack? Be careful! The

' cried his wife,

"Why, I want a cigarette," he said.

She started, as if he had spoken roughly to her. "I will get you some. Sit quietly, I will bring you some," she replied, and she hastened through the small passageway up the stone steps that led from his study

Linto stood, with his back still bent, in the posture of a man picking something from the fireplace, until the ccho of his wife's footfall on the stone floor had died away. Then he straightened himself and said: "Well, I'm damned!" And Linton was not a man who

A month later the squire and his wife were on their way to London to consu't the great brain specialist, Dr. Redmond. Linton believ d that "something" was wrong with him. His wife's anxiety, which she could no longer conceal, forced him to this conclusion: "Something" was wrong.
Until these last few weeks Linton's wife had man-

aged her household with the care and wisdom of a chatelaine of mediaeval time. Each day was planned for certain duties in house or village. She had theories as to the management and education of the village children, and this work occupied much of her time. She was the antithesis of her husband. He was a weaver of dream stories; she that type who have ideas of the emancipation of woman and who believe the problem can be solved by training the minds of the next generation of mothers. Linton was not interested next generation of mothers. Linton was not interested in these questions, but he would smile indulgently at his wife as she talked of the equality of mind of the sexes and the public part in the world's history which

would be played by the women of the future.

There was no talk of this kind now. The household management fell into the hands of servants. Night and day his wife watched Linton. He would awaken in the night to find her face close to his own, her eyes burning

with feverish anxiety.

"What is it, Graes?" he would cry. "Have I said anything? What is the reason you watch me in this fash-

And she would cob, "Jack, you are ill, dear, you are ill. We must go to town, we must, indeed."

Then he would scothe her with fond words and prom-

ise that he would go to London.

This present journey was the outcome of those weeks of watching and fear in Linton's wife's mind.

Linton's wife was trembling violently as he helped her down from the (ab in front of Dr. Redmond's door. They had made an appointment, so that they were sure of little delay before the portentous intervie

A small page in blue livery opened the door and shered them into a waiting-room. Mrs. Linton dropped heavily into a chair, looking in a frightened manner from side to side and biting her under lip nervously. She was moaning half under her breath, "Oh, Jack, you

are ill, you are ill!" A short, stout man, with clean-shaven face and scanty black hair entered the room. His nose was huge and misshapen and his mouth was a straight, firm line. Overhanging black brows tried in vain to shadow the piercing dark eyes that darted questioning looks at ev-ery one, seeming to search for hidden thoughts as a tlashlight from the conning tower of a ship searches for

the enemy in time of war.

He advanced toward Mrs. Linton with outstretched hand. "Mrs. Linton?" he said. "Ah!"

She almost jumped frem her chair as he came near

her, crying: very ill!" "Oh, doctor, my husband is ill, very ill,

Again Dr. Redmond, with fixed eyes upon her face, ejaculated, "Ah!" Turning to Linton, he said: "Please wait here, Squire. I will first talk to your wife. Will you step into my study, madematic he asked Mrs. Linton, bowling, courtequally.

cowing courteously.

Linton's wife almost ran into the room toward which

Linton waited. He moved coftly about the room, looking at the photographs of Greek ruins which adorned the walls. He stopped finally before a large picture of the gate of Hadrian. He traveled once more into his dream country. His fancy painted in the figures of men and women who had passed through that gate. He had forgotten his fear of the blotting out of this mind that could conjure these glowing colors. He

From this dream he was recalled to the present by a hand being placed gently upon his arm. He half turned and saw the doctor regarding him with sympathetic

eyes, "I have asked your wife to await doctor. "I have asked your wite to await us never. Linton then turned fully toward the center of the room and found that his wife was seated quietly by a table. Dr. Redmond bowcd low to Mrs. Linton as he passed her, and Linton waved his hend, smiled and said: "Only a moment, dear." She did not reply. The door "Only a moment, de closed behind them.

THE SQUIRE'S MADNESS.

By Stephen Crane.

Author of "The Red Badge of Courage," "Active Service," etc.

INTON was in his study, remote from the interference of domestic sounds. He was writing verses.

He was not a poet in the strict sense of the word, because he had eight hundred a year and a manor house in Sussex. But he was devoted, at any rate, and no happiness was for him equal to the happiness of an imprisonment in this lonely study. His place had been a semi-fortified house in the good days when every gentleman was either abroad with a bared sword huntsenteman was enter abroad with a bared sword hunt-ing his neighbors or behind oak and iron doors and three-foot walls while his neighbors hunted him. But in the life if Linton it may be said that the only part of the house which remained true to the idea of for-tification was the study, which was free only to Linton's wife and certain terriers.

The necessary appearance from time to time of a servant always grated upon Linton, as much as if from time to time somebody had in the most well-bred way Sung a brick through the little panes of his window. This window looked forth upon a wide valley of

fields and sheep pastures, dipping and rising this way and that way, but always a valley, until it reached a high, far-away ridge, upon which stood a windmill usually making rapid gestures, as if it were an excited sentry warning the old gray house of coming danger. A little to the right, on a knoll, red chimneys and parts of red-tiled roofs appeared among trees, and the ven-erable square tower of the village church arose above them.

For ten years Linton had left vacant Oldrestham Hall, and when at last it became known that he and his wife were to return from an incomprehensible wandering, the village, which for four centuries had turned al eye toward the hall, was wrung with a propect of change, a projer change. The great family pew in Oldrestham Church would be occupied each Sunday morning by a fat, has py-faced, utterly squire-looking man, who would be (wifully at his jost when the parish was blirred by a sub-c-ip-ion list. Then, for the first time in many years, the hunters would ride in the early morning merrily out through the park; and there would be, also, shooting parties, and, in the summer, groups of charming ladies would be seen walking the terrace, laughing on the lawns and in the case grades. The laughing on the lawns and in the rose gardens
village expected to have the perfectly legal and fa ing privilege of discussing the performances of its own gentry.

The first intimation of calamity was in the news that Inten had ren'ed all the shooting. This prepared the people for the blow, and it fell when they sighted the master of Oldres ham Hall. The older villagers knew then that there had been nothing in the youthful Linton to promise a fat, happy-faced, dignified, hunting, shooting over-lord; but still they could not resent the appearance of the new source. There was no con-

shooting over-lord; but still they could not resent the appearance of the new squire. There was no conceivable reacon for his looking like a gaunt ascetic who would surprise nobody if he borrowed a sixpence from the first yokel he met in the lane.

Linton was in truth three inches more than six feet in height; but he had towed himself to five feet, eleven inches. His hair shocked out in front like hay, and under it were two spectacled eyes which never seemed to regard anything with particular attention. His face was pale and full of hollows, and the mouth apparently had no expressions save a chronic pout of the underlip. had no expressions save a chronic pout of the underlip.

His hands were large and raw-boned, but uncannily
white. His whole bent bedy was thin as that of a man
from a long sick bed, and all was finished by two feet
which for size could not be matched in the county.

He was awkward, but apparently it was not so much a physical characteristic as it was a mental inability to consider where he was going or what he was doing. For instance, when passing through the gate, it was not uncommon for him to knock his side viciously against one of the posts. This was because he dreamed almost always, and if there had been forty gates in a row he would not have noted them more than he did the one. As far as the villagers and farmers were concerned, he never came out of this manner, save in wide-apart cases when he had forced upon him either some great exhibition of stupidity or some faint indication of double dealing; and then this smoldering man flared out, en-crimsoning his immediate surroundings with a brief fire of ancestral anger. But the lapse back to indifference was more surprising. It was far quicker than the flare in the beginning. His feeling was suddenly as ashes at the moment when one was certain it would lick the

sky. Some of the villagers asserted that he was mad. They argued it long, in the manuer of their kind, repeating, repeating, and repeating; and when an opinion confusingly rational a peared they merely shock their heads in piglike obstinacy. Anyhow, it was historically clear that no such squire had before been in the line of Lin-ton of Oldrestham Hall, and the present incumbent was

The servants at the half—notably those who lived in the countryside—came in for a lot of questioning, and none were found too backward in explaining many things which they themselves did not understand. The household was most irregular. They all confessed that it was really so uncustomary that they did not know but what they would have to give notice. The master was probably the most extraordinary man in the whole world.

world.

As for the "squire's lady," they described her as being not much different from the master. At least she gave support to his most unusual manner of life, and evidently believed that whatever he chose to do was quite correct.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901,

NO PAIN IN DEATH.

IN MAN'S LAST MOMENTS HE HAS PEACE OF MIND, AND BODY.

MIND AND BODY.

More material than was the psalmist, who asked, "O Death, where is thy sting!" the physician of today not only asks the same question, but answers it.

"It has none," says Dr. C. Pruyn Stringfield, who has made extended observations of the phenomena of death in its many forms. "In his last supreme moments man has no need for spiritual or physical comfort. The peace of mind and body is his without the aid of priest or physician, either."

Dr. Stringfield holds that dissolution not only is painless, but that the dying,—if conscious at all—becomes reconciled to the approach of it. This welcome to the destroyer may be extended only a minute before life to so ut., or the patient may have been awaiting his coming for many weeks and months.

"I have found that most persons under thirty-five years old make a fight for life to almost the last moments," said Dr. Stringfield. "Beyond thirty-six and forty years, something in the contemplation of death reconciles them to it, or else they welcome it as a release from cares and responsibilities. The strong young nature, making its instinctive fight against death, may be in mental protest almost to the last moment, whereas a man of fifty years probably would realize his position and await the end calmly, perhaps for hours. But in that supreme moment of passing, each would find the peace of leaving life.

"Right there is one of the great mysteries of death. Even when the mind has become completely reconciled to death, we find the whole physical framework fighting it. There is the muscular struggle for breath, sometimes to the last moved for hours his muscles will twitch and react from the irritation of electrical currents. Yet the mind of the dying one may have welcomed death as a boon.

"Long sickness and intense sufferings may have much to do with reconciling a person to death long before it comes.

comes.

"Then many persons in normal health tire of living; not for any one reason, but because they have figured that life isn't worth the trouble. Two remarkable cases of the kind are under my observation now. They are a widow and her daughter-in-law. They are not morbid. They would never commit suicide, but they would not care if death should come tomorrow, There is every reason for their living, too. They are wealthy, move in good society and are unusually intelligent.

"Take these two women, and, other conditions being equal, they will die much more easily than one who has never thought of death. No acute disease, either, could

move in good society and are unusually intelligent.

"Take these two women, and, other conditions being equal, they will die much more easily than one who has never thought of death. No acute disease, either, could shake them in their desire for death. The mind is dominant over the body."

Illustrating this fact, Dr. Stringfield told of a case a few years ago which had impressed him deeply. He was in general practice at that time, and was called to see a woman supposed to be dying. Her husband was rather dissolute, and often had ill-treated her. On that morning he had been harsh with her, and when the doctor arrived he found the woman in only a semi-concious condition, with a three-year-old daughter looking on in wonderment and awe. The mother's one fixed idea was that she wanted to die.

"She was close to it at that moment," said the doctor, "but I fixed my eyes on hers and slowly and distinctly kept repeating to her; 'No, you must not die; you must live for your little girl.'

"After a time she seemed influenced by my steady gaze and repeated words of advice. I had occasion to go into another room for water and I heard her, rousing up, say sharply: 'I won't go—I won't die—leave me for my little girl's sake.' She was better when I went in, and she grew better and finally well.

"A year later she came to my office, deeply in earnest, saying she wanted to tell me something. She asked me if I recalled leaving the room that I im dheard her say she wouldn't die. She seemed pleased that I remembered, and she told me that while I was out a small bright light had come through the wall at the foot of the bed and came closer and grew larger until the figure of Christ had stepped out of it in blug flame, beckoning her to come. It was to this figure she had sopoken. It had steoped into the cloud of fire and disappeared as it had come. The woman said she had often wanted to tell me of the incident, but was afraid to, and to show how earnest she was, even a year after the incident, she thanked me with tears in her eyes for

so for twenty-four hours longer, after his heart had first ceased to beat, they supplied artificial respiration and kept that organ at its work. The patient was unconscious, but his pulses beat regularly and even the lungs performed some part of their accustomed function, prompted by the life that had been restored to them.

tion, prompted by the life that had been restored to them.

"At any time in that twenty-four hours," said a well-known physician, "those persons supplying air to the inngs could have left him a dead man. In reality he was dead when they took hold of him. He had crossed the line between life and death but these friends had pulled him back.

"At the point where a man passes from life to death, just a little tipping of the scale will hasten his departure, always. Often just a little measure of encouragement will bring him back. Shock is one of the agencies used for resuscitating a man. He may be slapped briskly. His tongue may be seized and pulled forward, strongly. Electricity may be used. Anything to shock or stimulate the body may serve to awaken a man from the lethargy of death. Whether it be a lasting effect, however, depends upon the constitution and the cause of dissolution."

HEROISM OF YOUNG GIRLS.

THEY WEAR GOVERNMENT MEDALS FOR HAV ING SAVED HUMAN LIVES.

[Chicago Journal:] Among those not connected with (Chicago Journal:] Among those not connected with the government service who have received medals for saving or aiding to save life are a number must younger than the average age of this student crew. One of the first girls thus honored was Edith Morgan of Hamilin, Mich., who endeavored with her father and brother to row in a northerly gale and heavy sea to a vessel capsized three miles out. When the boat was forced back Edith aided in clearing a track through logs and driftwood for the surf boat, which had meanwhile been summoned, and also help launch the boat. while been summoned, and also help launch the boat On a previous occasion she had stood in snow six hours helping the life-savers work the whipline of the beach

Edith Clark, when 16 years old, and a pupil in a convent at Oakland, Cal., plunged into Lake Chabot to rescue a companion, who, in wading on the treacherous margin, had disappeared in sixty feet of water. Edith seized the unconscious girl, and, keeping her head above the water with one arm, paddled with the other and trod water until a boat came to the rescue.

Marie D. Parsons of Fireplace, Long Island, N. Y.

was only 10 years old when, seeing a man and a child swept off a pleasure boat by the boom, and observing that the child clung to the man so that the latter could

that the child clung to the man so that the latter could make no headway, she sprang into a small boat and reached the spot just in time to save these two lives.

Maud King, when only 13 yerrs old, saved three lives off Castle Pickney, the lighthouse depot in Charleston harbor. At the time there was a southwest gale and a heavy sea. In a furious squall which added impetus to the gale, a yawl containing three men and a boy was capsized. The boy managed to swim ashore, but the two men got only as far as the piles of the wharf. There they hung, to exhausted to climb up, while the third man, unable to swim, clung to the yawl. Maud, notwithstanding her mother's protests, prepared, unaided, to launch a small boat in the boisterous sea. But she was joined by her aunt, Mrs. Mary Whiteley, and together this brave girl and her aunt rescued the imperiled men.

AMERICAN TURQUOISES.

[Manufacturing Jeweler:] This country is now pro ucing the bulk of the world's supply of turquoise, which is the most important of American gems commercially, the output being mainly from New Mexico, where the deposits have been worked at irregular periods for cen-turies. Long before the time of Columbus the New Mexican mines were worked in a primitive way by the aborigines, and in these days the same stores of mineral

Ican mines were worked in a primitive way by the aborigines, and in these days the same stores of mineral treasure are yielding stones up to sixty carats in weight and of quality equal to the finest Persian. Two companies are turning out more than \$200,000 worth of turquoises annually, and a guarantee is given to replace any specimen that changes color within six months. Turquoise owes its beautiful blue to the presence of phosphate of copper. For reasons not well understood, the color is not always permanent, and to this trouble the Egyptian stones are particularly liable. Persian turquoises frequently alter, but the New Mexican comparatively seldom. The Persian stones are a softer blue than ours and more opaque; the Egyptian are darker. The aborigines of New Mexico took out the turquoise by building fires against the rocks, so as to crack them and thus get out the precious substance. The Egyptian turquoises, so called, come in reality from Mount Sinal. The highly-valued Persian stones are obtained from Nishapur in the most primitive manner. A wooden wheel, operated by the feet of two men lying on their backs, brings the broken rock to the surface in bags; the fragments are smashed with hammers; and when a turquoise is discovered it is put aside and sent with the next batch to Meshed to be cut. There is a market ever for imperfect and green specimens, this kind of gem being greatly prized by the orientals. The best of those found go to the Shah, who owns a magnificent collection of turquoises.

Dr. Stringfield believes that a person may die in full possession of his faculties, up-to-one minute or less, of final dissolution.

"In the case of the man Rigby who died in the Grand Pacific hotel a short time ago, he was conscious to the last moment. He talked of Yorkshire, of his wife, and of half a dozn other things. He could have been asked a question concerning any period of his life and he would have been belt to answer it five minutes before he died. He was no unusual example, either. Sometimes it looks as though there was a citering up of the brain of a man until his faculties are keener than normal when he is on the threshold of life.

"No doubt there are visions and hallucinations just at the point of drath. Things get far away. They see trees and streams and meadows. I recall the case of a woman who was dying. Her husband was at the foot of the bed, crying, when I spoke to him telling him if he wished to have a minister present he would better send for one.

"But the woman heard me. She started up in fright, exciaiming that she was not going to die; that I had no right to frighten her so. She was shaking with the tright of the suggestion. I tried to soothe her, but she kept crying cut that she was not going to die; that I had no right to frighten her so. She was shaking with the tright of the suggestion. I tried to soothe her, but she kept crying cut that she was not going to die; that i had no right to frighten her so. She was shaking with the tright of the suggestion. I tried to soothe her, but she kept crying cut that she was not going to die; that i had no right to frighten her so. She was shaking with the right crying cut that she was not going to die; that I had no right to frighten her so. She was shaking with the right crying cut that she was not going to die; that i had no right to frighten her so. She was shaking with the right crying cut that she was not going to die; that is he was come to she was decided to soothe her, but she kept crying cut that she was not so for her to come. So far



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GEO. C. PITZER, M. D.

935 West Washington Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

bere are about t.u.r million acres in the Downs, a vast set of meadows turrounded by low-wooded mountains, blu tract consists of grees folds as flat as a floor, slide of by vire fonces, inc.osing docks and berds of fat idea and sheep. Sometimes there are 2000 sheep in one detected of the cultivated. The soil is an later and there a field in cultivated. The soil is an later and there a field in cultivated. The soil is an later the sun. Now you pass a tract of a hundred series near the sun. Now you pass a tract of a hundred series

Illustrated Magazine Section. somit inching sologue soit

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901.

Transportation in Australia. By Frank G. Carpenter.

THE RAILROADS.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH WILL ORGANIZE AND CONTROL THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

URING my travels in Australasia I have gone over its chief railroad systems. Every colony has its own roads and its own methods of managing them. Each has a different gauge, and passengers and goods must be often transferred. In Queensland the roads are all 3 feet 6 inches; in New South Wales they are 4 feet 8½ inches, while in South Australia they are 5 feet 3 inches. The Parliament of the new commonwealth expects to take up this subject and there will eventually be a standardizing of all the railways. It is thought that the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge will be adopted, though it may be a long time before all the reads are changed

Australasia's Railroad System.

At present there are about 12,500 miles of railways on the Australian continent, and a little more than 15,-000 miles in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. This is about one-twelfth the mileage of the United States, which has approximately the same area, and about six-

en times the population.

The most of the Australian railroads are on the eastern side of the continent. Indeed, the bulk of the population lives east of the long range of mountains which extends from north to south a little back of the eastern coast, embracing the greatest part of the wealth of the country. Queensland at the northeast has 2800 miles of railway; New South Wales, just below, perhaps 2900, d Victoria, which is smaller than either, more than

South Australia, with its enormous territory, has 1800 d Northern Australia, a country on size of the United States, has only 145 miles of railro its only line is a little narrow gauge running inland from Port Darwin, which was opened for traffic about ten years ago, but which as yet fails to meet its work-

Western Australia the railroads are fast growing That country is about one-fourth the size of ours, including Alaska, but it is largely desert. Still it has already 1800 miles of railroad and is building more. Tasia has 508 miles, and New Zealand, small as it is,

How the Government Runs the Road.

In nearly every State the government owns the rail-roads. There are a few private lines in Western Aus-tralia and you find a stray mile or so here and there in other colonies, but the bulk of the roads belong to the governments and is managed by them. Each govern-ment has had its own system and methods, some having a single manager and others a board of three com-

missioners, which has entire charge.

I have talked with a number of the commissioners.
Here in Sydney I had a conversation with W. H. Fehon, one of the best-known railroad men of Australasia. He has for years been one of the three railroad commis-sioners of New South Wales, and has been connected with railroads and railroad building all his life. gan as a clerk in a railway office in England, at the age of 17. Later on he went to Canada, and from there came to Austral a. He was for years one of the rail-road commissioners of Victoria, and he has had to do with railroads both under governmental and private

During our chat I asked him whether he thought it ad-isable that the government should control the railroads. He replied:

"There is no doubt of it. It is now twelve years since the railroads of this colony were put into the hands of the present commissioners. The commissioners were appointed for seven years and were given absolute con-trol of the building and management of the railroads. The results have been so good that we were reappointed at the close of our terms and are holding office today. We believe that such management is for the best in-terests of the people. We are giving a better service than the private roads could do, and a cheaper one."

Politics in the Railroads.

"But how about the political end of the machine, Mr. Fehon?" I asked. "Do not the politicians try to manage the commissioners and control the vote of your em-

'No," was the reply. "Cur laws provide that we shall absolutely free during our term of office. The govbe absolutely free during our term of office. The government cannot dictate to us and the politicians have nothing to say. We have our own staff of officials, whom we appoint, and no promotion can be made without our consent. We have all told about thirteen thouss in this State alone, and we handle them without strikes or trouble. We are careful to do justice and hold a court every other Wednesday, at which dis-charged or punished employés can appeal to us if they have grievances. There are many such appeals and about one-third of them are settled in favor of the

"How about wages and hours of work?"

"We adopt the eight-hour day as far as possible," re-plied Mr. Fehon, "and we pay about the same wages you pay in the United States. We pay far more than they do n Europe, and our men are better treated than those of any railroad I know. We have a civil-service and no man is removed except for cause.

The Railroads Pay.

"How about the profits? Do your railroads pay?" I

carnings last year were \$15,000,000. We have a debt of about \$150,000,000 for railread construction, upon which the colony pays 3.6 per cent. We are increasing the value of the property every year. We are studying the country and dong what we can to develop business along the various lines. We are pushing our roads into the good territory, knowing that settlement will soon follow and that they will become profitable. A part of our business is to meet dequatations from the output business and other rolling stock. Many of the ties are of Australia. part of our business is to meet deputations from the various districts and to discuss the development of traffic. Such discussions are on commercial lines, politics being barred. The only question as to the adoption of a measure is as to whether it will be profitable for the railroad and the people."

The Government Owns the Street Cars.

"How about the street cars; I understand you also control them?

"That is true," said Mr. Fehon. "All the tramways of this State are under us. We have all told about sixty six miles of street railroad, mostly here in Sydney and in Newcastle. These are steam, electric, cable and horse trams. We have recently discarded steam for electricity on a rant of the Sydney system. We are using American machinery and American cars. At present our fares average about one penny (2 cents) per mile, and we have the lines divided into sections of one and two miles. We carry school children at reduced rates. There is some differen e of opinion as to whether the street cars should be run by the cities or by the government, but we think that the government control is the heat, but we think that the government control is the heat, but we have the street for the recole. is the best for the people.

Uncle Sam Should Own the Railroads.

"Do you think the United States government should own the railroads?" I asked

"Such a thing is a possibility," replied Commission shon, "although it is probably far in the future. Y have the largest railway system of the world, and any change in its management would be a gigantic undertaking. If the government should take over the railtaking. If the government should take over the rail-roads it would have to pay an enormous amount for them. It could buy them by assessing them at their commercial value according to the dividends paid. This could be largely done by changing government bonds for railroad bonds, and the interest on the railroad debt should come from the roads if they

"One of the great objections to such a scheme," con tinued this government railway commissioner, "would be that of political management. The roads would have to be divorced from politics and a railroad civil-service system established. The system might be economically managed than now. You could cut down your unprofitable lines. Farallel reads wou'd be to some extent abolished and you might save in many ways. The problem is a big one and one which it would take years to settle. You would need for your commissioners of the highest integrity, of great ability and of practical experience.

Railroads in Queensland.

Another prominent railroad man with whom I talked on this subject is J. F. Thallon, who has the control of the 2800 miles of Queensland railroads. He is the super-intendent and general manager of the Queensland sys-tem, and, as such, is always building new lines.

'As far as I can see, the government control of our railways has been an excellent thing for the country. railways has been an excellent thing for the country. It has given us profitable railways, which would never have been built by private parties. Take our Rockhampton line, for instance. It begins at the coast and goes 400 miles to the westward, through a country thinly populated. There are places on that line where you can ride 100 miles without seeing a town. Still, the land on both sides of the road is available for sheep. It is now taken up for pastures, and there are hundreds of thousands of sheep feeding upon it. Formerly it was devoted to cattle, but now that there is an outlet for the wool these big ficeks have Leen introduced. Towns are springing up along the lines, and in time the road will pay well."

Three Per Cent. Dividends.

"How about the profit of your roads, Mr. Thallon?"

"They are just beginning to pay. The most of them now net 3 per cent. on the capital invested. We don't want a big profit, for it is our principle to put the rates of freight and passage as low as we can to the people. As we make more we shall lower fares and increase wages. We have about \$90,000,000 already invested and have more than 100 feet of railway for every family in the State. We have several unprofitable lines, but, you see, we are a new country, and we have to build with the State. will pay in the end."

How the Australians Build Railroads.

"Suppose you want a new railroad," said I, "how do

you go about it?"
"The proposition has first to be brought before the

only body that can appropriate money or decide matters of such importance. Our commission proposes the matof such importance. Our commission proposes the mat-ter to the Parliamentary Railway Committee, and this committee discusses the situation and sends out its agents to investigate the cost and probable profits. At the same time we make a separate investigation of our own. We go over the proposed territory, surveying the route and taking testimony as to the advisability of building the road. We make our report to the Railway Committee and through it to Parliament. If it approves the construction of the road is in our hands. We buy

are now using quite a number of American engines and other rolling stock. Many of the ties are of Australian hardwood; a variety called iron bark is usually considered the best. This wood is so hard that it will last from twenty to thirty years or longer. We are not troubled much with the white ants. They will eat other kinds of wood, but will generally let the ties

"Do you find the narrow gauge profitable?" I asked.

"Yes, it pays us tetter than the broad gauge. Our roads cost only about half as much per mile as those of New South Wales, and they do all the business re-

"How about tramways?"
"We have the entire control of them in Queensland," said Mr. Thallon, "and we make them pay, but they cause us more trouble than the railroads. We are giving on the average a two-mile ride for 2 cents, which much cheaper than your 5-cent ride in the United States. We have a number of electric tramways and are purchasing our supples for them from your country."

Railroad Fares and the Commercial Travelers.

The Australian railways make good time. From Mel-ourne to Sydney the distance is 576 miles, and the trip requires seventeen hours, including the change of cars at the froatier. The ordinary fares for this journey are \$30 first-class and about \$23 second-class, being re-spectively equal to about 2¼ cents, and less than 2 cents per mile. All the railroads make a reduction on passenger tickets sold in connection with steamship tickets, so that reople coming into and going out of Aus-tralia by sea should buy their tickets of the steamship

There is also a 20-per-cent, reduction to commercial travelers on account of the large number who are al-ways on the road. The trade here is done by drumming, the commercial travelers going from town to town with their samples. The distances are so great that such men are often out for six months at a time. They go to the ends of the railreads and then travel from station to station and town to town on horseback or by stage. Some of them take tents along and camp out on the way. There are hotels at all the small towns, a saloon and hotel often being combined. The hotels charge commercial travelers \$2 a day. They have sample rooms for them and give them every assistance.

From Brisbane to Sydney.

One of the most interesting rides I have had in Australia is from Brisbane to Sydney. This takes you through the better parts of the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The read is good, and the cars are about like those of the United States, Pullman cars being joined to the train at the New South Wales boundary. There is no checking system, such as with us, although you are given a receipt for your baggage. One hundred and twelve pounds are allowed on firstclass tickets, and all above this must be paid for by rate. I rode first-class. The cars were divided up into compartments, with cushioned benches running under the

A curious feature is the drinking water supply. impossible to get ice in most parts of Australia, and the cars do not carry ice-water tack, as in the United States. In place of them, each car has a water bag two feet wide and a foot and a half long, made of canvas. This is filled with water and hung to the roof of the rear end of the car. There is a spigot in the bottom of the bag, and fastened to it a tin cup. The wind causes a rapid evaporation on the wet surface of the bag, and this keeps the fluid within as cold as ice water.

Luncheons are served during twenty-minute stops at one or two principal stations. The meals are laid out in the dining-rooms and served by girl waiters. meal costs 62 cents, or half a crown.

The Trees Shed Their Bark,

The scenery in a ride like this is worth noticing. part of the way was through mountains and rolling lands used for grazing. A part was through forests of eucalyptus and other Australian trees. The leaves of the trees hang down as though in mourning, and the bark of most of them is half off. Nearly all the trees of Australia shed their bark instead of their leaves. The leaves remain green all the year round, but the bark is the raggedest of its kind in nature. The old bark is black, and it hangs in long strips down the trunk of the tree as though it were disheveled hair. The new bark grav which lo black has all fallen off.

In some places you see groves of dead trees. They have been ringed with an ax in order to kill them for clearing. Such a tree loses its leaves, its bark falls off and the trunk and branches are of a dazzlin gray, which, under the bright sun, looks like clean and

well-polished bones. A dead forest in Australia is a skeleton forest; it is the deadest thing in nature.

Where the trees have been cut down the stumps are perfectly white. The logs lying on the ground are white and the surroundings are those of a bone yard.

The Pastures of the Darling Downs.

I wish I could show you some of the pastures alos this line from Brisbane to Sydney. Take the Darlin Downs, for instance. These are prairies at the head waters of a branch of the Darling River, and are beautiful as the best lands of the Mississippi Valle

BARRALL.

The same of the sa

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

(June 2, 190L

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

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June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

of work. She relected almost entirely social happenings, using invitations and other suggestive mementos. One whole page was given to a visit to a friend at Thanksgiving time. On the up; er part of the large page was the tag which was on her trunk; under it, arranged in a design, were the little hand-painted dinner cards, and so on. Again, on a page commemorating a clambake, given on the rocks of a summer watering place, were some sprays of the seaweed that the clams were baked in, dried, proceed and fastened in the book by little strips of hrightly-tinted paper, etc.

little strips of brightly-tinted paper, etc. Programmes of operast plays and lectures, dance cards, tally cards from whist and cuchre parties, filled out the pages, which showed great variety.

out the pages, which showed great variety.

The Memory Book of a college student showed on one page a torn scrap of a sweater worn at a memorable football game, and on another the programme of some college entertainment at which he assisted. Every woman has some bright spots that she would be glad to recall—an evening at the grand opera with a congenial friend—a merry s'eigh ride—a gay dance—a sailing party. Even insignificant and homely relies bring piecesant thoughts and a smile of gladness. The pages pleasant thoughts and a smile of gladness. The pages can be varied and made attractive and artistic with the help of the brush and paint box. An occasional sketch in water color or black and white often brings to mind very vividly the scene itself, as well as the incidents. Another good idea for the Memory Book is to have a page or so for autographs of friends. Even though an acquaintance drops out of one's life, when the pages are turned, his name is there with some pleasant asso-

The Memory Book for traveling should be much smaller—portfolio size—to admit of use on the steam-er's deck, or on the long journeys by train. Many a delightful incident with its accompanying souvenir can be slipped into its pages for future fastening, that would otherwise be forgotten and lost forever in the crowd-ing experiences that follow.

"My Memory Book is the most precious thing I own," said a young fellow. "It has helped me through many a dismal evening in a lonely city room." Years add to its value and, in the library of the maturer man or woman, successive numbers will stand like ledgers of the pleasure times of youth.

A. P. R. the pleasure times of youth.

SHALL WOMEN MAKE PERFUMES?

AMERICAN WOMEN GREAT SCENT USERS-HOW POMADE IS MANUFACTURED.

By a Special Contributor.

Throughout the South, in Southern California and the Middle West there are many places where soil and climate are particularly adapted to flower-growing, and the field is open for some energetic individual to start an industry which eventually might become as great as those of renown at Grasse or Nice. The Americans, is said, are the greatest scent-using people in the world. Every year thousands of dollars' worth of perfumes and omades are imported and distributed throughout the pomanes are imported and distributed throughout the States. The best violet pomade, which is one of the most expensive made, sells at wholesale for not less than \$2.50 per pound, while a number of others are hardly less expensive. In the hope of eventually sup-plying this demand, violets during the last few years ave been produced by the ton in Southern California. Pomades are first made, a sort of stock, from which

the skillful perfumer extracts the odors by means of alcohol. The refuse, or waste material he then, with a little judicious doctoring, makes into soaps, other pomades of toilet waters. From roses, pomades are usually made through the process called "exhaustion;" other stated simply, it is in the following way: Great pans filled with lard or beef fat are covered thickly with the Great pans petals of the blossoms and then heated by steam. they begin to give up their essences their color pales, an ocurrence which is the signal for their removal. The lard is then covered with the fresh petals which again are only allowed to remain on its surface long enough to lose their fragrance. Three or four times the lard is thus strewn w... fresh petals, until it has become so thoroughly saturated with their odors that it will receive no more. The fat then is placed in a sieve the thick substance which is pressed out of it is called

The distillation of scent is usually done by a machine which collects the water or oil and thus obtains the very quintessence of perfume. Something of its value may be conceived when it is known that 10,000 pounds of rose leaves produce but one pound of the essence, but of such intense strength are these essences that with the aid of oil, resin or some animal secretions, per-fumers, through combinations and manipulations, can obtain from them almost any desired seent. They can, moreover, keep strictly in pace with the fashions. It is because of this that we occasionally read of the immense sales which some favored orchid perfume has had, although we may know that this particular flower is quite lacking in the charm of fragrance. At one time, we had thrust upon us innumerable golden-rod perfumes, because the plant was then being talked about for the national flower. The sweet-scented golden-rod, Solidago odorata, however, is the only one of the great tribe which has any perceptible odor, and that being similar to anise would hardly be agreeable to wear continually about one's clothes. At the present time, violet the most fashionable scent, and the flower has been admended to the support of them her friends. is the most fashionable scent, and the flower has been perfected to an astonishing degree. Besides the output from various other places 300,000 pounds of these blosare used annually at Grasse in France, and 40, ounds at Canne and Nice. To obtain this perfume soms are used annually at Grasse in France, and 40,000 pounds at Canne and Nice. To obtain this perfume the flowers have to be treated in quite a different way from roses. Like hellotrope, tuberoses, jessamine and mignonette, they cannot be subjected to heat. Therefore they are brought into contact with wool saturated with olive oil through which their particular oils pass outward; or else they are exposed to lard thinly spread on framed sheets of glass. Of course, as with the rose leaves these flowers are renewed until the grease is thoroughly saturated.

Everything, it must be remembered in connection

Everything, it must be remembered, in connection

with the handling of the flowers must be done quickly, for much depends on their perfect freshness, their scent being their most elusive and quickly lost characteristic. At Grasse, hundreds of women are about before the dawn picking the blorsoms, which they also cican and pile in great masses in the work rooms. These places must be spacious, full of light and air, but never admit the direct rays of the sun. Owing to but never admit the direct rays of the sun. Owing to this very necessity for speed the yearly product of ea-sences, which is now enermous, would not be possible were it not that the flowers follow each other in sucersion in their reasons of blooming.

Always there seems to be a demand for son

scent. The well-known frangipanni essence, which at one time was only detected on a certain select few. is made up from several species of plumeria, a genus of plants which grows in certain parts of South America and in the West Indies, or perhaps more especially from plumeria rubra, the Japanese. Gichia, now the most exclusive and fashionable scent, leaves a wave of faint impressions similar to the odor of sandalwood.

To the women who would seek for money or renown in the procuring of original scents or salable pomades it may be hinted that knowledge must in some prac-tical way be gained of how first to obtain lard absolutely pure and without the slightest tinge of odor. It also must be so carified that rancidity is impossible or all pomades will fall before the tests to which the dealers

A WOMAN POLICE SERGEANT.

HE HAS HELD OFFICE U.D : SIX MAYORS KNOWS WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] Sergt. Mary E. Owens of the Chicago police department is the only woman in the world holding such rank and title, and if she is not a good officer six Mayors of this city have failed not a good omeer six mayors of this city have laned to find it out. She is on the regular police pay roll, wears rergeant's hadge No. 97 and reports daily to Chief Colleran of the detectives. Nobody, from the Chief of Police down, gives her orders. In the language of the street "she knows her business," and it is an open secret that she knows it so well that she can wear her badge and draw her salary as long as

She began her official career in 1889, soon after the death of her husband. The support of a family of three young children devolved upon her suddenly, while she was ignorant of any profession, trade or method of money-making. Her husband's friends brought enough pressure to bear to have her chosen one of the five women health officers appointed by Mayor Cregler She did the rest herself. When the women were dropped by the health department Mrs. Owens had made herself so conspicuously useful to the police that the elder Carter Harrison told Chief McClaughry to appoint her patrolwoman, with a special assignment in the sweatshops, department stores and shopping districts, where most of the violation of the child labor and compulsory education laws were being mad

"For years I have been attached to the Board of Edu-cation as a special officer," said Mrs. Owens. "Of course I have full police power, but I find myself more than busy rounding up truants, looking after ents and preventing violations of the child-labor law.
Sometimes I arrest tots whom I find peddling around
the saloons or sleeping in down-town doorways when
they ought to be at home in bed. One night they ought to be at nome in bed. One night, not long ago, I picked up a mere baby dozing in a doorway, all played out and with a box of chewing gum she had been peddling. I took her to the Harrison-street annex, and when we got there the child's father and mother suddenly appeared and claimed their baby. Of course, they had been hiding in some adajcent doorway while their little one worked on the sympathies of passersby. I kept the child all night, and the parents, protesting in vain, waited for her. But they never again sent her out to peddle among saloons of on the streets.

"If a truant is reported at the school headquarters as having gone to work under the legal age, I make a round of stores and find the child. The affidavit of the parents stating that the child is 14 years old or older must be forthcoming or I send the little one home in a hurry.

"I can generally get the truth out of the children and store keepers are usually anxious to aid me. I have known cases where the earnings of a child 12 or 13 years old were absolutely necessary to the support of a widowed or invalid mother. I don't push the law too hard in such cases, and so long as the affi-davit is there I don't bother them."

Mrs. Owens is nearly 35 years old, but she looks younger and is enthusiastic over her peculiar situation. She has four children, three boys and a girl, the eldest of whom is 18 and the youngest 12. She is giving them all a good education, and her housekeeping is done by a hired maid. City officials agree in stating that, aside from her police work, she has accomplished great good in the cause of charity. Every factory employer, man-ager and owner of a store in the business district of Owens, and she has made most

AMERICAN WOMEN AND DRESS.

The views on "The American Woman and Dress," expressed by Helen Watterson Moody, in the Ladies Home Journal for June, are based on the marked difference in the way the different nationalities of women visitors at the Paris Exposition last summer treated the problem of clothes. The English women were visitors at the Paris Exposition last summer treated the' problem of clothes. The English women were gowned with the utmost regard for utility and comfort. The American and French women appeared in toilettes of silk and satin and lace which properly had no place whatever in the exposition grounds. But while the French women's clothes were as beautiful as the American women's, and fuller of that indescribable charm called style, they were not nearly so costly. The cost of dressing grows greater every year,

and the shifts of fashion are prompter and more im-perative. Where the English woman goes plainly dressed with a serene mind, the American woman "keeps up with the fashion," but lines her face with anxious thought as to how it shall all be managed. Our last season's gowns, perfectly fresh and just as pretty and suitable as ever, are altered and recut and retrimmed at the cost of many dollars and much time and hard work, not because they need it, not because we want to, either; but simply because Mrs. Wood across the way, and Mrs. Pope in the next street, are doing the same thing—and they are doing it because we are! The truth is, we American women not only lay too much emphasis upon dress, so that it takes quite too prominent a place in our scheme of life, but we also spend too much money on dress.

A PYRAMID OF PALMS.

[St. Louis Republic:] Henry Ostertag, florist, has con ceived the novel idea of building for the World's Fair a palm pyramid as a worthy competitor of Eiffel towers, Ferris wheels, aerial globes and similar show inations which take people up into midair.

The frame of the entire structure which Mr. Ostertag contemplates, with the exception of the palms and the earth into which they are planted, is to be of iron and contemplates. carti into which they are planted, is to be of iron and steel. From a 200-foot base of fifteen spiral walks, composed of shallow stairs, lead to the apex. These walks are to be six feet wide at the base, narrowing to four feet toward the top. The iron boxes into which the palms are planted are to be three feet wide, thus making the lower spirals nine feet wide, with a proportionate decrease toward the apex. The drain-age is to be taken off with pipes the automatic arrisks. age is to be taken off with pipes, the automatic sprinkling is to be taken on with pipes, the automatic spring-ling is to be arranged as it is in vogue in all modern green houses today. The automatic sprinkling and drainage pipes will also carry the incandescent lamps and the supply wires for the illuminating power. Palms of hardy variety are to be used, and must be planted as early as the climate will permit. They are to be artistically arranged for instruction as well as entertainment.

If desirable, other ornamental foliage the tho of lamps aglow, should make the palm pyramid a fit rival for the electric fountain in the court of honor, which was the masterpiece of the Chicago World's Fair, or the electric tower, the great show work of the coming Pan-American Exposition.

The following are the dimensions proposed: Height, 150 feet.

Number of spiral walks, fifteen.

Diameter of base, 200 feet. Width of walks (shallow stairs, narrowing as they proach the apex.) six feet.
Boxes for palms, allowing for two rows of plants,

three feet.
Diameter of apex, twenty feet.

Number of palms, 3000 Earth into which palms are planted 4500 cubic feet,

Cost of palms, \$15,000.

Number of incandescent lamps, 6000.

COLLEGE GIRLS AND THE HOME.

I would [Mary Lowe Dickinson in June Success:] urge a college training upon each girl, if only for the sake of the home she now has and the home that may be her own. Think, for a moment, what she may bring back to the home from which she goes out to college, to share with the parents who in their youth had no such chance as they have given her. They
may not care for her Latin and Greek, perhaps, but
they always care for the general interest and knowledge
that, while it does not rob them of their daughter,
gives them a companion and friend.

Think what the college girl, who has kept the love of home alive and warm in her heart, may be to the makes them wax in her shaping hand. There are no measurements to tell how infinitely more she can be in the life of her elder brother, because of the training that lets her look out on life from his point of view, knowing what he knows, able to move with him along lines of thought where companionship is wise and best.

By and by when she enters the companionship is ounger brothers and sisters, whose admiration for her

him along lines of thought where companionship is wise and best.

By and by, when she enters the home of her heart's choice, what a power she has of sharing a still dearer life, in whose inmost recesses she ought to be at home. What a treasure she may bring, not of mere facts out of mere books, but of trained faculties, developed judgment, power of adapting means to ends—all gifts to be applied to the home problem, so complex and so changing as to tax her resoures at their best. She may be all that is possible as a woman, yet there is none too much of her for the varied demands of wifehood and motherhood and the home.

For its dear duties, her mental training cannot be too thorough, or her heart preparation too tender and warm. If, now and then, she wearies of the smaller nursery tasks, and feels she has little use for college training, let her remember that it has fitted her to be,

training, let her remember that it has fitted her to by and by, the close companion and most intin friend of the boy in the cradle, when he, too, pa out into life through the portal of college days.

[June Ladies' Home Journal:] Is the race to become extinct while our women hunt for work higher than that which God gave them? It is infinitely lower work. What Woman's Club or Woman's Column can match the home which the wife and mother makes beautiful and sacred for her husband and sons? What are a thousand canvases to a live child with its fair dimpled body and living soul?



D. BONOFF. Furrier,

247 F. Broadway, Opp. City Hall Furs made to order, remodeled and re-paired. Sealskin garments redyed and reshaped, a specialist tinds carried in stock. A perfect fit of

D. BONOFF, Furrier, Formerly with Marshall Field o' Chies

Transportation in Australia. By Frank G. Carpenter.

[]nue 3' 1901

ros Angeles Sunday I mes.

Los Aureles Sounday Finnes

June 2, 1901.1

Illustrated Magazine Section.

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There are about four million acres in the Downs, a vast tract of meadows surrounded by low-wooded mountains. This tract consists of green fields as flat as a floor, walled by wire fences, inclosing flocks and herds of fat cattle and sheep. Sometimes there are 2000 sheep in one field and single paddocks inclose hundreds of cattle. Here and there a field is cultivated. The soil is as black as that of the Nile Valley, and it shines like velvet under the sun. Now you pass a tract of a hundred acres covered with alfalfa, and now see the green wheat poking its head through the black soil. Now you cross a stream where the water has cut deep into the land. You can see that the soil is many feet thick, and that it can be used for a generation without fertilization.

The farm buildings are few. The houses are one-story

The farm buildings are few. The houses are on cottages, made of wood, painted yellow, and roofed with galvanized iron. There are no big bank barns and no farmhouses of any size. Wood is expensive. Galvanized iron is used largely for sheds, and the houses have big d galvonized iron water tanks on their porches to catch the rain from the roofs. Many have galvanized iron chimneys, and some few are built entirely of this material, imported from Englar

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

[Copyright, 190], by Frank G. Carpenter.]

SAVED NEARLY FIFTY LIVES.

lt seems hardly possible that a girl of 16 should save nearly lifty people from a terrible death. Yet that is what Grace Bassell did—the Grace Darling of Australia. It happened one day in December, 1876, that a yessel was wrecked off the coast of Australia, a few miles from the Bassell house. The lifeboat on board the steamer was lowered, but it capsized and the eight people in it were drowned. So the rest of the crew clung to the sinking steamer. The surf ran so wildly that no one could dare to swim through it, and there was not a ouise or person in sight. But help was near, though hey knew it not. The girl of 16, who was a splendid corsewoman, was riding along with a native servant. She caught sight of the vessel in distress, and, turning

her horse's head toward the coast, she started at a quick When she reached the rea, she urged her horse

into the angry surf. She rode boldly on till she reached the vessel. With great difficulty she took some of the children in her arms, and put them before her on the saddle; then with bigger children and women clinging to her dress started for the shore, gave those she had rescued to the care of her servant, and returned again to the wreck. So she went backward and forward for four hours, till were safe on land, the servant having ridden to tring out the last man.

All will agree that Grace well deserved the medal of the Royal Humane Society, which was soon after presented to her.

RARE FLOWER PAINTINGS.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] In the Field Columbian museum there is on exhibition the largest, most complete and most valuable collection of botanical paintings in the world, depicting, life, size, the flora of Australasia, the East and West Indies and North America. The sia, the East and West Indies and North America. The 700 water colors are work of Mrs. Ellis Rowan, an Australian, who has spent twenty-two years painting flowers. The artist is the daughter of a large land owner in the island centinent, and comes of an old Irish family. She was forced by ill health to make her home in a part of Australia which offered exceptional advantages for the study of flowers, and to occupy her because the property of the study of flowers, and to occupy her because the property of the study of flowers.

isure time she commenced painting them.

Becoming interested in the work she decided to travel over the country and reproduce its flora from Nature. In her artistic excursions she explored parts of Australas and Australas where whites had never been, encountered many dangers and discovered many plants and flowers never before known. The paintings not and flowers never before known. The paintings not only are beautiful, but exquisitely faithful to details, so that botanists are able to secure information from m that is invaluable.

With the plants and flowers is pictured the particular insect which fertilizes the flower. Miss Rowan has received ten gold, four bronze and thirteen silver edals at various exhibitions in foreign countries.

THE PANSY PRINCESS.

Purple and gold as sunset of the North,
Thou Pansy, tell what thought lies hid in thee;
Dost dream upon a time when knights went forth
The pomp and splendor of thy court to see?

In trailing robes of satin and brocae Didst reign a queen o'er nations wild and vast, Till ruthless Time decreed their suns should fade, Their glories be but ashes of the past?

Close to thy side, all fierce in black and gold, A pansy warrior guards thee still with care; Dost thou recall a day when, over-bold, He wooed thee with the sunlight on his hair?

And near in shadow, pale as some sweet saint, A snow-white pansy opens to the day— A pious nun with pallid lips and faint, Who bows her head the while she seems to pray.

For thee, O pagan princess of the dawn, For thee, O warrior knight of valorous deeds, The pale nun prays, with downcast face and wan, While through her fingers slip the silent beads.

And all the wealth and worldliness of powers,
When centuries have come and gone, will prove
Mere memories in thoughtful pansy flowers?
—[Gertrude Neres in June Smart Set.

NOTABLE DISCOVERIES THE BIRTH CAVE OF ZEUS AND THE PALACE OF MINOS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE wild and little visited island of Crete two of he most valuable and interesting archeological liscoveries of modern times have recently made. These are the finding of the birth cave of Zeus, a spot described in both Greek and Roman classics; and the discovery of the famous palace of King Minos, with its mysterious labyrinth and chambers, on the ancient site of Cnossus. These two discoveries are the outcome of the work of the British archeologists, D. G. Hogarth who found and explored the ancient cave, and Arth J. Evans, director of the British School at Athens, to whose researches the world is indebted for the exca-vations that have brought to light the palace of Minos.

vations that have brought to light the palace of Minos. Both discoveries were made in the interior of Crete, and from them it would appear that this island was the birth-place and cradle of Greek civilization and culture. In the ancient Greek mythology the god Zeus was the son of Kronos, King of Heaven, and was born in a cave on a high hill of the island of Crete. Because of a prophecy that the child should cast him from his throne, Kronos sought to kill his son, and it was because of this that the mother, Rhea, fied to Crete and there reared the child, before whom Kronos was forced to bow. The cave came to be regarded as a holy place by the Greeks. Minos, the Lawgiver of Greece, was the son of Zeus and every nine years he repaired to the son of Zeus, and every nine years he repaired to the cave there to receive the inspired laws for the guidance of the land. The recent discoveries would seem to prove that the legandry Zeus and Minos of the ancient rested on a basis of reality and that there was a historic side to them.

Mr. Hogarth Placed in Charge,

For many years Greek officials, and wild hillmen intoleant of strangers, have prevented any explorations of the inner part of Crete, and it is only recently, therefore, that there has been any archeological research Reports reached the outer world that shepherds arch there ing their flocks in the vicinity of the rocky hill known as Dicta, had found strange objects of bronze and other metals near the mouth of a cavern. Some of these ob-jects found their way in time to the hands of archeologists and so manifestly were they votive offerings of very ancient design that they indicated plainly a lo-cality rich in interest. When Crete was liberated the interior of the island was open to visitors and the British government, securing a concession to explore this cave, put Mr. Hogarth in charge of the operations. At the opening of the year he established a camp of Cretan workmen at the foot of the hill and began the work. Soon a zigzag mule track was made up the 500-foot slope of rock which led to the entrance of the cave. It took four days to blast away the immense boulders that blocked the entrance to the cave, exposing the black mouth of the great orifice, which Mr. Hogarth describes as follows:

Hogarth describes as follows:

"The great cave is double. There is a shallow hall to the right and an abysmal chasm to the left, the last not unworthy of a place among the famous limestone grottoes of the world. The rock at first breaks down sheer, but as the light grows dim, takes an outward slope and so falls steeply for 200 feet into an inky darkness. An icy pool spreads from your feet about the bases of fantastic stalactite columns on into the heart of the bill. Hall groups from hall with fratted groofs. of the hill. Hall opens from hall with fretted roofs and black, unruffled floors. Fit scene enough for Minos' mysterious colloquy with his father Zeus." Unburned Offerings,

Unburned Offerings,

A way having been cleared into the interior, search for objects began in the damp mould which lay at the back of the chamber from five to seven feet deep. In the upper layers many unburned offerings were found which had been made in all periods from about the year 800 before our era, back to the dim antiquity contemporary with the twelfth dynasty of Egyptian Pharachs, 3000 B. C. The objects were mainly in bronse. A knife of Mycenaean curve, whose handle ends in a human head of regular, sharp profile, was one of the noteworthy discoveries. Here were also found many ivory ornaments from disintegrated sword hilts, and in the topmost strata swords, knives, axes, bracelets, etc., of iron, with remains of the earliest Hellenic pottery. These lay thickest about a rude block built of stones and three feet high, no doubt an altar for burnt offerings. Two weeks were consumed in clearing the upper chamber. The great cavern below was left to the last. This proved the most prolific in treasures, as it was likewise the most inspiring from its size and depth. Of the work in this great subterranean grotto. Mr. Hogarth says:

"The men and women clearbased down was lift to the men and women clearbased down."

"The men and women clambered down unwillingly to their final task in the damp abyas. Gradually, however, they descended lower and lower into darkness until they reached the margin of the underground pool, and they reached the margin of the underground pool, and began to grope in the mud for the objects. Here was found the first perfect battleax, in almost pure copper; the traditional weapon with which Zeus went out to war. Rings, pins, blades, needles, signet gems, engraved with animal figures, were found by the score. Here chance gave a startling and most singular discovery. A sealous groper, wishing to put both hands to his work, stuck his candle into a silt of stalactite column and therein espied the edge of a bronze blade. This proved a perfect Mycenacan knife. But except by human agency it could hardly have come into that crevice. Crevice after crevice was discovered to be stocked with blades, pins, tweezers, and here and there a votive ax. Often it was necessary to smash the stalactite lips that in long ages had almost closed upon the objects. Here, then after all, was the real Holy of Holics. In this most awful part of the sacred grotto it was held most profitable to dedicate in nicker made by Matsre hardly desired to the sacred grotto it was held most profitable to dedicate in nicker made by Matsre hardly desired.

jects fashioned expressly for the god's service. these pillared halls of unknown extent and aby gloom undoubtedly was laid the scene of Minos: legendary converse with Zeus. That here is the original birth cave of Zeus there can remain no shadow of doubt. Among the holy caverns of the world this on Mount Dicta in virtue of its lower halls, must stand alone, unrivaled. One seemed in this dismal chasm, to have come almost to sight and speech of the men before history. As we saw those pillared aisles so the last worshiper who offered a token to Zeus saw them 3000 years before."

Excavations at Kephla,

In another part of the island Mr. Evans has been digging out the buried glories of Minos, the son of Zeus By purchase from the Greek government he obtained the hill known as Kephla, overlooking the ancient site the hill known as Kephia, overlooking the ancient site of Cnossus. Excavations began at once and the result has been the uncovering of a large part of a vast prehistoric building, Minos' palace, with its numerous dependencies. About four acres of this has been uncarthed and by an extraordinary piece of good fortune the remains of walls began to appear only a foot or so below the surface. This dwelling of ancient kings had below the surface. This dwelling of ancient kings had been overwhelmed by a great catastrophe. Everywhere there were traces of a mighty conflagration. Burnt beams and charred wooden columns lay within the rooms and corridors. There was here no gradual decay. The civilisation represented on this spot had been cut short in the fullness of its bloom. The palace showed frequent stages of remodelling and its early elements may go back a thousand years or more before its final overthrow, some 3000 B. C. On the walls of the corridors were still preserved the lower part of a procession of painted life size figures, in the center of which sion of painted life size figures, in the center of which was a female personage, probably a queen in mag-nificent apparel. Along nearly the whole length of the building ran a spacious paved corridor lined by a long row of fine stone doorways giving access to a succession of magazines. On the floor of these magazines huge stone jars were still standing, large enough to have constone jars were still standing, large cooling to have con-tained the Forty Thieves. One of these jars, found in a small chamber, was nearly five feet in height and profusely carved. Only a few of the jars were open and they proved to be empty, but there is but little doubt that they were constructed for the deposit of

The frescoes discovered on the palace walls consti-tute a new era in the history of painting, the finest of these being that of a youth bearing a gold-mounted silver cup. The colors are almost as brilliant as when laid on over 3000 years before. For the first time a true portraiture of a man of this mysterious race is pic-tured to us. The limbs are finely moulded, though the waist, as usual, in Mycenaean fashion, is tightly drawn The profile of the face in by a silver-mounted girdle. is pure and almost classically Greek. The profile ren-dering of the eye shows an advance in human por-traiture such as was achieved by the artists of classical Greece in the early fine art period of the fifth century B. C.. A transition from painting to sculpture was supplied by a great relief of a bull in hard plaster, colored with natural tints. It is unquestionably the finest plastic work of the time that has come down to us, stronger and truer to life than any classical work of the kind. In the palace King Minos had built the dancing ground of Ariadne and the famous "Labyrinth." A great part of the ground of the palace, with its long corridors and repeated succession of blind galleries, its tortuous passages and spacious underground conduit and of the characteristics of a maze. Excavations are still in progress in the palace area and additional finds will oubtedly be br ought to light in the further illustrating this mysterious civilization.

AT EIGHTY BELOW.

HOW THEY DRESS UP IN DAWSON WHEN THE ALCOHOL THERMOMETERS REGISTER THUS.

[Baltimore News:] F. H. Griffith has returned from a four-year sojourn in the Klondike. Mr. Griffith finds the weather rather warm on coming back to this coun-try. The cold snap on Wednesday gave him a little taste of what he has been accustomed to, but even that was not a sufficient substitute for the frigid atmosphere

which he had been breathing.
When Mr. Griffith left Dawson the middle of January, the temperature was \$2 deg. below zero, or 114 deg. below the freezing point. This temperature was taken by unofficial thermometers, as the government thermometers went down to 57 below and froze up. It was thawed out and again set to registering the tem-perature. It fell to 68 deg. and again froze up, and went out of business. Mr. Griffith says private thermometers continued to fall until some reached 87 deg. below. The

average was taken of several, and it was found to be 82 deg. below zero.

In the midst of the awful cold Mr. Griffith managed to enjoy life. He had to make a journey to the mines, and as it was too cold to take his dog team out, he concluded to walk. The distance was fifteen miles. He stopped every three or four miles to thaw out at roadhouses, but even then he found that he had frozen his heels, cars and nose. He took the frost out by rubbing the frozen members vigorously with snow, and sustained no injury from the cold.

Mr. Griffith says it is not necessary to wear any great amount of clothing in order to withstand the cold. On his feet he wore a pair of thin half-hose, and over them a pair of bicycle leggins, with a pair of felt shoes. The sweater is a favorite garment with people in the Klondike.

dike.

They have invented a new garment also, which might not be very fashionable on North Charles street, but which is all the rage at Dawson. It is called the "parkie," and is made of bed ticking, resembling a mother Hubbard. The parkie has a headpiese, which is generally fur lined, and pulls with a string tight about the throat. With this garment scalering them, the meaning the Hi deg. cold of the Kloedika.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901.

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

GOWNS FOR GIRLS,

THE GRADUATE MAY HAVE A DASH OF COLOR IN HER GOWN, BUT WHITE LEADS.

From a Special Correspondent.

EW YORK, May 27.—The needs of the girl grad-New York, May 21.

Uate are of rather a dominating interest all along the clothesline just now. Hitherto the damsel who ransmits her burning thoughts to a ribbon-tied manuscript, to electrify the awe-struck audience, has been pleased to dress in white, like a bride or a baby. This is the century of novelties, however, and fair valedictorians and sweet oratoresses may elect to dash in a becoming and not at all unwelcome touch of color. For instance, lots and lots of sweet little graduation gowns have been built of cressmithted and embroidered have been built of cream-tinted and embroidered batiste, dropped and fitted over foundation skirts and bodies of green, or rose, or strong hyacinth blue taffeta. White Gowns Are Prettiest.

As a matter of fact, the pure white graduating gowns are few and far between, and those that have been seen have been made of glittering louisine, crisp silk muslin, or clinging crepe de chine. But if ever a maid seems sweet and interesting it is upon her graduating day. Therefore let her celebrate it in daintiest attire, and remarker that the best laste for her corne still is released. member that the best taste for her gown still is virgin white and maiden simplicity, even if the fashions now are allowing much elaboration and colored commence

stickpins, a small brooch of turquoise matrix, or a luck bracelet, which is no more than a gold wire set with a four-leaf clover in tinted enamel. Coral, which is al-ways the privilege of youth, makes a delightful blot of color against the sheer, white gown.

Pearls Have the Lead.

The most learned young ladies, however, have put their well-stored heads together and resolved this year that it will be the most perfectly au fait for a graduate to wear pearls, real ones if possible, and imitation if her father can't afford anything better. One pretty string, worn up close at the top of the collar, is the most seemly way to utilize them, and what every college girl yearns for in her deepest heart of hearts more than she yearns for honors and Greek prizes is a La Valliere, made of a thread-like chain of gold with one single. liere, made of a thread-like chain of gold with one sin-gle, large, irregularly-shaped water pearl pendant from its center. The chain is to be hidden inside the high collar of her graduation gown, but the pearl is to hang out conspicuously just under its owner's round, white

are few and far between, and those that have been seen are few and far between, and those that have been seen are few and far between, and those that have been seen are few and far between, and those that have been seen.

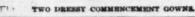
All properly-constituted class-day gowns are to have elbow sleeves, and a marked partiality is displayed for nichu shoulder draperies and flowing sashes. Two exclusively fresh and comely little graduation costumes are setched to show toward what good styles the cultured mind leans. Both of these are embroidered batistes, in warm cream tones, and one is dropped over a foundation of the tenderest spring green taficta, while the other shows a faint blue through its soft mesh. Big, carved, and come very naturally from Switzerland. An-

same type soon to arrive from Paris. It is braided of common river and swamp reeds, a growth that affords a fine, becoming tone of green, and, as a rule, these are wisely garnished with the blossoms of water plants. White and purple iris, marshmallow pinks, yellow swamp lilies and such are the appropriate flowers, though in this instance blue and purple and white hya-

Who's Got the Button?

There is no need to ask, "Who's got the button?" or buttons, rather, for every third woman at least wears the order of the button repeated many times on her dress waist. A dress of pale gray heavily-corded collenne is sketched to show one at least of the manifold ways in which gowns are again decorated with pretty little knobs of gold and bogus stones. This gown has three flat flounces which fall from the knee, with an overthree flat flounces which fall from the knee, with an over-dress on top of them all. Every flounce is scalloped and bound with gray liberty satin ribbon, and the underskirt, gleaming softly through the goo's, is a bright sunset yel-low silk. A rest and undersleeves of yel-low chiffon, striped in lines of gold, forms a plcturesque combination with the gray Siberian lace bolers, and the straps, belt and shoulder pieces are of golden brown









PALE GRAY EOLIENNE AND LIBERTY SATIN. "TITTETT GOWN OF HYACINTH BLUE BOLIENNE

on of their girlishness, are preferred to the surahs and rash silks of a year ago. The new method of tucking wash sliks of a year ago. The new method of tucking is a conspicuous feature of the thin confections. Scarcely more than a pinch of the material is caught up in the new tuck, which gives it the appearance of a flat cording. A plainly-hemmed skirt shaped over the hips has a pointed tablier effect in front in perpendicular tucking, the ornamentation shortening at the back in cuirass style. A few Directoire bodice effects are seen for girls whose slim figures permit the short, trying waist line. With one of these, which was swathed with a shaped sash of ivory gros-grain, drawn through a long buckle at the front and tying in a flat prim bow at the back, went a Directoire bag of the same silk, intended to hold went a Directoire bag of the same silk, intended to hold all the trifles necessary to the happiness of the graduat-

Sleeves are tucked to fit the arm loosely at the top and wristbands may be of ivory satin ribbon, the little lace-edged turn-over collar and cuffs, now so much in vogue, adding a dainty touch.

Some of the muli and India lawn gowns display

pointed and round yokes that are marvels of fine needle-work. Airy entre-deux in medallions and blocked squares of applied lace appear upon the solider ma-terials, while a mull guimpe may be all of drawn-work, cobwebby fine.

Other Pretty Summer Dresses.

These open-work, detachable yokes, being cool and easily renovated, are considered a useful wrinkle for the frocks of amarter materials, china silk, pongee, surah and satin, which, from their very expensiveness, are expected to serve after commencement for summer party

becoming bows of white louisine ribbon shine in the simply-combed locks, but older girls display a preference for showing themselves in wide, white hats. One big, fair hat just finished for a Vassar graduate, was made wholly of large white silk popples with golden hearts. The huge poppy petals covered brim and crown and the yellow centers showed in a wreath about the crown's base. Hats made completely of daisics, and white leghorns garnished with white lilacs, are, among others of striking characteristic, made on special demands that emanate from the seats of feminine learning. One milliner, who speaks with authority, tells of a number of lovely hats, made for wear at the festivities of men's as well as women's colleges; hats they are of tucked tulle, with enormous tullo strings. The strings are arranged to knot at one side of the chin and let fall a shower of tulle nearly to the knees. The effect must be distinctly worthy of the occasions for which the fragile headgear is manufactured. the fragile headgear is manufactured.

Eclienne Beautiful as the Harp.

Enlienne Beautiful as the Harp.

Embroidered colienne, or eolienne, with lace motifs applied to its surface, is the latest goods to earn that highest feminine praise of being "perfectly sweet." Eolienne, plain, wrought of a large amount of silk and a little wool, we have had now for two seasons, but colienne in bayadere ribbed effect and in the newest hyacinthine, shell and cloud tints, with the above-mentioned lace applications, is a goods fit to rave over. There is a picture of a beautiful Roman hyacinth blue colienne that accompanies this text, and, with the unering French instinct for color combinations, the semitransparent goods is dropped over a stem green foundation petiticoat. Dust brown Arabian lace points are introduced about the hems of the foot fall and the overdress, and at intervals entre deux of the lace run up from the tops of the points to meet at the waist line similar lines of lace that run down from the aquare yoke of the basque. The hat that is worn with this suit deserves special comment, because fit like has not because the lace run and the basque.

becoming bows of white louisine ribbon shine in the simply-combed locks, but older girls display a preference for showing themselves in wide, white hats. One big, fair hat just finished for a Vassar graduate, was made wholly of large white silk popples with used on the brown grass linen gowns and shirt waists.

A MEMORY BOOK.

THE YOUNG DELIGHT IN IT-SOME THINGS EVEN THE OLD LIKE TO REMEMBER.

By a Special Contributor.

A good many young people and older people, too, have begun the delightful task of arranging a Memory Book, to record the happy times they have had and the delightful people they have met. Its make-up is easier, it is of more general interest, and much less tedious than the old-fashioned journal, with its daily recount of than the old-fashioned journal, with its daily recount of often trivial and unimportant events. A large scrap book, strongly bound, with guards or extra strips between the leaves to admit the pastings and entry of souvenirs, is the first requisite. A pretty over-cover can be made of denim in blue, green or brown, or of the ordinary tan canvas, with the title in embroidered lettering in outline, or in gold running through the center.

The title itself may be as fanciful and poetic as one wishes, so long as it is in harmony with the idea, "Por Memory's Sake," "The Light of Other Days," etc. A spray of forget-me-nots or a scattering of the blossoms on the outside or on the fly-leaf inside gives a dainty suggestiveness.

Let the cover be large enough to meet over the and bound with a neat braid or ribbon, stitched a tied across the ends and at the front.

As this is a keepsake book for the years of life, it is worth some trouble to make it pretty a tractive. The filling of the pages will be according to the tastes of the maker. A girl of ainsteen as

THE course of another letter rec

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901.

MEXICO'S INLAND SEA.

A CRUISE ON THE LONGEST BODY OF WATER IN THE REPUBLIC.

By a Special Contributor.

T WAS altogether a casual incident, my experience on Lake Chapala, but withal it constitutes one of the liveliest recollection of my wanderings in the land

of the yucca bloom.

By way of diversion, I had ridd n into the Madre Hills, which lie a few leagues to the south of Jalisco's busy capital, with the object of hunting the wild goat which frequents that locality. Thus occupied, a week slipped by, and from continually shifting about I had quite lost reckoning as to my whereabouts. Even the mozo who accompanied me was forced to admit his ignorance of

tried numerous reformatory measures without avail, and when finally, in hopeless desperation, I discharged him, when finally, in hopeless desperation, I discharged him, the same evening witnessed his advent on the public paseo attired from head to foot in my best toggery, which he subsequently pawned, investing the proceeds in pulque, the affair terminating in my paying his fine in the Police Court and restoring him to duty. But notwithstanding these petty defects in his moral constitution, he averaged up fairly well for a mozo, and on such excursions into the country as this on which I found myself in the Madre Hills, proved himself simply invaluable to me.

Lost, but Not Disheartened.

The uncertainty as to my exact position was by no means a revious matter, for there was an abundance of game to be found and time was at its average local Hence, I continued on my devious wanderings until late one afternoon, when, upon gaining the crest of a high ridge, I beheld spread out before me a scene which, though ineffaceably fixed in my memory,

to accuracy; wherefore my most generous ide's had pic-tured it as little more than a spacious duck pond, and now it was revealed to me as a majestic inland sca. For a full hour I remained in profound contemplation of the gorgeous spectacle, and as the deepening twilight threw its shadowy veil over the scene, descended to the water's edge, which at this point extended north and south. My circuitous tour had brought me out upon the west shore; which I followed for several miles in a northerly direction, coming at length to a large stream which flowed from the eastward into the lake. This I knew to be the Rio Lerma, the longest river in Mexico, and on its banks bivouacked for the night.

Off for Chapala. .

Calling the mozo into a campfire council, I learned that at Chapala, the nearest settlement on the lake, some sixty miles to the westward, I cou'd secure marine trans-portation facilities in any form, from a cance to a mod-ern steamboat, and forthwith determined to abandon

ern steamboat, and forthwith determined to abandon my hunting expedition in favor of a lake voyage.

Accordingly, on the following morning I transferred my equipage to the opposite side of the Lerma, a no inconsequential task considering the swiftness of the stream, and leaving my mozo to cover the distance with the outfit at a more leisurely gait, galloped away on a faird day's ride toward my destination. For the entire distance along the northern border of the lake my zoute took me through a beautiful agricultural country, but partially developed, and which might justly be tended a farmer's Utopia. Shortly before noon I crossed the Rio Grande de Santiago, the broad outlet which reaches from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The river contains an immense volume of water, and were it not for the numerous waterfalls and rapids along its course would be navigable for stramboats. ild be navigable for steamboats.

Continuing on my way, I passed during the afternoon a number of pretty country villas, belonging to wealthy residents of Quadalajara—the lake being but forty miles distant from that city—and I could readily discern the splendid future in store for this favored locality as a watering place.

A Town Without a Hotel.

Just at dusk the picturesque little pueblo of Chapala came into view, the tall, white spires of its ancient cathedral silhouetted against the green foothills in the cathedral silhouetted against the green foothills in the background. This quaint hamlet contains but a few hundred inhabitants, yet its magnifeent sanctuary would be a credit to a city many times its size. There is no public inn at the place, and I availed myself for the night of the hospitality proffered me by one of the native residents. In the course of the evening I acquired some definite knowledge relative to the proportions of Lake Chapala, its average dimensions being ninety miles in length by twenty in width, making a total area of 1800 square miles. To my inquiries with regard to securing a boat on the morrow for the purpose of making a cruise on its waters. I received from my hosts ing a cruise on its waters, I received from my host a rather dubious reply, with the additional information that a "flesta" was in prorgers at Tixipan, another small town on the opposite side of the lake, at which almost the whole population of Chapala, together with its en-

the whole population is attendance.

This intelligence was far from reassuring, and the knowledge of the festivities on the further shore, which were to continue throughout the following day, infused were to continue throughout the following day, infused me with an ambition to reach the scene at any hazard. Therefore, early the next morning I instituted a careful search throughout the village and along the shore, being rewarded by the discovery of a dilapidated old shallop, long since consigned to "rotten row," as naval parlance goes, but which I immediately set about to make seaworthy. I calked her many seams as best I could, stepped a mast forward in her bow, and fashioned a rude pair of oars and a bread sweep aft in ioned a rude pair of oars and a bread sweep aft, in lieu of the regulation steering gear. I then rigged a sail for her after the "leg-o'-mutton" order, and sat down to await the arrival of the mezo and remainder of my

A Sail in an Improvised Boat.

This contingent put in an appearance shortly after This contingent put in an appearance shortly after noon, and we lost no time in getting our effects aboard of our newly-commissioned craft and setting sail. It was sixte. in lies across to Tixipan, but the wind was in our favor, and I hoped, barring accidents, to make port by nightfall. Our boat behaved beautifully, everything considered, and the mozo, who at the outset had manifested no overconfidence either in our vessel or in my abilities as a navigator, grew more sangular as to mannested no vereindence either in our versei or in my abilities as a navigator, grew more sanguine as to the possible outcome of our voyage. We had brought some fishing tackle along with us, and when fairly under way the mozo busied himself with getting out the lines. I held the steering oar in one hand, with the other tending one of the trolls, and presently my arm received a wrench which made me clutch the gunwale to avoid pitching overboard. The line was numing cut at a rapid gate, and, hastly giving the helm over to the mozo. I cought a turn about a convenient cleat, with the result that an instant later the thick cord snapped like an overtaut bow-string.

"Vagre," explained the mozo in answer to my inquiry as to what particular species of marine monster fre-quented these waters, illustrating its average measurehand athwart his chin and gland ing unmistakably at his sandaled toes. Now, was by no means a diminutive mozo, being every bit as well developed physically as descriptively; and, notwithstanding the vigor exhibited by my late invisible quarry, I sériously questioned his veracity when he at-tempted to persuade me of its being some five feet in length. Nevertheless, I determined, if possible, to un-ravel the mystery, and set about rigging out a line of sufncient resistance to detain one or the other, the fish or the boat, in the event of another catch.

Something of a Fish.

But I had considerably underrated the lustiness of the Chapala vagre, and when, a few moments subsequent to ne is casting the line astern, I received another violent tug, which caused the boat to careen in a dangerous manner.



our exact latitude with a bewildered, "Señor, quien mabe?" and a still more expressive gesticulation which i had learned to interpret as a violent exaggeration of

the French shrug. This same mozo, by the way, was a character whose unique personality remains until now unduplicated in my observations of his particular class. The only appellation to which he laid any claim was "Sancho," which, by Quixot'c authority, I straightway reduced to "Panza," and which flowery title thereafter clung to him as adherently as he cid to me. He pessessed at once the combined proclivities for making himself indispensably useful and keeping me in a constant state of security whis removements appropriation of such articles. combined procedures for making misself industry by his remorseless appropriation of such articles my wardrobe as chanced to appeal to his fastidious, together with whatever cash surplus remained in hands after the renienishing of our commissariat.

sinking in a great golden sphere, not behind a horizon barred by mountain steeps or undulating plain, but be-neath the scarce perceptible skyline of a vast sheet of water which stretched away from the range of hills on which I stood like a placid, billowless sea.

As the great glowing orb in the distance gradually faded from view, its slanting beams rested benignly upon mountains and valley, irradiating the gathering shades of evening with a deep effulgence, which found its reflection in the mirror-like depths of the expansive waters. What was this immense inundated region?

at once waters. What was this lamense inundated region? The mozo came up with the rack animals, and as the scene was unfolded to him the comprehensive expression articles which lighted up his countenance found embodiment in satidious one word, "Chapalai." Then I understood.

I had heard of this lake before—heard of it as one is articled. I am to hear of so many things in Mexico—without resard.

Accessed the sale of the sale Part of the part o

The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

[Jame 2, 1901.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

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June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

village throughout Bearn. Its preamble is as follows: "Whereas compiaints have lately been made to the prince and his high court concerning wicked blas-phemers and deniers of God, of the glorious Virgin Mary His mother, and of the saints of paradise, as well as touching the vain oaths and perjuries made in His name, by reason of which said blasphemies we must presume, according to Holy Scripture, that persecutions and tribulations partly come for the affliction of human nature in this world; now, the prince and court, being of opinion that, in accordance with the disposition of divine and human law, Almighty, God ought to be praised and honored by His reasonable creatures and not blasphemed; and inasmuch as our laws have im-posed punishment upon such blasphemers, now," etc. In and after 1552, whether owing to the odium theologicum then beginning to run its course in Bearn, or by reason of some other contemporary social agency, blasphemers who offended twice had their tongues plerced, were flogged the third time, and on the fo occasion punished with death. As an example of the growing severity, in December, 1546, a heretic named Charretier was whipped round Exponne and had his tongue pierced with a hot iron, after being compelled to listen to a sermon in the cathedral in his shirt, bareheaded, with a rope around his neck, a faget on his shoulders and a lighted torch in his hand.

THE FAIRY COACH.

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN MISTAKES A SQUASH FOR A PUMPKIN.

By a Stecial Contributor.

The London newspapers all had long accounts of how Robin had restored the Mother Goose Wax Figures to life, and how they were taking a pleasure trip under the guidance of the young lad, and crowds followed them whenever they went out to walk. This was only natural because the giants were at least thirty feet tall, and Puss in Boots was handsome enough to excite re-mark anywhere, and he walked along so daintily in his patent leathers that anyone could see at half a glance that he came of a very good family of cats. I believe that his great-great-grandfather on his mother's

you. I've never ridden in a real carriage, and I want you to get your fairy godmother to make a coache for us out of that pumpkin that's in front of the shop. And we have two big rats caught this morning, and I think I'll find some mice in the trap in the court yard."

"Why, my dear," said Cinderella; "I'd be glad to do it, but I haven't called upon my godmother in years. Not since that ball. You know that folks say I married the prince, but I did not. That was all a fairy story. I stayed doing kitchen work for my stepmother until I was turned to wax with Mother Goose and the rest, and it was not until stobin set us free that we were able to travel about. I don't think that my godmother would

but the girl was very obstinate. "No, no, I am sure that you can get her if you call, and if you knew how I long to go a-riding you'd do it right off."

Cinderella thought a minute. It would do no harm to call her godmother, and in the mean time some of the company would have noticed that she was not with them, and would come back to look for her. them, and would come back to look for her.

"Come, hurry up, there's a dear," said the girl. "Here's the pumpkin outside. Make some poetry and call her with it.

Cinderella laughed her silveriest and said half in joke: 'Dear, fairy, godmother please to approach

Give to this maiden a pumpkin-made coach."

Then and there a little old woman appeared on the counter and, resting her hand on a big cheese, she drow a wand from under her green cloak and said, "Abra—" but the girl interrupted her to say:

"Do it outside, so that the neighbors can see."

Imagine interrupting a fairy! It's a wonder the girl was not turned to cheese in a moment. But Cinderella's godmother was a very agreeable old lady, and she stipped to the door and approached the pumpkin just as the rest of the company came back looking for Cinderella. The streets were crowded, for it was the time of the closing of the shops, and thousands of work people were on their way home. Cinderella told Robin what was going to happen, and some one in the crowd heard it and the news quickly spread,

The godmother approached the pumpkin and touched it with her wand and—it remained a vegetable still. The crowd began to jeer and the girl began to cry, and

who had been watching the mice, the fairy touched them, and they were turned into footmen just as they

were in the story of Cinderella.

But now a curious thirg happened. The poor girl who had wanted all this spiendor was abashed when she saw such a "beauty" coach-and-four, and such splen-didly-attired footmen and driver, and she said, "That's too fine for me. Just take that little crippled girl that

lives on the corner cut for a drive."

Then it was the turn of the fairy to do something more. She touched both Cinderella and the girl and the mother of the girl, who had come out in time to see the changer, and the three were as handsomely dressed as if they had been princesses. Then Cinderella said to the other two: e'll all go a-riding."

And the three stepped in and the footmen shut the foor and the crowd cheered, and Puss in Boots sprang up behind and they drove to the corner and beckoned to the little cripple, who was looking out of the window at them, and she understood and came down painfully, and Robin lifted her up in his strong arms and put he into the coach dressed just as she was and, with the crowd cheering and shouting, the driver whipped up the spirited horses and the coach-and-four swept into Drury, Lane and past Covent Garden—which isn't a garden at ali—and so down to Hyde Park, which is better than a garden, and there were at least four happy people in the party.

This real use of magic in the London of today made Robin Taylor's companions very popular, and after that

the godmother traveled with them.

But the coach was left in London for use among the poorer classes. There were some fussy people who wrote to the Times that it was a shame to take people in dirty clothes cut in such a magnificent coach, and that a plain wagon and one horse would be far better, but Cinplain wagon and one horse would be far better, but Chr-derella, who had given orders for its use, said that the gold coach and the comfortable springs and the beau-tiful horses were like a glimpse of real fairy land to the poor people, and as long as it had been made for them, it ought not to bother anybody else. And she was quite right.

CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

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ARE YOU A GOOD GUESSER?

TWO CLEVER GAMES FOR THOSE WHO LIKE T EXERCISE THEIR WITS.

By a Special Contributor.

What boy or girl knows how to play the game of

This is how you commence:

I ask you the question: "What city in the United States am I thinking of?" You reply by naming some city you think I have in

If you do not guess right the first time, I say no; hat city is too far north, south, east or west, from the

one I have in mind, For instance: Suppose I am thinking of San Fran-isco. I say to you: "What city is the United States cisco. I say to you: "V am I thinking of?" You answer, "Boston."

'No;" I reply, "Boston is too far northeast."

Then you try again, this time naming a place further est and south of Boston; say, Philadelphia.

I tell you that Philadelphia is still too far east.

Thus you continue, naming the cities further west until you say San Francisco, when it will be your turn to think of a city, or until you "give it up," when it will be my turn to choose another one.

If you can keep before your mind's eye a picture of

the United States, with the position of the many colors representing the States, you will find it of immense service in locating the direction of the various cities.

service in locating the direction of the various cities.

Can you guess the title of the book I am thinking of? In imagination I see a picture of it: I see a long, sandy stretch of shore, the waves dashing up against the rocks, and hear the song of a robin. The merry laugh of a fisherman's son is borne to me from the distance. Out in the water a boat is anchored and the crew are casting their nets over the side. So my picture redes.

Can you tell me the name of my story?

Why, you say, "Robinson Crusce of course.

Now I vill picture another title for you. These are two books. One a sequel to the other.

I see a schoolroom. The sun is shining on the floor and on the desks, showing many a cut and scratch. Seated at the desks are many little boys and girls learning how to spell C-A-T, cat, and D-O-G, dog. Some day, thinks their teacher, these little boys and girls will be men and women; but they will still carry the C-A-T and D-O-G with them and will say categorical and dogmatic.

Now, what are the titles of my books? Right: "Little Men" and "Little Women."

FEMALE BIRD RULES.

FEMALE BIRD RULES.

[Baltimore Sun:] Among several species of the birds of pray a deference for the female sex is shown which is not met with in the great majority of the feathered kind, rays Frank C. Kirkwood, an ardent student of the ways of birds and beasts. He says:

"Several years ago it was my fortune to capture two young eagles of the bald-head species. When meat was thrown into the room where they were confined the male showed plainly how great was his desire to pounce upon it, but a glance from his sister was sufficient to keep him rooted to the perch until she had finished. When beef or other similar meats were given them this easy victory for the fair sex was the rule, but when a fish was introduced it was only after a ferce fight that the Ismale succeeded in reminding her brother of the respect due her.

"A pair of young great-horned owls which I at one time had also displayed this female domination. I fed them principally on live rats, and when they were turned loose in the room the male retained a stolid and indifferent pose upon his perch until the female had antisfied her hunger, after which he would dispatch what was left. Many other are the instances among the eagles, hawks and owls in which the female hird be the master of the situation."



THE COACH AND FOUR SWEPT INTO DRURY LANE

side was the cat that Dick Whittington owned before he was Mayor of London.

One day they were walking through Drury Lane to their lodgings in Bloomsbury, and their way led through a very dirty and forlorn little alley, in which bedraggled children were trying to have a good time in

spite of their dirt and poverty.

Although Cinderella was dressed in the clothes that before the first ball, she always attracted a good deal of attention because she had such a fresh, clean complexion, and such a winsome expression on her face, and as they were passing a green grocer's shop, a pale-faced girl about 12 years old tugged at Cinderella's sieeve and beckoned to her to come into the store. The rest passed on up the alley, but Cinderella. store. The rest passed on up the alley, but Cinderella, who was not at all timid, followed the child into the

shop.

"What do you want, my dear," said Cinderella, kindly to the girl. The girl talked in the manner of the London poor, and as it is as hard to spell it as it is to read it after it is spelled, I will not do it, but will translate it into passable English.

"You're Cinderella, ain't you?" said the little girl.

"Yes, I am," said Cinderella. "Please be quick, because the others did not see me stop and they won't know where I am."

"Ob, but you can find them. Any policeman "It tall

sympathetic Cinderella wished that she had not done

mything about it. But Robin Taylor, observant American that he wa

looked at the pumpkin closely and said: "Why, this isn't a pumpkin at all. It's a squash."
"That accounts for it." said the fairy godmother, who was beginning to wonder if her power had left her. "I never turned a squash into a carriage in my life, and I wouldn't know how. Who has a pumpkin?"

"I have," said a green grocer, whose shop was across the alley. He disappeared into his shop and came out in a moment with a somewhat withered, but still a real

The fairy godmother touched it with her wand, and in a moment there stood a gold coach with silver springs and plate-glass windows two inches thick. Its window frames were studded with diamonds and the spokes

frames were studded with diamonds and the spokes were made of Indian gold carved to represent sunbeams. "It's tiner than the Lord Mayor's coach," shouted half a dozen voices. "It beats anything I ever see," said an old woman nearly a hundred years old, and that rettled it, for she had zeen the coronation of George IV, and William IV and Victoria.

The fairy now touched the rats and in a second four magnificent bay horses, with flowing tails and manes, stood in front of the dingy shop. Ch, how their coats shone and how proud they were!

Then, much to the disaptointment of Poss in Brots.

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[June 2, 1901,

Los Angeles Sunday I mes.

June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section

OUR ORIENTAL WARD. SOME STRIKING FACTS ABOUT THE FAR-OFF FILIPINO.

From the Washington Star.

N THE course of another letter recently received by his relatives Capt. Will H. Monroe of the Thirty-First Infantry, United States Volunteers, now stationed at Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, gives a striking pic-ture of the characteristics of the Filipinos. In the course of his epistle he says:

course of his epistle he says:

The Filipino is a compound of laziness, good nature, superstition and stupidity. The Zamboanganian is no exception to the rule; he has some good qualities and all the vices; generous and brave, but, on the other hand, vicious and lazy, and passionately fond of gambling. He will sacrifice his immortal soul for a few "pesos" to put on a cock fight, and has been known to set a price on wife or child for one more chance in some Chinese gambling hell. Even in dress he affects a characteristic mode. He usually dresses in white cotton, with a loose shirt worn outside of his trousers. He seldom wears shoes and stockings, but is very proud seldom wears shoes and stockings, but is very proud if he can get an American hat, especially if it happens to be a stiff hat, say of the vintage of '62, or other ancient date. The Filipino woman is usually in a class by herself, always neat and clean and well dressed, no matter how poor she may be. Except when in mourn-ing her dress is gay, sometimes even loud. The skirt seems to be a great fold of light material tucked up at one side and leaving the leg bare almost to the knee.

No stockings are worn, and the foot is slipped into an odd-looking shee called a "chinela," without heels or uppers, except a narrow strip over the toes. It is an art to keep this dainty footgear on, but the native girls even dance in it. Over the shoulders a wrap of cocon-nut fiber is worn in a triangular fold that comes well up at the back of the neck and is fastened with a bow of ribbon on the breast. Sometimes the place of this wrap is taken by a kerchief of the rarest lace, so fine beautiful that even under the closest scrutiny no haw can be detected.

The waist or bodice is very loose and hangs freely from the shoulders. It has wide flowing sleeves, and is made of some very thin material which permits the omely embroide ed, to show throu Filipino women, as a rule, are rather homely, with dark skin, black eyes and coarse black hair of remark-able length. Some of the native girls are rather attractive, but they wrinkle up and grow old at an early age; and I doubt if the e are any uglier old crones in age; and I doubt if the e are any uglier old crones in all the world than those occasionally seen among the all the world than those occasionally seen among the Filipinos. They are fond of weaving, and make beautiful "pina" and "jusi" cloth of the finest quality. The work is done entirely by hand, as in fact almost everything here is done, in the most primitive manner, every board or piece of timber, for instance, being sawed out of the log by hand. "Pina" cloth is manufactured from the fiber of the pineapple. The cloth is thin and silky, with a certain amount of stiffness which makes it very pretty for dress goods. It is often made in bright colors, and in many different patterns.

Moro Wemen's Gorgeous Attire.

Like most savages, the Moros are exceedingly fond of bright colors. More dress is usually a riot of color, and both men and women have a notion of fit that would make you gasp. Instead of the loose and open camisa with wide flowing sleeves, such as the Filipino women with wide flowing sleeves, such as the Filipino women wear, the Moro women wear bodices in which there is not an inch of material to spare. They wear trousers which are wide and long and gaudy. The cloth is frequently filmy silk dyed in several different colors. The Moro lady who contemplates making herself a pair of trousers has a very vivid notion of color, and this nether garment is apt to display gorgeousness of no uncertain tone. Some few wear skirts similarly colored. Some go barefoot, some wear slippers after the Filip no fashion. None wear any covering for the head, except, perhaps, the "patadion," a long piece of silk or other light material, a loose outer robe which generally hangs in graceful folds from one shoulder. As to the Moro man, it is hard to say which is the more picturesque, his head or his legs. On his head he wears a turban which increases in magnificence with the number of colors it has. On his legs he wears trouvers so tight that every movement he makes is a source of wonder to the beholder. The turban is made of a large "panuelo," or kerchief, of raw silk, woven and dyed by the Moro women. The folding of a turban is most artfully conkerchief, of raw silk, woven and dyed by the Moro women. The folding of a turban is most artfully con-trived. It is small and close-rolled, and is variously arranged to denote the rank of the wearer. The Moro wears a jacket that always looks too small for him. About his waist he binds a sash or girdle in which he carries his kris or bolo. Every Moro over fifteen years of age carries a murderous weapon of some kind, very often of the finest steel and as sharp as a razor.

As for children they run about in the garb that Nature As for children they run about in the garb that Nature gave them. Sometimes they wear a "patadion," which is a long scarf-like garment sown to gether at the ends and draped in various ways about the body. These children are the brightest and quickest imitators in the world. They are born soldiers. It is amaxing to see bands of these boys, not a day over five years old, drilling like American soldiers and going through everything from guard mount to parade in the most perfect manner. And what is more astonishing, all the commands are given by their leaders in clear and distinct English. It is really a wonderful performance.

The natives dearly love a holiday, or "Seata," and, in imitation of Beanish custom, Datto Mandi got up a tamous bull fight not long ago in honor of the "presidente's" birthday. It was successfully carried out, with all the procept and display of the great Spanish as

tional differsion. After the excitement of this specimen fight I can well understand how people forget the crueity of these contests, in view of the animation and splendor of the vast assemblage, the agility, skill and bravery of the contestants, the thousands and thousands of human faces agitated by emotions of terror and admiration inspired by the picturesque scene, below a burning sun and a ure sky, unique and unequaled in all the world, "El torco," or art of fighting bulls, is not simply the slaughtering of defenseless animals, but is really and truly a dangerous contest, in which the contestants take their lives in their hands. It requires an intrepid man to face one of these animals, once enraged, intrepid man to face one of these animals, once enraged, when they often become as ferccious as a lion or a

A Bull Fight Audience

The bull fight that I speak of at Zamboanga did not lack for Spaniards, for indeed all the contestants were Spaniards. These men paraded the streets before the fight, and they presented a very handsome appearance. They were suits of brilliantly colored silk, with broad-primmed felt hat and variously colored silk, with broad-primmed felt hat and variously colored. Iney wore suits of brilliantly colored silk, with broad-brimmed felt hats, and variously colored capes, lined with red, thrown over one shoulder. They rode fine-looking native ponies, and some of them carried long lances decorated with ribbons, and all wore swords. Datto Mandi and the "presidente," with other local personages, headed the procession. Carriages followed with all the native beauties of the vicinity tricked out in their best and adorned with flowers. Some of the carriages were gaily decorated especially that of the in theirebest and adorned with flowers. Some of the carriages were gaily decorated, especially that of the queen of beauty, who was to bestow the prizes on the victors in the fight. She really was a charming-looking creature, a nicce of ex-Presidente Alvarez, a mestiza of a Spanish type, with a splendid face, hair combed a la pompadour, and dressed in a very becoming costume of light "pina" cloth, with wide flowing sleeves trimmed with ribbon. A full blooming rose in her dark hair rivaled her rich red lips in beauty and completed a most pleasing picture.

When we reached the rude amphitheater Mandi had built in the midst of the Moro village we found quite a built in the midst of the Crowded together were picbuilt in the midst of the Moro village we found quite a brilliant assemblage these. Crowded together were picturesque Moros, all dressed in the gayest of gay colors and curious turbans, neat Filipinos with less brilliant attire, and Spaniards in white duck, soldiers, sailors, officers, civilians, some English, some German, some American, besides troops of native women and children, all eager to see the show. The parade was completed by a grand march around the arena, while the native and American tands played, and some grant bembs were exploded with the noise of cannon, and strings of fire-crackers eight yards long, suspended from tall poles, were set off with the rattle of musketry. The Moros can surely gives us Fourth of July people some pointers on making a noise.

Description of the Fight.

Datto Mandi occupied a balcony just opposite that of the queen of beauty, and before the first fight began he threw into the circle a shower of silver dollars, and packages of cigars and cigarettes. Many flowers were also thrown down as Don Juan Cuadrado and his associates of the r.ng rode gaily to and fro. The fights then took place in tapid succession. The first bull entered. He did not seem to know what to make of the arena, respiendent with light and agitated by the hum of a thousand voices in a circle all around him. It was an imposing right to see him standing there in his pride. Only for a moment he paused, then started on a run about the incleaure, awaked at different points by mounted "picadors" armed with long poles or lances with a sharp bit of steel at one extremity. The bull charged the first one he saw and was skillfully met at the point of the lance in such a way that he could wound neither horse nor rider. But not all the riders were so successful. One horse went down under the horns of the infuriated bull and the rider had a narrow escape from being caught. The bull pursued him, but a man rushed out waving a red-lined cape in the very eye of the animal. The "capeador" thus distracted the bull's attention, while another picador gdvanced and a "banderillero" walked boldly up and stuck a great bunch of flowers and ritbons, fastened to a dart, deep into the also of the animal's shoulder. By that time the wild creature did not know which way to turn, and those in immediate danger made their escape. Some of the banderjilleros managed to just slightly wound the animal, and the tanderillas did not stay. Neither did the bull.

So there was a lively foot race until another capeador Datto Mandi occupied a balcony just opposite that of

mal, and the tanderillas did not stay. Neither did the bull.
So there was a lively foot race until another capeador got in the way with his intolerable red cape, and off the bull started in a new direction. It certainly required nice calculation. A slip of the foot, a moment's hesitation on the part of his associates, might have left him at the mercy of the enraged brute. But the critical moment was when the "mateador" came out to end the animal's suffering. He seized a red cape in one hand and a stout sword in the other, and walked coolly toward the bull with a flourish of the cape. Down went the bull's head, and with a terrific roar he charged. At the same time the mateador rushed on the animal and thrust the sword in between the shoulders over the lowered head, slepped deftly aside and the bull fell dead at his feet. The first mateador did beautifully and deserved the roar of applause from the spectators and the garland of flowers the queen of beauty bestowed upon him. But the succeeding fights ended badly, and upon him. But the succeeding fights ended badly, the poor animals must have suffered terribly under repeated attempts of the mateadors to get close end to give the fatal thrust.

Progressive Datto Mandi.

Datto Mandi is a Mcro chief, whose manners are those of a courtier and whose word has never been broken. His attitude toward the Americans has ever been one of utmost friendliness. He usually appears in spotless white linen, but wears a many-colored turban on his

head.

He does not chew "buyo" nor does he blacken hi teeth. In this respect he is far and away ahead of hi people, who universally adhere to these practices. An what is more remarkable, Mandi has only one wife, o whom he is very proud. He has a splendid house is the midst of the Moro village, and there he spread reast in honor of the assembled guests. But he coult only drink a cup of wine to their health, his religious a Mohammedan forbidding him to take salt wit Christians. In the evening a grand ball was given a manife house styll the datto groved himself a princel or training.

I, deemed it advisable to take in sail until the contest had been decided. It was fully thirty minutes before I pulled him out, but when at length he lay in the boat it was worth many times the exertion it had required. In appearance it bore considerable resemblance to the jewish or tuna, though not so large, measuring exactly three feet and weighing a trifle less than fifty pounds. We caught two more of the same species during the afternoon, together with a number of whitefish, which, although of a smaller variety, proved to be exceedingly

The fishing had occasioned no little delay in our progress, and nightfall found us still several miles distant from our objective point, but the full moon arose above the lake, and as we approached the festive village by its mellow light a vision as of fairyland was disclosed. Hung in festooned arches over the houses along the shore and above the boats of the peacadores moored in the tiny harbor were hundreds of transparent paper lanterns in variegated hues, by the weird illumination of which a multitude of white-chain natives were seen litting hither and thither to the accompaniment of the enchanting strains of guitar and viol, mingled with the music of their own glad voices, in their merry-making. Suddenly in the midst of the scene a fantastic design in fireworks was displayed, emblematic of the saint in whose honor the celebration was being held. With such a capacity for enjoyment, in the keeping of their ancient traditions, what wonder that these were the happiest people of the carth! people of the earth!

I spent the night at Tixipan, and on the following morning, the wind being favorable, headed our boat for Jiquilpan, another pueblo seventy miles distant upon the southeast shores of the lake, which at that point attains a width of twenty-four miles. But our brave little shallon was destined never to reach another port and our voyage narrowly missed terminating as astrously for us as it did for cur craft.

Shipwrecked, but Rescued.

All went well with us for the first half of the day, and we were bowling along over the water at a merry rate, when the breeze suddenly vered and in less than half an hour it was blowing a stiff gale from the north-cast. At the first sign of a change I had hastily taken in the sail, unstepped the mast and gotten out the oars, but the lake was soon lashed into such a fury of waves that I was able to do little more than keep the boat headed into the wind. I momentarily expected to be swamped, and knew our only hope lay in keeping affoat until the gale to sed us ashore at the western extremity of the lake. The mozo had completely lost his head and was upon his knees in the bow wildly crossing himself and calling upon his patron saint for deliverance. I was on the point of telling ...m to cease his demonstrations and ball out some of the water which was rapidly accumulating in the bottom of the boat when, with a lurch, she capsized and I found myself struggling in

wirling tempestuous lake. When I came to the surface the boat was several yards away, tossing about bottom up, with the mozo clinging for dear life to her bow. I was obliged to swim ing for dear life to her bow. I was obliged to swim hard in order to reach her, but finally succeeded in doing so, and with difficulty recambled upon her inverted keel. Along this I worked my way to her bow, and reaching down pulled the moso up with me. Matters had indeed reached a serious climax, for the storm showed not the least sign of abating, and as far as I could see no land was visible. I had just begun to reflect upon the disarranged condition in which I was about to leave my terrestrial affairs, when a shrill whistle sounded close at hand, and looking around I about to leave my terrestrial affairs, when a small whistle sounded close at hand, and looking around I perceived a small steamer wallowing and diving toward us through the boisterous waters. At first sight of this unexpected source of rescue I could scarcely believe my senses, but quickly recalled the mozo's enthusiastic delineation of Chapala's great steambout and as promptly forgave him for whatever exaggerations he had regaled

ne with concerning her dimensions.

In a few moments more we were safely hauled o board and generously cared for by the captain, who had sighted us by the merest accident while crossing from Tixipan to the opposite side. Two hours later I stepped ashore at the same point from which I had started on the previous day, and thus ended my brief but eventful cruise on Mexico's inland sea. JOSE D. OLIVARES.

HOW SHIPS DISAPPEAR.

HOW SHIPS DISAPPEAR.

[London Chronicle:] A paper bearing the prosaic title of "Underladen Salling Ships and Steamers," read yesterday before the Shipmastera' Society by William Allingham, contained enough material to have supplied Clark Russell with a foundation for a dozen sea romances. The public know of some of the risks incurred by those who go down to the sea in ships. But one not frequently heard of by landsmen is that of "unloading when in ballast." As the author of the paper observed, "If we could have truthful accounts of the narrow margin between safety and disappearance experimargin between safety and disappearance experi-ed by the tramp s'eamers and big calling ships in ballast during the last few years, they would be more thrilling than any of the yarns evolved from the inner conscioueness of the naut cal romaneer.' The danger of underloading, Mr. Allingham pointed out, was hardly less great than that of overleading. Yet sailing ships and steamers proceed to sea daily with insufficient bal-last, whereas an overladen vessel would be prevented from leaving port. There was an increasing shipping casualty list due to underloading. Some action, he said, casualty list due to underfolding. Some action, he said, would have to be taken, and the question of insuring the safety of ships in ballast by providing an underload line in addition to the present loadline might well be considered. In the period from 1890 to 1900 no fewer than twenty-two British ships disappeared while on interocean voyages without leaving a trace as to their

EQUIVOCAL ENTHUSIASM.

Set:] Husband: Today I met a gent me he was engaged to you at one time. What did you say?

72

26

rourbout Bears. Its preamble is an fullows:

you l've never ridden in a real carriage, and I want concentrate where the paste a conch for the bart concentrate where the most of the said court part.

"Why, my dear," said of the saints of persistent a make in the trap in the court part."

"Why, my dear," said crueful paradise, as well in the said could spread to be said to be the court part.

"Why, my dear," said crueful paradise, as well in this in the trap in the court part."

"Why, my dear," said crueful paradise, as well in this man and in this fact.

Illustrated Magazine Section.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901.

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The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

THE "SEA SWALLOWS."

AN INTERESTING KIND OF BIRDS FOUND ALONG THE OCEAN SHORES.

OUBTLESS most of us have at one time or other noticed, when at the beach, a number pirds of about the same contour and manner of as the well-known gulls, but considerably smaller than the least of these latter, and possessing long, Reeply-forked tails. All of them are light colored, and most of them are of a snowy whiteness relieved only by a black patch on the top of the head and a streak of black along the midrib of the outer tail and wing

These birds are terms, or "sea swallows," as they are pounonly called, and are found throughout the world from far polar seas to warm equatorial waters. They belong to an order of birds known as "longipennes," leaning "long-winged," and which embraces the skuas, the gulls, the terns, and the skimmers in its list.

About twenty species of terns are found on the shores

of North America, north of Mexico, and of these, three are found on the coast of Los Angeles county at various imes of the year, though probably but one variety, the east tern, nes's on this portion of the coast. The other two species, which are migrants, are known as the

Royal and Forster's terms respectively.

They are as great fishermen as the gulls, though, of They are as great hishermen as the gulls, though, or course, they are not so strong as their big brethren of the air and dare not attack so large game. They are not so familiar as the gulls, either, but are much more graceful and dashing than those clumsy fellows, who seem to know that they are protected by the law and can lish or loaf at their own sweet will. Dr. Leonhard Stejneger in his "Birds of the Commander Islands and Kamchatka" mentions three species of terms all com-Kamchatka" mentions three species of terms ab com-mon even in that far northern latitude and adds that the natives (Esquimaux) called them "Martischka," ir-

respective of species.

The Caspian tern, an inhabitant of the Atlantic coast, is the largest in this family, while the least, our own common little sea swallow, is the smallest. One of these



COMMON PERN.

long-winged birds, an inhabitant of the West Indies and other tropical islands, is of a sooty black color, so dark that the species is known as the black tern.

The food of the terns and gulls consists mainly of ach "smail fry" as old ocean may happen to cast up, or that may get strand d in any little pool among the rocks. Their beaks are very large and strong for so small a bird, to enable them to crack the shells of small clams and crabs. Unlike the gulls they do not care for de-cayed food of any kind, but prefer to capture their prey alive. I have seen a small shark, which had been dead several days, so covered with gulls that no portion of the fish could be seen.

Wherever there is a level strip of sand well above high water mark, there the terns may generally be found nesting. Oftentimes, as at Anaheim Landing in Orange county, they select a sand pit running out into the surf and hundreds of pairs will make their summer homes there, laying their eggs within a few inches of another nest and often getting them sadly mixed, so that while one bird is calmly sitting on a lone egg, an-other will be vainly trying to cover four. Along the Atlantic sca-board and on the coast line of the States bordering on the great Gu'f, these birds once nested, not only by hundreds but by thousands, as the huge white Parties who have visited such places tell me that in former years the outery male by the nesting birds when disturbed was indescribably desfening, but that, within the past generation, plume-hunters have so persecuted the birds that where once were thousands, now are barely tens. The American Ornithologists' Union has, however, taken the matter in band and it will probably be but a few years until the slaughter now waged against birds for millinery purposes shall have become a serious misdemeanor, heavily punishable, as it should

have been long ago.

The eggs of all the terns resemble those of the various members of the gull family, except in size, very closely. They are usually three in number—except in the case of a bird known as the "Ncddy," which lays but one of a bird known as the recory, which hay but one and are laid in some depression in the sand, or among the small pebbles of the beach. Rarely a few straws or fine twigs are laid about as a lining, though 'this is more often done among the Atlantic species than here. Very often drifting rand covers both next and eggs and they are frequently laid so closely together that one

the tern to her class, when a bright little fellow in the back seat raised his hand and said: "Please, Miss Smith, there ought to be another." "Why?" asked the teacher. "Because one good turn deserves another," he replied.

THE HISTORIC LINDEN,

INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THIS NOBLE SHADE-GIVING TREE.

By a Special Contributor.

In Europe the linden seems to be the tree which lives longest, and which attains the most gigantic propor-tions. The linden of Neustadt is a remarkable example. The little village which possesses this colossal specimen of vegetation is situated in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, in Germany. This linden measures 133 yards in circumference, and its branches are supported by 106 stone columns. In the middle of the sixteenth century, the Duke of Wurtemburg had his coat of arms painted on two of these pillars. At the summit, this tree was divided into two large branches, one of which was broken by a storm in 1875; the one remaining today measures thirty-five yards in length.

The most ancient linden trunk perhaps in all Europe is at Donndorf, near Bayreuth, in Bavaria. On a map dated 1390, it is mentioned as a very old linden, twenty-four yards in circumference. Some authors give its age The little village which possesses this colossal specimen

four yards in circumference. Some authors give its age s more than twelve centuries. Today there remains of

it but the bare trunk.

June 22, 1476, there was planted at Fribourg a linden June 22, 1476, there was planted at Fripourg a linear in memory of the victory over Charles the Temeraire. A young Fribourgeois, it is said, after having contributed to the victory of Morat, ran into his native village, like the soldier of Marathon, at Athens, and covered with blood and dust, fell dead crying "victory!" They planted near to his body the branch of linden which he held in his hand.

which he held in his hand. In the sixteenth century, each Saturday, justice was administered under its shade. Today, the judge breaks there a little ring on the heads of the guilty condemned

A Fribourgeois doctor said to his compatriots, your tree undresses itself, dress yourselves, and when it dresses itself, undress yourselves."

The linden of William Tell at Altorf, under which tradition says that he shot an apple from the head of

his son, has been replaced by a monument.

In France, one could cite numerous celebrated lindens, without counting the promenades planted with these

beautiful trees.

The leaves of the linden, shaped like a heart, have given it the name of "The Tree of Lovers."

BOY ELECTRICIANS.

THEY OWN AND RUN AN ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT

NO MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IS OVER TEN. [St. Louis Dispatch Cincinnati Enquirer:] The most in the United States is located in St. Louis. pany is not incorporated, has no capital stock, is not in debt, owns its own plant and none of its officers is over ten years old.

The building in which the plant is installed is of brick and was built especially for the purpose for which it is now used. The name of this remarkable company is the American Electric Power Company, and it is lo-cated in the rear of Edward Field Goltra's residence at No. 882 Delmar boulevard.

The proprietor of the lighting plant is Edward Field Goltra, Jr., and he became proprietor in as unique a manner as the plant is unusual. Field, as his parents call manner as the plant is unusual. Field, as his parents can him, has long-evinced a tasts for mechanical apparatus, inherited probably from his father, who is an officer in the American Steel Foundry Company of Granite City. His father ordered the erection of a 12x15 one-story brick power house. When it was finished an upright brick power house. When it was finished an upri steam engine carable of carrying 200 pounds of ste was placed in it, a thirty-five foot iron smokestack raised from the roof and a four-horse-power dynamo, with 40-light capacity, was installed. In the meantime Master Field had taken his chums into the matter and a company was formed with the following officers, all under ten years of age.

Edward Field Goltra. Jr., proprietor and chief en-gineer; Louis Del Inman, of 3899 Washington avenue, chief electrician; McLaren Sawyer, of 3836 Delmar boulevard, assistant electrician; Robert McAlpine, of

boulevard, assistant electrician; Robert McAlpine, of 3806 Delmar boulevard, chief fireman; Charles Glinton Inman, assistant fireman, and John Taussig, of 3868 Delmar boulevard, carpenter.

McLarch Sawyer was at first chief electrician, but he fell ill with the mumps and lost his job, for the plant must have a chief electrician on the scene of action at all times. Once organized, these youngsters started in to study electrical engineering, and applied themselves so diligently that now they run the entire plant without any assistance from older heads.

It was necessary for them to have some business for their plant, and after hard begging permission was obtained by the company to wire the Goltra home and make commentations for electric lights. The home was

cannot take a step without crushing several eggs. One species, the Caspian tern, aiready mentioned, is known to nest from the islands of the Indian Ocean on the south to Jutiand and Denmark on the north, extending list range from Hungary, Greece and Asia Minor westward to the Atlantic coasts of both Americas.

A teacher in a school not a thousand miles from Los Angeles once showed a very finely-mounted specimen of the term to her class, when a height little fellow in the

electricians.

The power house is fi ted up with a complete machine shop, and one entering it alone would never suspect that any one over ten years of age was forbidden there. Over the door is a sign "American Electric Power Company Plant No. 1." Immediately underneath the sign is the familiar locking warning so conspicuous in a large lighting plants, "Keep Cut." Field explained that this is called Plant No. 1 because there is going to be another plant installed at one of the other boy's homes called No. 2. With true business instinct, the location of this second plant is kept secret until it is innugurated.

MESMERIZED HIS ROOSTER.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE BOY'S INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH HIS PET.

I knew a little boy who used to perform this trick very successfully. He had a bright young rooster of which he was very fond and which he often brought into the house. He would hold the rooster on his lap and with a piece of chalk draw lines from the tip of its bill to the back of its neck, pressing very lightly with the chalk. At first the rooster would appear sleepy and then would nod its head very drowsily, and finally, to all appearances, go fast saleep.

If put upon the floor the rooster would remain stand-

If put upon the floor the rocater would remain stand-ng, but with its eyes fast closed. Then the little boy would bring a light near to the rooster's eyes, and it would stretch its neck and crow a great many times, as if the sun were just coming up, although its eyes were closed all the time. Then this young mesmerist would lightly tap the rooster's bill and sturs with a lead pencii. The rocster would immediately ruffle up his neck feathers, flap his wings, thrust with his spurs and go through all the motions of a furious fight. He would through all the motions of a furious fight. He would-keep this up until stopped by being lifted from the floor and then ret down again. When the little boy wound give the usual call which summoned the chickens to their meals the rooster would try his best to pick holes in the floor, thinking he was making a fine meal of corn. If a few pieces of grazs were brushed against his face and some buttons dropped upon his toes he would scratch away at a great rate, as if doing his best to de-stroy a garden. Doesn't it seem surprising that a rooster should have such an imagination? The rooster was awakened by stroking the feathers on the top of his head backward and then giving him a slight joit and setting him on his feet. It is curious that the more he was memerized the casier it became and the more things he would do. And it did not hurt him in the least. He grew so large and handsome that he was finally sold for a fancy price.

MY LITTLE GRAY KITTY AND L

When the north wind whistles 'round the house Piling the snowdrifts high, we need down on the warm hearth rug-

My little gray kitty and I.

I tell her about my work and play,
And all I mean to do,
And she pure so loud I surely think That she understands-don't you?

She looks about with her big, round eyes, And softly licks my face,
As I tell her 'bout the word I missed,
And how I have lost my place.

Then let the wind whistle, for what to us Matters a stormy sky? h, none have such jolly times as we— My little gray kity and I.

-[Florence A. Jones in Pets and Animals.

DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO MANILA

[Kansas City Journal:] A dispatch from Washington says that many Kansans have applied for educational and other positions in the Philippines. Which reminds us that once upon a time positions in the Philippines did not appear so alluring to Kansans. In 1889 Amasa Sharpe, editor of the Ottawa Republican, was a delegate in the national Republican convention. In reward for his services in this cancelly, but thought a feesting the convention of the other services in this cancelly. for his services in this capacity, he thought a foreign consulate would be about the right thing, so he applied for it to President Garfield. The only thing Garfield would give him was the position of consul at Manila. This Sharpe refused indignantly, saying that he did not propose to live in a country where the country where the country death to a white man. But, as fate so arranged it, Sharpe fell dead on the streets of Ottawa only a short time after his term in Manila would have commenced.

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.

[Gentleman's Magazine:] August 17, 1443, in Cath
Bearn, Gaston XI, husband of Eleanore of Aragon
his Rubrique de Blasphemateurs, prescribed but
sols Morlaas, or a day in the pillory, as an adeq
punishement for him who should deny or blasphem
a public place God or the Blessed Virgin, or com
perjury; and merely six sols to be paid by each of two
heard such blasphemy without denouncing it fo
with. To give this enactment greater force, it
wont to be published with the sound of trumpets of
year, on Midsummer day and at All Balnis, in

ALIRO, May 18.-To the Mohammed From a Special Correspondent. CRIMAGE FOR THIS PURPOSE. CAIRO YEARLY SELLS OUT A PIL-CARPETING THE KAABA.

Illustrated Magazine Section.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901,

LIFE AT THE POLES.

OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS OF NOTED SCIENTISTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

ASHINGTON (D. C.) May 27.—Can the North and South poles be ever utilized for any prac-tical purpose? This question I have asked a number of scientists. Their opinions, taken collectively, might warrant this prophecy:

Hotels will be built upon both poles, provided there be land at those points. They will become favorite resorts for wealthy tourists in quest of the wonders of the world and eager to observe the polar phenomena. The poles will be utilized especially as study grounds for scientists. Observatories will be erected there—hence a colony, of investigators will remain there from time to

This theme is distinctly new. Each savant questioned declared that he had never before thought of it nor heard it discussed. Even the most skeptical now admit that the North Pole, at least, will be discovered at an early. date. This century is to excel its immediate essor as one of discovery and vigorous research. At the same time it is to be an age of intense economy. Everything is to be put to use. Even the poles? Yes. In detail, this is how:

"The poles would be valuable sites for astronomical observatories," raid Dr. T. J. J. See, professor of astronomy at the United States Naval Observatory. To so utilize either of those mysterious points now seems utterly impracticable, of course. But in the event that the poles be made accessible, they will offer themselves as valuable fields for study. One great subject for inthe poles be made accessible, they will offer themselves as valuable fields for study. One great subject for investigation there would be the refracting influence of the atmosphere—its influence in changing the direction of light rays penetrating it. This phenomenon, theoretically, is greatest at the two poles. Light rays there bend more below the horizon than they do elsewhere. Thus they would enable us to see the sun rise much earlier than it actually does. It would cause the rising or setting sun to look much larger and flatter than when seen from other parts of the carth's surface. At polar observatories the scintillations or twinklings of the stars would appear much more exaggerated than anywhere else."

Working in the Six-Months' Night.

To make such observations astronomers would have to become swallowed up by the awful six months of night which blackens the North Pole from the 21st of September until the 21st of March, each year, and which at the South Pole lasts between the same dates, but begins with the latter and ends with the former. At the poles day is summer and night is winter. After having been enguifed in the long polar night it would be a weird sight to witness the sunrise, according to Dr. Sec. First would appear the me e edge of the great orb of day would travel about the horizon casting but a faint ight on the polar snow and ice. It would require several days to rise, during which it would come up in a spiral, circling the horizon again and again, but only gradually lifting its disk above it. It would elevate itself to a height in the sky of 23½ deg. above the horizon. Then it would stand still for a day or two. Afterward the three months of sunsi would compare. the three months of sunset would commence

"To bore a deep hole at each pole would be an experiment of great value to science; but we do not know whether there is land, ice, water or what at those points," Dr. See added. "Going down into those holes meters, physicists could study how fa temperature falls therein. They could thus throw light upon the former condition of the earth's temperature. Then, if a zenith telescope were placed upon the North Pole and directed straight up to the Pole Star, the irregular path of the latter would directly trace the wob-bling of the earth at the poles."

A meteorologic station at each of the poles would have important and valuable research to perform, according to Frank H. Bigelow, professor of meteorology at the United States Weather Bureau. Such could be established as soon as the poles were made accessible and provided there is land there.

Each Pole an Atmospheric Vortex.

Each pole is an atmospheric vortex, according to Prof. Theoretically, the eyes of these vortices must have a terrible velocity, which physicists have esti-mated to be infinitely great. They have figured that 10 deg. from each pole the wind velocity must be 3800 miles an hour, increasing as the poles are approached. This would be true, says Prof. Bigelow, were the earth a per-

fectly smooth surface. But there are irregularities on its crust which cause storms to form minor vortices, checking these great ones at the poles.

The poles are not the coldest spots on earth, in Prof. Biggiow's opinion. The earth's coldest point, thus far found, is Werchojansk, in Northern Siberia, where the found, is Werchojansk, in Northern Siberia, where the thermometer falls to 90 below zero, Fahr., in winter, and rises to 86 deg. above zero in summer. The hottest spot found on earth, by the way, is Death Valley, Cal., where the mercury has made a monthly average of 102 deg. above zero. It is not probable that it is colder than from 60 to 70 below zero at the poles. Weather stations at the poles would observe many of the dominating influences which affect the climates of the populated parts

of the world.

The Weather Bureau is sending meteocological instruments with the Baldwin-Zeigler expedition and is trainments. ing an attaché of that coterie of explorere in their use.

Hotels at Poles Some Day.

"A hotel of some kind will probably stand at each cole, eventually, provided there be land to place it upon," aid Prof. W. J. McGee, ethnologist in charge of the bureau of Ethnology. As soon as they at a eccessible,

the poles will be visited by tourists, who will go there to get the benefit of the change of air and so primarily to view the interesting phenomena to be found nowhere else. Assuming that the poles can be apnowhere else. Assuming that the poles can be approached by open set, there is no reason why vessels cannot venture thence every summer, to carry a thousand passengers, or more,

"The cost of such an excursion to the North Pole would probably be \$5000 a head to begin with. The fad having been started, the price would soon fall. But the tourist would not want to remain in such an environment any considerable time. Provided there is land, I think it probable that scientific observatories would be maintained there. I don't think any attempt would be made to transmit heaf or light there in wholesale quantities. Vessels would probable carry up sufficient could Vessels would probably carry up sufficient coal to meet all demands for fuel.

"The Caucasian can live at the poles if willing to pay the price, and he can heat them, if he desire. But it will never pay to reclaim those frozen areas. There is will never pay to reclaim those frozen areas. There is no reason why the poles should not be already popu-lated, provided there be land for the people to live on. The northernmost settlement known is in Northern Greenland, about 800 miles from the North Pole. It is occupied by the "Arctic Highlanders," as the northern Keskimos have been dished the property of the pro Eskimos have been dubbed. Explorers have lived several years at a time even farther north—in Franz Joseph Land and above Nova Zembia, by which way Baldwin is going, and by way of which Nansen returned. No, I don't think life in this region would ultimately transform us into the physique and stature of the Eskimo. His physical inferiority is due more, probably, to his extreme poverty and lack of good food than to climate.
"Man will surely reach the North Pole. All that is

required is to put enough money into the enterprise. If Mr. Carnegie chose to devote his wealth to polar expioration rather than to libraries, he could send an ex-pedition to the desired goal. It is simply a question of what man can afford to do.

North Pole Water, South Pole Land.

"The South Pole is land; the North Pole water The indications are that when the earth was warmer than now there was one continuous strip of land reaching from South America to the south polar regions and including probably New Zealand and Aus-

"The Norta Pole was the Garden of Eden, according to a theory lately discussed. What do you think about

"Nothing. No one knows what the North Pole is like and no one knows what the Garden of Eden was like. There can be no evidence."

"A French Canadian named La Joye, I think, came to you recently and related his full experiences at the North Pole. I have been shown phonograph cylinders which you made of the language of the inhabitants he alleged to have met there. After mature deliberation what do you think of his story?"

"Temporary insanity was his difficulty. That is the charitable hypothesis. This fate befalls men lost in the Arctic regions amid the dreadful monotony of the surroundings. Men lost in the deserts have delusions of lakes and gardens about them."

But One Direction; All Kinds of Time,

"The poles will be splendid places to locate magnetic observatories, in the event that they are made accessible," said Dr. L. A. Bauer, chief of the department of terrestrial magnetism, United States Coast and Geodetic "Such observatories would solve some of the vexed problems concerning the earth's magnetism and the action of the mariners' and surveyors' needle. We want to learn the law of the distribution of magnetism in the polar regions and we want to map out the belt in which auroras—the northern lights—are most

A man living at either pole would certainly be confused as to time and direction, as Dr. Bauer explained. Standing upon the North Pole, for instance, a step in any direction would be toward the south; upon the south Pole, toward the north. Were you to visit an observatory built upon the North Pole, and one surrounded by a group of other observatories, and were you to ask, "What are those buildings over there?" then you might be told, "That one to the south is the orological station, that other one to the south is the weather station, and that one behind you to the south is the magnetic observatory," and so on. Washington would be south, China would be south, Africa would be south, everything would be touth of you. Were you to ask, "What time is it?" you would be told "It is every time." Since all of the meridians converge at the poles you have there Greenwich time, eastern time, central time, Pacific time, and so cn.

It would be wel!-nigh impossible to get away from the

once there, were it not for one convenient eccen-of nature. This, as indicated by Dr. Bauer, is tricity of nature. the separation of the geographic poles from the mag-netic poles which, theoretically, should coincide. In other words the magnetic needle should point directly down toward the earth's center when held at the poles, but it does not do so there. The spots where it so behaves are Boothia Felix, northwest of the mouth of Hudson's Bay—the north magnetic pole—and another spot directly opposite, in the Antarctic regions—the south magnetic pole. Were the magnetic poles to conotide with the geographic poles, polar explorers and tourists would have to plant behind them some high structures which would lead them home. But as nature so fixed it, the need at the poles always points toward nearest magnetic pole. Even then it stands in all possible angles, according to which of the converging meridians you reckon from. Yet it gives a basis for determining direction. But as yet no one knows how the magnetic needle would behave at the North or South Hence the value of an observatory in those

Pleating Observatories Going.

Two floating magnetic observatories are to be shortly sent in quest of the south magnetic pole by England

and Germany. In Uncle Sam's new magnetic observa-tories will be made, during the period of the trip, systematic observations to determine whether any observations made by those floating observatories have been abnormally affected by magnetic storms pervading the earth.

Scientists will go to the poles to study the great problem concerning the circulation of the waters there. This is the opinion of George W. Littlehales, the noted cartographer of the Navy Department.

"We are finding," said he, "that Greenland extends more and more poleward, and it is not improbable that it extends to latitude 90 deg., which is the North Pole. if there is any land around the pole it must be either a small island or a part of a greater insular formation.

If Baldwin or Wellmann discovers the pole and if the United States desires to assert the right of dominion, its title would be ours by virtue of its discovery by one of our citizens." JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

BIJND SEE AND DEAF HEAR.

TRAINING OF ORGANS THAT HAVE NOT PROPER BRAIN CONNECTIONS.

[New York Tribune:] In the Institution for the Blind in Vienna, there is a boy of seven years who, blind from his birth, has learned in fourteen months to read and to distinguish color, form and objects of daily use. These he recognizes e ther by day or by artificial light without previous touch and at continually increasing distances. Prof. Heller, of the institution, who has spent thirty years with the deaf, dumb and blind, recently introduced the lad to the Society of Physicians at Vienna and explained his methods of instruction, Prof. Heller's theory is that the cause of deafness and blindness in persons who possess perfectly formed organs of hearing and sight is due to a loss of proper congams of hearing and sight is due to a loss of proper con-nection of these organs with the brain. Basing his teachings upon this principle, he has, it is said, made seventy-two children, formerly deaf and dumb, hear and speak. Three years ago two Hungarian boys, brothers, were brought to Prof. Heller for preparation for the blind school. Both, according to a leading ocu-list of Vienna, have eyes that are perfectly formed and are suffering from "psychical blindness." With both Dr. Heller's methods were adopted. They were placed in a perfectly dark room in which there was a movable, transparent, illuminated disk, and after long and patient effort learned the difference between light and dark. The youngest was soon able to localize the disk. Then a large house key was placed in his hands that he might feel it. When he had learned to know it, the key was hung behind the disk and the boy said, "What you have placed in the light is your house key." In the same way he became acquainted with a ball and soon learned to distinguish them navel. soon learned to distinguish them apart. When a piece of red glass was hung between the lamp and the disk, the boy said, "There is another light." This, he learned, was red. In the same manner he became familiar with all the colors. Cuiside the darkened room the child was still blind, but there he learned geometrical figures Gradually the instruction was extended to and letters. daylight, and now he reads with his eyes.

CURIOUS RITES.

[London Express:] The Land o' Cakes may be the ome of popular education; it certainly is the home of many curious superstitions. A startling proof of this has been given by the parish minister of Torridon, in the nothern county of Rcss, who has just discovered that "shocking pagan rites" are being followed in the neighborhood of the town.

The story of these practices is weird, but interesting. it appears that many years ago a woman committed suicide by drowning herself in the Balgie River, near Torridon. The inhabitants refused to consent to the body being buried in the Annant Church yard on the plea that if the body was buried in view of Loch Tor-ridon the fish would forsake the waters. The remains were consequently interred in unconsecrated ground and hundred yards from the cemetery, and there they

What this woman's grave has to do with "pagan rites" has still to be told, however. There is a local belief that epileptics will be cured of their trouble by drinking water from a certain pool out of the skull of a suicide. Such a skull has been kept hidden for many years under the surface soil of this grave, but whether it is the skull of the woman herself is not clear. Those suffering from epilepsy go to the grave in the dead of night, unearth the mouldering skull and drink out of it water of the pool already mentioned. This practice water of the pool already mentioned. This practice has been going on for a long time, but has only now came under the knowledge of the parish minister.

Some nine years ago the skull had a curious adverture. A number of men from the neighboring village of Applecross removed the skull from its resting place and kept it for some time near the parish manse in order to have the benefit of its mysterious curative qualities. The people who are looked upon as the proper custodians of the relic had great difficulty in recovering it, but ultimately did so, and replace its sepulchre.

This is the story of the skull to date, but the sequel remains to be told, as it is not unlikely that there may be a struggle between the minister and his parishioners for possession of the grewsome bowl.

ARTIFICIAL MARRIE

[London Builder:] Manufacturers are actually making marble by the same process by which Nature makes it, only in a few weeks instead of a few thousand years. They take a rather soft limestone and chemically permeate it with various coloring matters, which sink into the stone, and are not a mere surface coloring, as in scagliola. The completed material takes a fine polish, and many of the specimens are of beautiful color and marking. Used as a veneer, it is about one-third the price of Nature's markle.

The Development of the Great Southwest.

[June 2, 1901.

Los Angeles Sunday I mes.

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June 2, 1901.]

Iliustrated Magazine Section.

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIR-ING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

Injurious Food Preservatives.

D EFERENCE was made recently in this department K to a report of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, on adulteration of foods, especially of cereal foods and substitutes for coffee. This is not the only State experiment station which has taken up this important subject. The State of Connecticut has a good food law, which was passed in 1895, the responsibility for conducting experiments and making public the results being placed upon the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. A subscriber has sent The Times one of the annual reports of this fattion. one of the annual reports of this station.

In his introductory report to the Governor of Con-necticut, the director of the station calls attention to the extensive and rapidly-increasing use of antiseptics, or preservatives, not evident and not known to the purchaser or consumer of foods and drinks. This is de-

clared to have become a serious evil.

Antiseptics are preventives of the decaying fermentation and putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. They are for the most part decided poisons, withough, of course, the human system may gradually adapt itself to them, as it does to alcohol, nicotine, morphine, opium and other poisons.

The three leading antisepties, when mixed with articles of food or ciscolved in various beverages, are stated to be salicylic acid, tenzoic scid and torax or boric acid Of these, salicylic acid is the most popular, and is now largely used. Its use as a food and drink preservative is said to have originated in Germany. It is noteworthy that Germany has since been loud in protest against the use of this substance in American food products. In France its use is said to have been opposed from the first, as dangerous, and to have been made illegal. In America, according to the report, it is extensively em-As to the effects of the continued or frequent use

As to the enects of the continued of frequent use of these preservatives on the health of the consumers, the directors of the Connecticut station say the testimony is conflicting. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that the continued consumption of these preservatives has a most injurious effect upon the stomach. Without doubt, much sickness and premature death might be traced to this cause. Recently there was noted in this department an opinion of an eastern physician, who maintains that the use of salicylic acid sterility in men, and is to a great extent responsible for the small families of the wealthy.

However this may be, it should certainly be provided by law that all food and drinks containing such pre-servatives should be plainly marked, so that the con-sumer may at least know what risk he is taking.

Next week further reference will be made to this report, which contains some interesting results of analyses ade of various foods and condiments.

Christian Science.

COUPLE of weeks ago The Times published, in this A COUPLE of weeks ago The Times published, in this department, a contribution from a correspondent, who came to the defense of the Christian Scientists. The contribution was published because there are in this published because there are in this published because there are in this published because the all classes of socountry so many people, belonging to all classes of so-ciety, who profess to believe the claims that are put forth by the Christian Science leaders, although some of those claims are utterly opposed to what is generally denominated common sense.

Mrs. Eddy, in her book (price \$5,) "Science and Health," on rage 422, in the seventy-second edition, in speaking of consumption says:

"If the case to be mentally treated is consumption, take up the leading points (including, according to be-nief,) in this disease; show that it is not inherited, and that inflammation, tubercle, hemorrhage and decomposition are beliefs, images of mortal thoughts superinduced upon the body; that they are not the truth of man; that they should be treated as error, and put out of thought; then these ills will disappear. If the lungs are disap-pearing this is but one of the beliefs of mortal mind. Mortal man will be less mortal when he learns that ungs never sustained existence, and can never destroy God, who is our life. When this is understood, man-hind will be more god-like. What if the lungs are ulcerated? God is more to a man than his lungs; and the less we acknowledge matter or its laws, the more immortality we possess. Consciousness constructs a better body when it has conquered our fears of matter. Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and spirit will form you anew. You will never fear again, except to offend God, and will never believe that lungs,

or any portion of the body, can destroy you."

Commenting upon this statement, the Public Health
Journal, a monthly publication issued in New Je. 82y, and
edited by physicians, remarks:

Yet, in spite of all that can be said by this apostle of humbugs and her disciples, we do know that con-sumption, or pulmonary tuberculosis, is annually the of more deaths than any other one disease; one death in every eight is caused by it. It is estimated that in the United States alone 164.250 die each year from pulmonary tuberculosis, averaging 450 each day. We also know that a great many patients with pulmonary tuberculosis recover; that the death-rate has complished at least 10 per cont. diminished at least 10 per cent. in the last ten years. This diminished death-rate depends upon several things. This diminished death-rate depends upon several things. First, a more thorough knowledge of the disease, and better methods of treatment; second, earlier recognition of the tubercular condition, and, third, recognition of the pretubercular condition and the prevention of the formation of tubercie."

It is also worthy of note that, according to a dis-

patch from San Francisco, the Christian Scientists claim the credit for the recovery of Mrs. McKinley from her recent severe illness.

Notwithstanding such foolish, illogical and mislead ing statements as that reproduced above from the gospel of Christian Science (price \$5) and such baseless claim! as that referred to of regard to having cured the President's wife, these Christian Scientists insist upon having treated in the same serious manner as schools of medicine or hygiene which are based upon scientific investigation, experience and the well-ascertained laws of

After making all allowance for the undoubted power of the mind over the body-or, in other words, of imagination-in the curing of disease, the fact rem that if we accept the Christian Science theories, as se forth by Mrs. Eddy in her book (price \$5) we must be-lieve that the age of miracles has not passed. That is to say, if you believe in what is called Christian Science, you must at the same time believe in the power of cer-tain human beings to upset natural laws, through the direct intervention of the Almighty, who is supposed to use these said human beings as his agents.

Such a belief as this is not likely to meet with general acceptance in this material age. It is, indeed, surpris-ing that the Christian Scientists should make so many converts as they do to their peculiar faith, but then, it is also surprising in the highest degree that in this enlightened age so many thousands of persons should be ready to give up their hard-earned coin to spirit mediums, soothsayers, palmists and others, who pretend to convey to them information from the other world.

A CURIOUS theory is advanced by Dr. W. B. Clark of Indianapolis, to the effect that the soul has a distinct odor on leaving the body, also that most persons have a distinct odor, which is perceptible to those with keen organs of smell. This, of course, does not refer to the uniteraction. keen organs of smell. This, or course, to the unpleasant odor that may come from disease, or from lack of cleanliness. Dr. Clarke quotes the famous Parisian detective, Vidocq, who said, "Place me in a crowd and there I will pick out from among a thousand a galiey bird by the smell alone." This, by the way, is a galley bird by the smell alone." This, by the way, is not entirely a new idea, a book on the subject having been published about ten years ago in Germany, which attracted a considerable amount of attention at the time. Dr. Clark also takes up the question of the specific

es, in regard to which he

"Coming now to the specific odors emanating from certain cases of disease, I wish to apologize because of the paucity of the literature on the subject, for my inability to present a longer list, indeed a definite one for every disease. I believe it reasonable to think that such every disease. I believe it reasonable to think that such a result is as possible as it is desirable. It has taken some picking and browsing to compile, from authorities and personal experience, the list of special pathognomonic odors I submit. While it may be difficult to insure the exactitude, or even the practical value of all the assertions, deductions or symptoms here given, I believe that enough has been adduced to clearly show that disease is not bounded by the surface or body, but

"Were I pinned down to one word for each of the senes by which to depict them by their odor, the words would be codfish and mushroom. That is, a woman's distinctive smell is that of coddsh, and a man's that of mushroom.
"In gout the skin secretions take a special odor, which
Lydenham compares to that of whey, and there is more

ammonia in the sweat.
"In rh:umatism the odor is acetoformic, particularly in the region of the engorged articulations (Monin.) We may call it a sour-smelling acid perspiration.
"In diabetes the smell is sweetish, mawkish; of hay,

according to Latham, or rather of acetone (Picot.) or, according to Bouchardat, midway between aldehyde and acetone, being due to mixture, in variable proportions, of those two todies,

'In jaundice, chronic peritonitis and icterus the odor is of musk.

"In scrofulosis it is like that of stale or sour beer, as

fixed by Stark and Hebra.

"In oppliation there is a vinegar smell.
"A person with pyemia has a sweet, nauseating breath. as of new-mown hay.

"In informittent fever the odor is that of fresh-baked brown bread, and in scarlet fever that of fresh-baked common bread.

"Yellow fever has a cadaveric smell, or like the washings of a gun barrel. Typhoid fever has a kind of musty smell, often of the odor of blood. In typhus fever it is ammoniacal and mouse-like.

"In measles it is measly, or like fresh-plucked feathers." Diphtheria has a sickening, gangrenous odor, and is easily diagnosed by it. Gangrene has an old dead-meat smell, and so have some cancers at certain stages. there is much old pus from an actively breaking-down cancer the odor is more often like that of decaying fish, and the smell of sarcomas is more apt to be of the latter character.

"In milk fever the smell is acid.

"Sudamina has a patrid straw odor.
"Otorrhaez has a clinging, long-lasting odor, not forgotten when once sensed.

"Scables has a moldy odor, and uremia an ammoniacal

odor.
"The dreadful odor of a case of ozaena or bad case of catarrh is familiar to all.

"The dreadul coor of a case of observed.

"In the onset period of the plague the odor is sweet. (Diemerbroeck.) or honey-like, according to Doppner, who observed the plague at Vatlanks, as described in the London Lancet of February 1, 1879.

"Smallpox has a characteristic odor of its own, but modified as to the severity and stage of the disease, ranging from that of a fallow deer to the dreadful one of a whole menagerie; or it may be like that of a burnt horn; if it's a cow's horn, perhaps it's the far-famed bovine vaccination working out. And as to its usual corrollary, vaccination, it rankly smells to beaven, and its steps take hold on hell.

"Berard says that, apart from the secretions, the cu-

taneous odor draws fit ; to the human body; and that, however little noticeates it may be, this denotes that death is near; and Loerhaave (aphorism 728 of the editio princeps) says that a cadaveric odor preceded death. Dr. Althaus tells us that Shoda was hardly ever led into error by this indication, and Compton of Birmingham also laid great stress upon this as an important clinical symptom. But the smell given out at the death agony is totally different from the death odor, or of putridity, and is universally admitted to be specific. Is it that of the soul?"

Typhoid Fever.

THE importance of exercising great care in handling cases of typhoid fever was recently shown in a striking manner in Connecticut. The city of New Haven has had a bad epidemic of typhoid fever, half the population of the city having been prostrated, including student; in Yale College. The cause of the infection has been traced to a single spot of germ filth, a little hole in a farmer's field, a fcot square, on a distant hillside. The contagion crept down from that secluded farm, nine miles away, and prostrated nearly half a city. The sick list grew and prostrated nearly half a city. The sick list grew till there was not a block in the whole fashionable west side of New Haven but had one or more cases of the disease. The hospitals were overcrowded, and trained nurses had to be summoned from New York. The line of the scourge came down almost to the center of the city. It included famous Yale University, with its thousands of students,

The health office:s of New Haven have now found that The health office: s of New Haven have now found that this fatal pestilence was caused by the carelessness of a German farmer. This farmer had two children taken sick with typhoid fever. He buried the waste from the sick rooms a hundred feet from the cottage, and fifty feet from the brook, in a hole which was covered up early in March. Then began the heavy spring rains, the ground was saturated, some of the germ-laden filth was carried underground to the brook where it made its carried underground to the brook, whence it made its way into the river, and so into a lake which is used as a reservoir, and from which a big iron pipe leads down to the city. In a single day from the time the typhoid germs entered the brook they began to be drawn off in the city faucets. In another day they had been drunk by 50,000 people, and three weeks later the epidemic oke out.

As to preventative methods in case of typhoid fever, or. Gustave H. Michel writes as follows in the Pittsburgh Distatch:

"Boil your drinking water, if this is derived from a river or lake.

"Heat your milk to the sterilizing point, i. e., to about 180 deg.

"Gather up the bedclothes of typhoid patients gently

and plunge them into boiling water without delay.
"Disinfect the discharges of the patient as soon as passed with five times their volume of boiling water, or with a disinfectant solution. Let this stand in the ves-sel for at least five minutes. At the end of this time all germs will have been destroyed and the contents, may be disposed of.

"Never allow around your dwelling such things as cesspools, piles of refuse, rottening wood or wet saw-

"Keep your cellar clean and never throw any dirty water or refuse around your well.

"Do not breathe with open mouth when visiting or

nursing typhoid patients." The great importance of a supply of pure drinking water is set forth by a writer in Mode n Medical Science. He says, among other things:

"The self-complacint and on't'e trattinion of medicosanitary writers for the preis, to the broad literature of

sanitary science—in which they seem to suppose them-selves authorities s mply per diploma—has caused them to overlook such proofs as this journal has frequently presented for fourteen years past, that agues and dysenteries occasionally prevail-from the direct reception of vegetable decay in drinking water or in emana-tions therefrom. And now that the water-bred mosquito has been detected as an intermediary, they are shouting that the whole fam'ly of malarious diseases, including yellow fever, has been corralled in the bowels of that

Again, from the same cause, there is another universal evasion, no less inconsiderate and culpable, with regard to the rest of the microbes and parasites always known to come by water to their victims; that is th Bunsbyish prescription of 'pure water' from rural streams. The prevailing cant about 'pure water,' from waterworks men, their engineers and their allies or dupes in effice—who know or ought to know that there can be no such thing as pure water on the self-polluting surface of a world like this—is nothing less than a cruel hoax on the confiding public, wherever the pretension or the undertaking is set up. We tire of continually re-peating the proof, and the way for every one to produce it, that every gallon of the exceptionally pure Croton water, in its purest stages, yields to coagulant filtration a tangible mass of filth, inhabited by microbes in untold ariety; while at the worse and more will foul the sides as well as the bottom of the filtering chamber with a most disgusting exhibit.
"There may be purer surface water than this; but no

large city has it, or can be supplied with it, but through coagulant filtration, which imp is nechanical filtration."

there is no reason why vess the poles will be visited by tourists, who will go there to get the beneat of the change of air and scene, but primarily to view the interesting phenomena to be found

From a Special Correspondent. NOTED SCIENTISTS. OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS OF LIFE AT THE POLES

[Jane 2, 1901.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.



From a Special Correspondent.

AIRO, May 18.—To the Mohammedan the most solemn ceremonies connected with his religion are those which occur annually at the time of the pilgrimage to Mecca, which carries the new silken carpet to be hung above the Kaaba, the building inclosing the sacred stone which dropped, shining and white from heaven, and has since been darkened by the plous kisses of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims. From Mecca the pilgrimage is continued to Médina where the faithful gather at Mohammed's tomb. Every faithful Moslem makes this pilgrimage once in his life, and as many more times as he is able to do so, for is not one prayer he makes at the Kanba of more value than a thousand made elsewhere! If a man finds it impossible to leave made essewhere: If a man linds it impossible to leave his home and has money to pay the expenses of a substitute, he may hire him to go with the caravan and profit by vicarious prayers. Having made the pilgrim-age the man becomes hadji, a man of increased import-ance having certain privileges granted him, such as versing the Prophy's color green in his turben and ance naving certain privileges granted him, such as wearing the Prophet's color, green, in his turban and other parts of his dress. In Cairo there are two processions about a month apart connected with the sending of the Holy Carpet, which always arouse great in-

ing of the Holy Carpet, which always terest among the tourists.

The Kiswah, as the great carpet is called, is made in Cairo by a family which has inherited the privilege for generations. It is a mixture of silk and cotton to the case like rugs and requiring months to for generations. It is a mixture of SHK and two-woven in pieces like rugs and requiring months to complete. When finished, the pieces are carried in pro-cession to the Saidna Hussien Mosque, where they are sewn together and prepared for the pilgrimage. The Kiswah is inclosed in the Mahmil, which is carried like the Ark of the Covenant at the head of the procession.

twenty-one guns were fired by a battery of artillery on the arrival and departure of the Khedive.

On May 15 the caravan left for Suez and the ceremonies connected with the departure were something to remember. The Khedive handed the Kiswah over into the keeping of the Pasha in charge of the caravan with prayers and iteration and reiteration of the name of Allah. There were thousands of pilgrims who marched through the town to the strains of martial music and the weird chanting of the Koran. Native men, women and children were allowed to join the procession to the station, and the harmonjous coloring of their quaint costumes and turbaned heads added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The soldiers eccorting the caravan were mounted on fine horses. Some of the rich people who accompanied the procession rode in litters borne by camels or mules. Poorer people rode their camels and donkeys, while thousands of the poorest walked all the way. It was a motiey crowd the like of which may be seen nowhere else in the world.

A Crowd to See 'Em Off.

A Crowd to See 'Em Off.

Early as the special train with the Holy Carpet and its escort left Abbasuyeh, 6:30 a.m., an enormous crowd was there to see it off. The train was composed of twenty-five carriages and carried the camels and horses of the escort. The caravan was in the cars of the Ameer el Haj, who had a body of guards and attendants. The Governor of Cairo was present to witness the de-parture of the train. Rich pilgrims who could afford tickets went by the train, but hundreds without money walked to Suez, where they frequently crowded paying pilgrims out of line and took their place in the pilgrim ships. The seens at the embarkation baffles description. Men filled with religious frenzy, to call it by no harsher name, forced a passage over the bodies of those who were in their way. Thousands crowded about the Kiswah struggling and fighting for the privilege of touching it. Women let down their shawls and head veils from the latticed window in order that the garments might re-ceive a blessing from contact with the sacred carpet. While the carpet was waiting to be taken aboard, the natives seemed possessed with an uncontrollable religious frenzy.

When Mohammed laid the obligation upon his follow-

times rebuilt and has received a great variety of coverings; sometimes three in one year. For a while there were but two; at the present time there is but one Kiswah sent annually, that which is made in Cairo; the gift of the Khedive. For all the knowledge we have of what transpires at Mecca and Medina after the arrival of the caravan, we are indebted to Burkhardt, Sir Richard Burton, and a Frenchman, each one of whom made the pilgrimage in disguise at the risk of his life, since no man not a follower of Mohammed is permitted in the sacred city on pain of death.

J. H. S.

TRAIN HIT A BALLOON.

ENGINEER OF A FAST FREIGHT DESCRIBES THE QUEER COLLISION.

[New York Sun:] "One pitchy dark night, early last summer," said the fat engineer, wiping his long-necked oil can with a piece of waste, "I was coming east with a fast freight. As we were approaching the top of Pecano Hill I noticed some kind of a light moving way up in the sky. First I thought it was a new star, but as the sky was all beclouded and I could see no other stars. I concluded that I was mistaken. The light seemed to be descending, but as we pitched over the top of the hill I dismissed the matter from my mind, having more important matters to attend to.

The further along we got the darkner seemed to thicken. I was a little bit skittish about going down the hill with that heavy train such a night, and as the train dropped over the top of the decline I soaked the air on a little to ease 'cm off. Then I thought it was no use slowing up; if I didn't make time with the fast freight they'd take me off and put me on the pick-up again. So I put the air-brake handle back in running position again and let the cars behind me set

After we got about a mile down the grade we were going a clip that would make the Empire State Express look like a dingy old stage coach in comparison. Then look like a dingy old stage coach in comparison. Then I got 'cold feet' ence more, and thought it was up to me to jack 'em up again. Accordingly, I put the air over in the service position, but, b'thunder, it had no more effect on those flying cars than a thimble of whisky on a Kentucky colonel. They just kept on coming and shoving my Mother Hubbard engine along ahead of 'em at about a seventy-mile-an-hour pacs. I reached up for the whistle rope to pass a tip to the train crew in the dog house that they'd better get out and twist up a few brake wheels, when, ca-smash! we went into something. went into something.

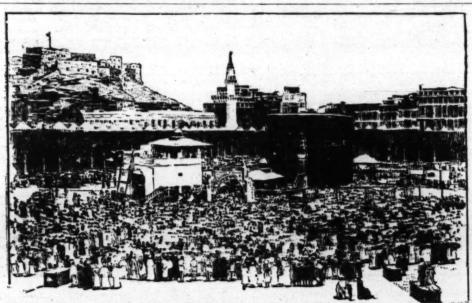
Some darned kind of rubbery blanket enveloped my cheese-box cab and came down over the win20 wa, cheese-box cab and came down over the win20w2, just as if some one had lassoed us with a big /2bler bag. I made a frantic jerk at the whistle ver a but, instead of the sonorous sound it us/2/ handed off, the noise it gave out then / k like the shriek of a penny horn. You co/Jun't hoar it for a car length. I slammed the air over into the emergency noich, but I had kept it on so long as a consistent that the pressure was all out of the

cmergency noich, but I had kept it on so long to service application that the pressure was all out of the train pipe, and it was like throwing straws under the car wheels. There was 'nothing doing' with the air. "I was getting mighty scared, because I didn't know what kind of a game we'd butted into. The rubber covering had settled down over the cab windows and was shutting off the outside atmosphere from me so that I could hardly breathe, and I surely thought I would suffect to melens I sort relief somehow. No one would suffocate unless I got relief somehow. No one on the train, not even my fireman, knew what direstraits I was in. I made several ineffectual attempts to get out of the cab, but the rubber blanket had me completely cut off.

"I tried the whistle again, but it was smothered so by its covering that it hardly gave forth any sound at all. I had about given up hope when I heard the pop valve on the dome commence to blow off steam. At first this added greatly to my discomfort, but I realized my only hope would be in having the saftey valve blow off steam with sufficient pressure to lift the rubber covering.

"After two or three minutes had elapsed, during which time steam had been blowing off steadily with a heavy pressure, the rubber bag began to lift and finally tore itself away, although it took with it a large section of the cab roof. I was pretty nearly exhausted, but I managed to reverse the engine and call for brakes.
With the assistance of the brakemen the train was brought speedily under control and stopped. We made an investigation, but it was so dark we could not find out what had hit the cab and clung so tightly to it. "In reading the newspaper advertisements the next

"In reading the newspaper advertisements the morning I caw an advertisement which stated th morning I saw an advertisement which stated that the proprietors of a big wagon circus would pay a liberal reward for information concerning their balloon, which had been lost, strayed or stolen from a little village in the vicinity of which I had my queer experience the night before. Their swell parachute jumper had let the balloon get away from him. It flashed through my mind right away that it must have been the descending balloon I had run into, and on my next trip out I saw the battered remains of a big balloon lying at the foot of the embankment where it had been loos



CARPETING THE MOSLEM KAARA

and has been carried in every caravan since the time, ages ago, when a royal princess made the pilgrimage in one of these coverings. Later in the line of march the one of these coverings. Later in the line of march the Mahmil is stripped of its embroidered cover, and journeys on the way, a mere framework, decorated only with gilt balls and crescent, which take the place of the gold ones during the trip.

Commandant's Fat Job.

The commandant of the caravan, termed a Pasha, has a lucrative as well as an honorable position. The usage of centuries gives him the privilege of inheriting all the personal property of those who die in the holy cities or on the line of march, and itary condition of both Mecca and Medina, that hundreds succumb to disease and never return. Another high official of the ceremonial march is a Sheik, who goes rolling his head in plous frenzy throughout the entire journey to Mecca and back. He has two camels at his disposal and is keeper of the cats, a number of which always accompany the caravan. Formerly there was an old woman who carried a camel load of cats, but now there are not so many allowed.

This year's ceremonies began on the evening of Friday, April 5, with a reception at which His Highness, the Khedive, the ministers and all the notables took part. Early on Saturday morning, the procession with part. Early on Saturday morning, the procession with the Holy Carpet escorted by a guard of honor of Egyptian troops wended its way through the old city of Cairo, to the Saidna Hussien Mosque in the Mohammed-All Square under the Citadel. At nine o'clock the Mhedive arrived in a state carriage accompanied by the ministers, the chief civil functionaries and the heads of the various religious houses in the city. Salutes of

It looks a little like an elephant howdah, in spite of its pyramid top. Its framework is square, and its covering black brocade, richly worked with inscriptions. The sultan's thumb mark and a view of the Kaaba are embroidered on the front of it.

The great canopy which is covered with glittering gold and green embroidery is borne on the back of a dromadary when in procession; it is the sign of royalty and has been carried in every caravan since the time, and ishmael: there the Kaaba, the Home of Gold and and Ishmael; there the Kaaba, the Home of God and

It Remains Sacred.

Although the Kaaba has been rebuilt ten times, according to Mohammedan history, it is still a sacred edifice and annually thousands of pilgrims travel thither to make their prayers and perform the ceremony of "circumstance" and kiss the sacred stone, and five times a day all good Moslems turn their faces thitherward and pray. ward and pray. At Mohammed's tomb in Medina the pilgrims again perform visitations and repeat numberless prayers.

night and cover their eyes with veils to protect them from the supernatural splendors which pour from the tomb. Many of the ignorant believe the Kiswah to be let down from Heaven by angels during the night. The

ANOTHER VIKING SHIP FOUND.

let down from Heaven by angels during the night. The old carpet removed to make place for the new one is distributed among the officers of the Mosque who cut it into bits which they sell as souvenirs to the pligrims. A waistcoat made of one of the pieces is thought to give the wearer the power of becoming invisible at will. The poorest pilgrim hopes to carry home a piece if nothing more than a scrap of it, to be used as bookmark in his Koran.

Many abuses have grown around the pilgrimage of the faithful, almost depriving it of its religious character; still, the good follower of Islam reverences the sacred Mosque at Mecca, and goes reverently to kiss the black stone. He may do his fellow-passongers by the way, but he will faithfully perform his prayers and ceremonies.

ANOTHER VIKING SHIP FOUND.

[London Chronicie:] Another Viking ship, or rather cost, has been uncarthed near Kiel, but this new discovery cannot compare in dimensions with the finest vivery cannot compare in dimensions with the finest covery cannot compare in dimensions with the finest content of the museum in Christiana. In fact, this clinker-built viking vessel, which is about the size of one of our modern fishing boats, is perhaps the most interesting thing to be seen in all Norway. Those who see it will realize for the first time why "starboard," or "steer-board," is applied to the right side of a vessell, as the heim protruded from this side, and not from the stern, which is practically the rame as the bow. There is a popular impression that "Viking" la etymologically synonymous with "Sea King"—but this is erroneous. The word is not "Viking," but "Viking," but "Viking," or "hay-mar"—"Vik" meaning "sea inlet," or "bay." Its countered to fine the fine protruded from this side, and not from the stern, which is practically the rame as the bow. There is a popular impression that "Viking bear are stronged from this side of a vessell, the museum in Christiana. In fact, this clinker-built viking vessel which is about the size of one of our modern fi

linstrated Magazine Section.

June 2, 1901.]

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

June 2, 1901.

The Development of the Great Southwest.

Big Enterprises in Ventura County.

THE Ventura correspondent of The Times writes as

"Millions of dollars are now being invested in "Millions of do:lars are now being invested in Ventura county, and an important and most desirable fact is that it is foreign capital. This money is not being centered or placed in one channel. The interested parties are numerous, and the interests are varied.

"It is undoubtedly true that the recent heavy investments of the Oxnards in this county has attracted the attention of other capitalists to the rich and fertile territory. The Oxnard interests, consisting principally of the sugar factory. Patterson and Etting ranches, and

the sugar factory, Patterson and Etting ranches, Colonia improvement Company, represent an invest-ment of over \$3,000,000.

"Now come other incorporations, which will spend several more millions. Two of the prominent ones are the Ventura Water, Light and Power Company, with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, and an eastern syndicate. The former has a capital stock of \$500,000, while the latter will have a capital stock of \$2,000,000, or \$3,000,000. \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000.

"The Ventura Water, Light and Power Company proposes to supply the county with electric lights and power, and a large portion of it with wa er. The caste n syndicate proposes to plant some 2000 acres of the Schiappa Pietra tract to lemons, and some 4000 acres to walnuts.

"On May I the Santa Ana Water Company and the Ventura Land and Power Company were absorbed by this Ventura Water, Light and Power Company. According to the deeds on record with the County Recorder all the realty of these two companies was transferred to the new corporation for a consideration of \$150,000. This amount was paid for the real estate, water rights, ditches, etc., of the old concerns. The actual price paid for the personal properties will never be known, as the bills of sale will not be placed on record.

"The water rights and privileges transferred are ex-ceedingly valuable. Fractically the entire Ventura River is now owned by the new company. During an average season the amount of water running every twenty-four hours is 700 miner's inches. This season the flow exceeds 1000 inches. The electric light plant is now run by water power. This is a big saving as compared to oil for fuel. The Power Company also secured the Rose

Flour Mills, which are also operated by water. "Included in the transaction are four large apricot orchards, which yield over one hundred tons of green fruit each year. Then there is a large hay and timber

nch of 700 acres, twelve miles up Ventura avenue.
"The officers and directors of this new corporation are: Theodore W. Brotherton, president and general man Theodore W. Brotherton, present and general ager; T. W. Phillips, secretary and treasurer; John M. Gardiner, superintendent; James H. Adams and Frank E. Trask, all of Los Angeles; William R. Staats and Jared S. Torrance of Pasadena.

This company has announced that extensions will be of Supervisors the matter of granting franchises to the company was con-liered. It was ordered that the franchises be sold on July 3. As-required by law the proposed sale of the franchises is being published in a daily

he Colonia Improvement Company of Oxnard also petitioned the Board of Supervisors for an exclusive franchise to cover the entire county. However, the two companies compromised matters and the Ventura Company will control all the business on the north side of the Santa Clara River, which includes Ventura, Nord-hoff, Montalvo, Sat'coy, Santa Paula, Fillmore and Piru City. The Oxnard cencern will control the territory on the south side of the river, which includes Oxnard and

"The construction work will commence immediately after the franch's a are sold. In fact, the two companies are now preparing to do tusiness. It is generally under-stood that the Colonia Improvement Company will only erect poles, string wires and prepare for the distribution of light, as it is believed that they will purchase their power at wholesale from the Ventura company. This latter company will be able to furnish cheap light, as

they run their plant by water power.
"The Ventura corporation will also extend its water system to Montaivo, thus placing thousands of acres of land adjacent to pipe lines. All this land may then be

The extending of the lighting system over the county

will be welcomed by the people. Every country residence and farmhouse may be lighted with electricity. "The towns will be lighted, and the people will not be groping around in the dark when they are in evenings. The streets will not present such a gloomy ap-

The towns of Oxnard and Santa Paula are now dis-sing the question of incorporating. It is expected that by that by the time the electric wires are ready to carry the juice to these towns they will be incorporated.

Juice to these towns they will be incorporated.

"The lemon and walnut proposition will involve large sums of money, especially before any returns begin to come in. The negot ations are now pending whereby the Rancho Santa Clara del Norte, owned by Leopoid Schiappa Pietra, will be sold to an eastern syndicate. The land now owned by Schiappa Pietra consists of about seven thousand acres. In all probability the deal will be consummated. George C. Power, agent and attorney-in-fact for Schiappa Pietra, says that he is contorney-in-fact for Schiappa Pietra, says that he is confident the land will be transferred to the eastern cap torney-in-fact for Schiappa Pietra, says that he is confident the land will be transferred to the eastern capitalists. It is proposed to plant from 1000 to 2000 acres in the citrus fruit telt to lemons. This would be the largest lemon grove in the world. Another gigantic feature will be the planting of 3000 to 4000 acres to English walnuts, which would also be the biggest walnut grove.

"The lemon and walnut trees will be on land adjacent to the two large irrigating ditches, which run through the property and furnish an abundant and never-failing

where not supplied by ditches.

"The Santa Cara Water and Irrigation Company controls the water rights. There are 10,000 shares, of which Schiappa Pietra controls 5590 shares, which go to the new company, and the American Beet-Sugar Company owns the balance. The sugar company has anounced that it is willing to cond. 50,000 word. sary, to develop water.

"On this big rancho lima beans will be grown, as now,

to a large extent. Apricots and sugar beets may be raised. It is the intention of this new company to devote every available acre of ground to the culture of lemons and walnuts. The balance will be used for general farming purposes. A Riverside capitalist is at the

head of this corporation.
"It is somewhat remarkable that this Mexican grant of 7000 acres, owned by Schlappa Pietra, tas nev.r rassed beyond third hands. The Mexican government originally granted 13,000 acres to Juan Sanchez. It passed to his children. About 1080 acres was subdivided into small parcels. This is where the town of El Rio now stands. The Solari estate holds 3000 acres. About 8000 acres were purchased by Pietra, who recently sold 1000 acres in tracts of about 110 acres. The price paid for small tracts averaged over \$100 an acre.

"The 7000 acres owned by Schiapra Pietra is estimated to be worth \$759,000. This rancho is about ten miles from Ventura. It is only four miles from Oxnard, and the big beet-sugar factory. Saticoy is only two miles away. This is the nearest railroad point. Montalvo, another railroad shipping point, is five miles.

"The planting of such large lemon and walnut groves will also be the means of establishing quite a large colony in the immediate vicinity. There will be hundreds of people employed to care for the groves, the lemons and the walnuts. When the trees are in bearing it will be necessary to erect a large lemon packing-house, and also a walnut house, in which the nuts may be properly treated for the market."

SAN LUIS OBISPO paper, the Paso Robles Leader, is authority for the statement that the Adelaide quicksilver mines started up recently with one of the best-equipped plants for reducing the ore in the world. The owner, Mr. Mcklan, is said to have spared no pains to secure the best of everything. It is added that there are mountains of ore in sight, and that the cost of mining will be comparatively small. The ore is said to be very rich, running as higa as 80 per cent. cinnabar.

An Indian School

THE Florence (Ariz.) Tribune publishes an article on I the Sacaton agency of the Pima Indians, in the Gila Valley, of which the following is an extract, relating to the Indian school.

Unfortunately, the condition of the Pima Indians is by no means so satisfactory. For some time past they have been in danger of starvation, owing to a failure of the water supply, and there is pressing need that the government should at once begin the construction of the much-talked-of dam at San Carlos:

"After an absence from the Sacaton Indian agency of four years, the Tribune representative was surprised this week to notice the substantial improvements that had been made in the interim. The most noteworthy is the elegant new school building on the south side of the plaza. It is a large one-story structure, built substantially of brick; has all modern appliances in each of stantially of orick; has all modern appliances in each of the four large assembly and recitation rooms, and has ample capacity for the 254 pupils now attending. The old school building, on the north side of the plaza, is now used as a girl's dormitory, and for dining, sewing and living-rooms. A brick addition has recently been added to this, and all new buildings are being erected from the same material, instead of adobe as formerly. A kile of 150 000 good brick was recently burnt by In-A kila of 150,000 good brick was recently burnt by In-

'An immense well, fifteen feet in diameter, walled up with brick, supplies the water for the agency, from tanks erected high in the air with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, forced there by steam pumps, all kept neat and clean, and working like a charm. This water is piped to all parts of the ground, and is found ample for irrigation

parts of the ground, and is found ample for irrigation in a small way, for flushing sewers (where there is an excellent system) and for general purposes.

"Machinery is on the ground for a steam laundry, and an ice plant with a capacity of two tong per day has been shipped from Chicago. Ground was broken this week for the foundation of the new building, which will contain a refrigerating room and up-to-date machinery. It is thought a sufficient surplus of ice can be manufactured to supply the Florence market.

e Flore e mark "And so it will be seen there will soon be everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the fifty-three employes of the agency and the pupils of the school."

THE Los Angeles Mining Review publishes an illustrated article on the works of the Frazier Borate Mining Company, at Lockwood, in Ventura county, s The Review says:

"The deposits of borate on this property were discovered in January, 1899, by J. A. Comer of Los Angeles. Development work on them was at once commenced, and has never ceased from that time. For the last eighteen

man never ceased from that time. For the last eighteen months the company has been working from twenty-five to thirty men.

"There has been expended, to the present time, about \$40,000 in development work, and several thousand tons of commanite and pandermite ores have been

supply of water. A large pumping plant furnishes water where not supplied by ditches. The Santa Ciara Water and Irrigation Company controls the water rights. There are 10,000 shares, of very large bodies of ore. In one instance, the ledge is over fifty feet in width, where it was crosscut. Other ledges run from three to twenty feet in width. These mines are now beyond the experimental stage, and can be safely characterized as an assured success, with thousands of tons of ore in sight, shipments being regu-

"The pandermite gives from 28 to 44 per cent. of anhydrous boracic acid, and the colmanite yields from 20 to 40 per cent. This percentage could be increased by a closer sorting of the ore. The crude ore is hauled by teams to Bakersfield and from there shipped by rail to the Stauffner Chemical Company, San Francisco, and to the Thorkildsen Borax Company, Chicago. The firstnamed company makes boracic acid, while the Thorkildsen Company makes borax. The Stauffner Company also extracts from the ore sulphate of lime, worth from \$12 to \$15 a ton, and which is largely used for paper filling; also for mixing with plaster of paris.

"Pandermite is sometimes called priceite, so named after Thomas Price, the well-known pioneer assayer and analytical chemist of San Francisco.

"The Frazier Borate Mining Company is a close cor-oration. Two-thirds of the stock is held in trust by poration. Two-thirds of the stock is held in trust by Christian de Guigne of San Francisco, for the Stauffner Chemical Company and for the Thorkildsen Borax Company. The remaining one-third is held by J. A. Comer, the discoverer of the property, and Gail Borden, both of Los Angeles

"The property comprises about 4000 acres, of which 3000 are patented. The officers of the company are: C. de Guigne, president; J. A. Comer, vice-president; Gall Borden, secretary and treasurer. The head offices are Borden, secretary and treasurer. The her in Los Angeles, No. 505 Laughlin building.

"The mines are at an altitude of about 6000 feet, in a timber reserve, with an abundance of pinon and yellow pine timber, as well as a bountiful supply of water. Besides that, grain and vegetables of all kinds can be grown in the valley, furnishing everything necessary in that way for consumption at the mines. The land is within the oil belt of that district and in the western. in that way for consumption at the mines. The land is within the oil belt of that district, and in the western portion of it indications of oil deposits are noticeable.

'A fair estimate of the value of the property would be about \$500,000, but it could not be purchased for any such sum, as the profits from the ore represent good interest on a very much larger sum than half a million

"As showing by comparison the value of a property of this character and extent, it may be stated that Mr. De Guigne made an offer some four years ago of \$1,000,000 to Frank M. Smith of Cakland, Cal., known as the "Borax King," for a one-half interest in the borax properties of the latter, which Mr. Smith as promptly declined, on learning that Mr. De Guigne would expect to have a voice in the management of the property. To that Mr. Smith would not agree."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA abounds with mineral springs, many of which would have long ago made fortunes for the owners, if located in Europe, but here they have, so far, been comparatively little thought of, or developed. One of these springs, in San Bernardino county, was recently sold, and is to be improved. The San Bernardino Sun says:

"The Midway Springs, at Urbita, were sold yesterday for \$25,000, and the new owner will be in possession before the first of June.

"The sale is one of the most important deals that has been consummated in this city in many months, not only on account of its size, but for what it means for the future. There is practically unlimited capital behind the new proprietors, and Urbita is to be the site for a magnificent sanitarium, such as there is not in all Southern California, perhaps not in all the West.

"A contract was put on record yesterday afternoon, by which J. B. Parazette and Henry Beggs agree to sell the Midway Springs property to A. C. Denman, Jr., for \$25,000 cash, \$500 being paid yesterday when the contract was made, and the balance to be paid in fourteen or by May 29.

"The deal has been pending for several days. Mr. Den-"The deal has been pending for several days. Mr. Den-man made an offer for the property, but the terms were not finally agreed to until yesterday. Mr. Denman comes from Rediands, where he has spent the winter, and in-quiry there develops the fact that he is one of the Denmans of Newark, N. J., one of the oldest and most respected families of that State, and that he had abundant they are capable of."

THE Phoenix corre

"By the payment of \$100,000 Dr. Karl von Ruck of Asheville, N. C., has acquired a controlling interest in the Phoenix ostrich farm, consisting of about six hundred acres of land and 700 birds. A. Y. Pearson, the former owner of the farm, retains a part interest. The farm is by far the largest estrich plant in this country and has absorbed gradually all the estrich farms of Florida, Texas and California."

This is not correct. The South Pasadena ostrich farm. This is not correct. The South Pasadena ostrich farm, of Edwin Cawston, near Los Angeles, is the best-known establishment of the kind in the United States. It does a large and profitable business in ostrich feathers, and goods manufactured from them, and, as recently mentioned, has sent a big display of ostriches to the Pasamerican Exposition at Buffalo.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

June 2, 1901.

PHOTOS OF THE FAIR. SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AMA-TEUR GOING TO THE EXPOSITION.

By a Special Contributor.

A RE you going to Buffalo?" "When do you start?" "What kind of a camera shall you take?" This appears to be the usual form of salutation among the Camera Club people, and the prelude to an animated discussion as to the most desirable route, the length of the proposed absence, and last, but by no means least, the size and style of camera best adapted for picture taking at the big faig.

As many people are entirely in the dark as to the regulations regarding the use of cameras in the exposition grounds and there has been much talk in regard to



"RATS," BY C. F. HUTTON,

the size of camera which may be used there, the carrythe size of camera which may be used there, the carrying of tripods, etc., and many questions asked by the
amateur photographers along this line, I give herewith
the rules and regulations governing the same, as published in the May number of the photographic magasine, Bulb and Button. They read as follows:

"Nothing but 4x5 hand cameras will be permitted at
the Pan-American Exposition. The fee will be 50 cents
a day.

"The following privileges have been given to the of-tal concersionaire by the management: "To make photographs of grounds, buildings and con-

tents-make reproductions thereof in book form and



A TWICE-TOLD TALE.

Expecition Company may reproduce such otographs in newspapers or otherwise for advertising

urposea."
The concessionsire is also allowed to sell the above The concessionsire is also allowed to sell the above-mentioned photographs on the grounds from the date of his contract to January 1, 1902; also photographs of Niagara Falls, and vicinity. He is also allowed to li-cense hand cameras, plates 4x5 inches. The director-general has the right to issue permits to employés of the exposition to use hand cameras personally without charge—but tripods chall not be used.

From all of which it will be readily seen that the amateur photographer will be sadly handicapped in his

pursuit of pictures within the exposition grounds. The amateur, however, is accustomed to obstacles and likewise accustomed to overcoming them, and, in spite of the disadvantages attendant upon the securing of architectural photographs without the aid of tripod or swing back, it is safe to predict that many satisfactory pictures will be brought home by cur artists. We may not be able to get a ratisfactory photograph of the graceful building devoted to electricity, or the many others with their beautiful towers, which are in truth the crowning glory of the wonderful collection of buildings, yet there will be a thousand subjects of interest and artistic merit which may be reproduced by the snapshot machine. The ornate entrances of many of the buildings, a few columns here, the richly-ornamented façade there, a bit of the shrubbery with the gleaming marble showing through, the glistening water and fountains dancing in the sunshine will all afford delightful opportunities for snapshots. Though the effect of an edifice with marble columns and stately towers, taken at close range with a hand came: a tilted upward at an alarming angle, in the endeavor to get the very topmost spire within the finder, may be somewhat grotesque, yet the same willding, taken at a distance, with the foreground filled vith busy sightseers, and surrounded by other structures no less beautiful, will make a very pleasing picture. Then think of the delight al tils to be out alout the oriental villages, and in those most fascinating of carrow streets, with the quaintly-garbed figures at evthe oriental villages, and in those most fascinating of carrow streets, with the quaintly-garbed figures at ev-

ry hand.

There will be pictures everywhere, as well for the beginner, who has purchased his first camera just for the surpose of bringing home with him souvenirs of the treat show, as for the amateur of years' experience, who wides himself on the artistic merit of his photographs. Then by all means carry some sort of a picture-taking nachine with you when you visit Buffalo. There is a great variety to choose from even with that 4x5 limit ever before you. There are the numerous folding pocket Rodaks, which are always ready for use and never in the way, the various bull's eye cameras, and so on up to the handy little pony Premo with film holder or



THE COBBLER," BY MISS KATE COLLINS.

lates, as one may prefer, and which is really no more trouble to carry about than a fair-shed pocketbook. Do not be hasty in celecting your camera. Take into con-sideration the fact that you will be moving about from place to place, almost continually on your feet, with so much to see that there never seems time for resting, and you will realize that the lightest machine possible st be selected. Then again comes in the question of pe. As already mentioned, the folding pocket kodak seems the most convenient, particularly for a man, as when not in use, it can be dropped into his coat pocket and need not be given another thought until time for more picture-taking arrives. For a woman, of course, who fate and fashion have decreed must wander pocketless through this mundane aphere, it is not culte so convenient, but the carrying cases which can be procured at a nominal cost, with the strap which goes over the shoulder, makes the carrying of the kodak a simple matter. The bull's eye cameras, of course, are rather ore troublesome, but they can also be carried easily by means of a strap through the handle, and are but a trille heavier than the fold ag pocket kodak. Then there is the 4x5 pony Premo, No. 15, a neat little box which is equipped with a bellows, good shutter and lens, rising and failing front, raversible and swing back,

lens, r.sing and failing front, r.versible and swing back, and can be used with either plates or films, as may be desired. When not in use it shuts up into a compact x of but a few inches square and is easily carried by the handle or in a case as may be preferred. Of course the last-mentioned camera has some advantages over the others, but the advocates of each style are many and, after all, it is me:ely a case of "pays your money and takes your choice."

The custion has been acced many times "When the course in the course of th

takes your choice."

The question has been asked many times, "What kind of a camera would you advise my taking on the trip?" and, after some investigation as to the respective merits of the various small cameras which will be of use on the exposition ground, and will yet do the best work at other points of interest where a tripod may be used, I have decided that, for an amateur of some experience, a camera after the style of the small pony Premo above described will give the best satisfaction. However, for

the novice who is not particular about swing backs, rising fronts, etc., and wishes to be prepared to take pictures just for his own amusement and to preserve as mementos of his eastern trip, I would recommend the cket kodak

pocket kodak.

There is a great advantage in having a film camera, as the absence of the plates does away with half the weight of the instrument. After the pictures are taken and the films developed, they occupy the smallest possible amount of space—which is an object in traveling with little baggage—they are not likely to become broken, as are the plates, and can always be loaded in a moment in broad daylight.

Just a word right here to the beginner who is about to purchase a camera. Whatever you decide upon, be sure to purchase it some little time before you start on the trip. Take it out into the yard, downtown among the tall buildings, out into the country on your trips there, and practice until you are able to gauge the proper distance (in case it is not a universal-focus instrument) and learn how to take a building at sufficiently to make the structure look one-sided or knockficiently to make the structure look one-sided or knock-kneed. In other words, do your experimenting at home, where you can have the pictures developed immediately and learn the cause of your failures (for you are bound to have a few at the very start, no matter how careful you may be,) and how to remedy them before you attempt to secure pictures which you will not have an opportunity to take again, and a failu e to get which would

portunity to take again, and a failu e to get which would mean great disappointment later:

F. F. Helmer, who is in charge of designs and printing for the bureau of publicity, and who has had a year's experience in studying closely the artistic side of the exposition, with a view to reproduction in his numerous circulars, etc., writes as follows of its photographic possibilities and the excellent opportunities afforded the enthus astic photographer for bringing away with him more than more ries of the pleasant scenes. with him more than memories of the pleasant scenes he has visited:

"The Pan-American Exposition is not a place made up only of vast courts and big buildings, though the up only of vast courts and big buildings, though the courts are indeed larger than those of any previous exposition. The courts will be more in the nature of great gardens filled with the sort of things that go to make up interesting pictures—trees, vases, fountains, beds of flowers, arbors, fantastic scats covered with awnings, flagstaffs and banners, pagodas, terraces and or under the spray of fountains? And when you look at the buildings it will be almost impossible to get a view without some of these attractive bits in the foreview without some of these attractive bits in the fore-ground. There will be no straight, unbroken façades, that are so unsatisfactory in photographic compositons, for the buildings are closely massed together, giving the towers a chance to group in endless charming combina-tions, while on all sides are trees, fountains, lakes, canals or vine-covered pagodas that cannot fail to fur-nish relief to the architectural lines."

Aside from the pictures to be obtained in the exposi-tion grounds, the amateur will find many beautiful pic-tures in the city of Buffalo and its vicinity. First, of course, are the famous falls near at hand, with historic Queenstown, Lewiton and Fort Nia; ara, do an the liver.

course, are the famous falls near at hand, with historic Queenstown, Lewiston and Fort Niagara, down the liver. The various views to be secured about the c.ty of Buffalo are by no means to be despised, while the cyclist will find much of interest within easy wheeling distance, especially the western amateur, to whom the streams, forests and castern farms will appeal strongly, and, unless he takes with him a plentiful supply of plates and films, he will find himself longing for a supply house at which he may "ttock up" ere his wheel trip is half over.

at which he may "itock up" ere his wheel trip is half of 3r.

Several members of the Camera Club are making plans for an early depirture for Buffalo, some singly and others in small parties, and it is safe to predict that many beautiful pictures will be shown on the screen at lantern-slide exhibitions in the fall. I would urge upon all members of the club to provide themselves with letters or cards to present at the various amateur photographic organizations throughout the East, as it will be a great convenience to be able to take their plates to the work-rooms of such clu's and develop their negatives as fast as takea. In that way, if a good picture of some desirable view or group of buildings has not been secured at the first exposure, a second trial may be made with the added knowledge as to time, etc., gained from the first effort, and it will doubtless take some practice to enable the California photographer to adapt himself to the light conditions prevailing in New York to different from these in the Land of Sugshine.

NOTE.—The photographs reproduced with this article are the

NOTE.—The photographs reproduced with this article are the mers of the prizes recently offered by the Los Angeles Camera

AUTHORSHIP.

IT CANNOT BE TAUGHT-THE WRITERS WHO CAN GIVE RULES ARE SELDOM GENIUSES.

CAN GIVE RULES ARE SELDOM GENIUSES.

{London Academy:} We believe that few books are so futile as manuals of authorship. At the same time we are a little surprised that in an age when "everybody writes," or wants to write, they are not both more common and more efficient. That they are what they are goes to prove the easy proposition that the art of writing cannot be taught; that its principles cannot even be readily discovered, much less formulated. In this respect we suppose that literature stands alone. In every other art the ultimate teaching may defy utterance; it can at best be evoked in the pupil's own brain. Still the highest professors of music, painting and oratory have considered it no foolish occupation to give elaborate teaching in these arts; whereas in literature, such teaching has rarely, if ever, emanated from a great mind. This is because literature employs too many faculties, and has its root too deep down in the mind.

Moreover, idosyncrasy begins to count, not at the end, but in the middle, nay even in the very outset, of a writer's career. No limitation he may have is beyond effacement, no eccentricity is quite beyond forgiveness, it is significant that those writers of eminence who have essayed with any success to expound the rules of literary art have been more distinguished for acquired and academic graces of style than for force of mind or glow of imagination. Horace, not Virgitis Boileau, not Racine; Pope, not Fielding.

Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer.

Toor 'z aunel

Los Angeles Sunday Times. Illustrated Magazine Section.

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June 2, 1901.1

two chapters, one for each Sabbath of the year, and has in addition a series of questions, following each day's reading to recall and impress upon the mind the Bible truens in recall and impress upon the mind the Bible truens in creation. The book is profusely illustrated, with the control of the colors, sixteen full-page fuelf-tones and many other beautiful engravings. This book is written on an entirely new plan, and intended to be a work of pleasure and profit for children. The frontispiece is the pictrue of Christ. The Bible stories are told in simple language, and the frequent illustrations in the brightest of colors can but make the book a wonderful treasure to a child. The volume is bound in blue and gold, contains a decoration of Christ blessing the children.

[From Eden to Calvary. Rev. Henry Davenport Northrop. The National Publishing Company, No. 239-241-243 South American street, Fhiladelphia, Pa.]

ASTRONOMY.

The Telescope.

This book is valuable in helping to see the stars and lanets with the aid of a small telescope. The book conplanets with the aid of a small telescope. The book con tains maps and indications which would enable the ama teur to readily find and recognize the double stars, col-ored stars, star groups, clusters and nebulae. There are also descriptions of the principal planets and of the ery of the moo

The book is delightfully written and within the comprehension of the layman. There are also plain direc-tions given for the purchasing of telescopes. The book cannot fail to be read with pleasure and profit by those

who care to learn of the giory of the heavens.
[Pleasures of the Telescope. By Garrett P. Serviss.
D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.]

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Patriotic Societies.

The history of the founding of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, and why the two societies separated and have mained distinct organizations for the past nine years, is told in this publication. The book contains 250 pages royal, is cloth bound, and gives portraits of officers and reproductions of papers and official correspondence. The author of the book is the widow of Gen. Edward Irving Darling, who has written a number of notable books and has contributed to papers and magaz nes for many years. The work appears in an authorized autograph edition of

[Founding and Grganization of the D. A. R. and D. R. Societies. By Flora Adams Darling, A.M. Independence Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.]

National Heroes and Heroines.

The aim of this publication has been to produce a book of entertainment and instruction for the young, and to illustrate by example the ways by which industry and perseverence may overcome great obstacles. The lives of nearly fifty of our nation's heroes and heroines are contained in this record. They include many famous names, as George Washington, "Robert Fulton and His Steamboat," Stephen Girard and His College for Poor Boys," "Molly Pitcher and Her Brave Deed," Gen Grant and Lawton, Daniel Boone and Benjamin Frank iin, John Paul Jones and Cyrus Field, Betsy Ross and our American flag, Thomas A. Edison, Robert E. Lee, Francis Willard, Elisha Kent Kane, Admiral Farragut, Patrick Henry, Abraham Lincoln, Admiral Fewey, John C. Fremont, Henry W. Longfellow and many others. The book is embellished with four lithographs in brilliant colors and thirty-two half-tones, and a large number of other engravings. The author is a well-known ber of other engravings. The author is a well-known writer for the young and has told of these celebrated lives with a sympathetic and spirited power which cannot fail to capture and hold youthful attention. The book is brightly bound, with a decorated cover. It contains as frontispiece "Betsy Ross Showing the First American Flag to Gen. Washington."

[True Stories of Our Famous Men and Women. By Matters | Publishing Company No.

Milton Hadley. Milton Hadley. National Publishing Company, No 239-241-243 South American street, Philadelphia, Pa.]

NEW MAGAZINES.

Henry Norman, M.P., in Scribner's Magazine for June, writes the sixth of seven papers on "Russia of Today." The present theme is "Finland." John La Farge, in his "Passages from a Diary in the Pacific," 'ells of a first day in the South Seas. The article is inustrated with sketches by the author. Ernest Seton-Thompson tells of "Krag, the Kootenay Ram," and this spirited sketch also is illustrated by its author. George F. Hoar writes of "Oratory," and Edith M. Thomas contributes two sonnets. Joseph Russell Taylor and Hanford Charles Judson are represented in the lyrics of the issue. James B. Connolly, E. W. Hornung and G. F. Jones and Knte Douglas Wiggin are representative exponents of the entertaining department of fiction.

The Book Lover (San Francisco) for summer, 1901, with its attractive cover, and elegant paper and print,

ctive cover, and elegant paper and print, has the usual indication of literary excellence. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is the subject of one of the biographical sketches, which includes an Aldrich bibliography, "Our Last Book Fires," by J. Ansan Farer, has literary, as preciations" of "Henry Harland," "Robert Louis Steven-son," "Wait Whitman," "Charlotte Young" and "Perguson." Artists will preciations of heary Harland, Robert Louis Steven-son," "Wait Whitman," "Charlotte Young" and "Robert Ferguson." Artists will read Dan el-M. Fredwell's "Pri-vately lilustrated Books." The question is asked, "Is there a literary center?" and the Boston Globe is quoted as saying that there is an uneasy consciousness that the island of Manhattan is not the literary center of the United States. There are in this sketch claims for In-This magazine has, in addition, many clever ms, selections, notes of literary events. The pub-does honor not only to the Pacific Slope, but to

lication does honor not only to the Pacific Slope, but to the entire realm of interest to book-lovers. The Century for June contains an article by ex-Presi-dent Cleveland on "The Venezuelan Controversy" and "The Making of a Marchioness," a novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. John Bach McMaster contributes the third paper on Daniel Webster. Margaret Collier

Graham of Pasadena has an entertaining story "At the Foot of the Trail," in which the reader will find charm-Foot of the Trail," in which the reader will find charming California vistas and characterizations. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale writes of "Alleged Luxury Among College Students." John Albert Maoy tells of "Tolstol's Moral Theory in Art," which was a prize essay in the Century's college competition for 1900. "When the Grass Grew Long," by John M. Oskison, was the winning college story in fletion in 1899. "Waldon Fawert tells of "The Center of the World of Steel." The serial of irving Bacheller, "Dri and I," brings the hero into perilous positions and the story develops in interest. One of the fine poems of the number is John Burnoughs's "The First of June."

Recent issues of the Western Journal of Education contain a series of articles by W. C. Daub of Kern county, Cal.; "Courses of Study in Elementary Schools" (April, May.) These sketches contain many important suggestions. The magazine has an instructive table of contents and is one of the excellent publications of Whitaker & Ray, 723 Market st., San Francisco.

The California Club Woman, (April-May.) San Diego, has a greefiel value for its contributions by lead writers as the selection of the excellent publications of the property of the excellent publications of the california Club Woman, (April-May.) San Diego,

The California Club Woman, (April-May,) San Diego, has a special value for its contributions by local writers. It contains an account of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California which recently convened at Santa Paula. Many of the addresses were in evidence of the culture and public spirit of the ladies of this city. Among the contributions of the number is one concerning the needs of the Twentieth Century, by Mrs.

Caroling M. Severance.

The June number of Success contains a glowing tribute to a California philanthropist entitled "Phoebe Apperson Hearst and the New Gospel of Wealth."

Among other contributors of the number whose names Among other contributors of the number whose names promise a satisfactory average of entertainment are Thomas Wentworth Higgison, the late Cushman K. Davis, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Hezekiah Butterworth, Walter H. Page, Arthur Twining Hadley, Charles F. Thwing, David Starr Jordan, and Jacob Gould Schurman. The up-to-date features are furnished by Lyman J. Gage; Gov. Voorhees, of New Jersey; Ali Ferrouh Bey, Turkish minister; Sir Henry M. Stanley; Minister Loomis, of Venezuela; Sarah Bernhardt, and Charles Dennison Keiloge. Dennison Kellogg.

In Harper's Monthly for June Mary E. Wilkins has brought Ellen on the border land of young romance. Gitbert Parker's novel grows in dramatic strength. Thomas Bailey Aldrich teils of "A Sea Turn." Brander Matthews writes of "The English Language" and its debt to King Alfred. The frontispiece is an illustration in colors of Edith M. Thomas, "A Dream of Young Summer." Summer.

Alfred Mathews writes in the June Criterion of "American Historians of Today." Vance Thompson tells of "Two Solons of Paris." Miss Joanna Wood continues her clever "Sketches of London Life." "Alma Tadema at Home" is a sketch by P. Barry. James Huneker in his "Some Literary Men Who Knew Music" tells of Turgener.

The Atlantic Monthly has a delightful table of con tents. The serials of the number are "Audrey" by Mary Johnston and "The Torey Lovers" by Sarah Ome Jewett. "Criticism and Aesthetics" is contributed by Ethel D. Puffer. "A Hermits's Note on Thoreau" was written Puller. "A Hermits's Note on Thoreau" was written by Paul Elmore. More. Charles J. Bullock writes on "Trusts," Herbert W. Howill of "The Opportunity of a Small College," William R. Leighton of "Law-Abiding Citizens." "Rain in the Woods" is the theme of Madison Cawein's lyric. The study of the Duke of "Wellington" by Goldwin Smith is an important addition. Mr. Foster's moose story "The End of the Trail" will take the reader to old haunts of the woods. "Broken Wines" is a cleaver satire. Wings" is a clever satire on present methods of win ning fame in the realm of fiction.

Collier's Weekly (May 25.) contains "A Diary of the residential Tour" compiled from notes of cabinet officer. A visit to the Pan-American Exposition is one

of the important illustrated numbers of this issue. Sarah Noble Ives furnishes the cover design of Mod-Sarah Noble Ives furnishes the cover design of Mod-ern Culture for June. Among its brightly illustrated articles is "Notable Paintings at the Pan-American" by Mrs. Charies C. Curran, wife of the assistant director of art at the Exposition. "The Literary Address" by Hamilton W. Mabie, and "Musical Memories of Im-perial Paris" by Signor Fabiani, who was, it is said, harpist at the cout of Napolean III, are two distinc-tively interesting subjects. Orlando J. Stevenson tells tively interesting subjects. Orlando J. Stevenson tells the charms of "Rambles Out of Doors."

Maxfield Parrish has added the decorative cover de sign to the attractions of the Ladies' Home Journal for June. Elizabeth Knight Tompkins has begun her new serial "Alicen." Clifford Howard tells some delightful "Love Stories of the Zoo." William Perrine tells of "The Dashing Kate Chase, and Her Great Ambition." The number has many practical suggestions for home-

world."
"Four Leaved Clover" by Maxwell Gray, author of
"The Silence of Dean Maitland," is the complete novel
of Lippincott's for June. Burton Egbert Stevenson
writes "Rah, Rah, Rah, Murray!" which is a story of
Princeton Campus. Francis J. Zeigler tells of "A Midsummer Fair in Russia." Carlotta Perry and Lizette
Woodworth Reese, are among the lyrical writers of the
number. The Silence of Dean Maitland," is the complete novel of Lippincott's for June, Burton Egbert Stevenson writes "Rah, Rah, Rah, Murray!" which is a story of Princeton Campus. Francis J. Zeigler tells of "A Midsummer Fair in Russia." Carlotta Perry and Lizette Woodworth Reese, are among the lyrical writers of the number.

"The War on the Northern Pacific" is one of the leading articles in Harper's Weekly (May 25.) John Kendrick Hangs contributes the ninth paper on "The Cuban Situation." J. D. Whelpley tells of "Tae Trade of Cuba."

The World's Work for June contains "Teaching the state of the American Campus, and will repay study. The article mentioned is in the Metaphysical Magazine for February, 1801.

A work on Marie Autoinette on the later days of the French Monarchy is in preparation by Miss Sophia H. Awork on Warle Autoinette on the later days of the French Monarchy is in preparation by Miss Sophia H. Warlebose is already known by her selection of Tales from Spenser. Her present ures and prints.

H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, the author of "The Idle-Bora," is now at work upon quite a different kind of novel. It is a story of the Franco-Prussian War—the result of the most careful styly and research. (Herbert E. Stone Chicago.)

Farmers at Home" by John Craig, H. A. Stanley's "The Wonderful Northwest," and "Municipal Cwnership," by Wonderful Northwest," and "Municipal Cwnership," by John Martin. Sir Hiram Maxim is a contribution by Chalmers Roberts. Dr. William H. Burnham tells of "An Ideal Schoolhouse," "The Negro as He Really Ia," by W. E. Burghardt Dubois, is among the illustrated contributions. Among the portraits of the issue are those of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, and Sir Hiram Maxim. The people of this State will read with interest Victor Henderson's "A Magnificent Home of Learning" which is illustrated with the architectural plans for the new university of California.

Studies from Life" by A. Conan Doyle, "The New Star and its Discoverer," by Rudolph de Cordova, "The So-ciety of American Women in London," by Mrs. Hirst Alexander, "A Vielt to "Constant of the Start of the Start of the Start of Technology," by Mrs. Hirst Alexander, "A Visit to Tennyson," by Lewis Carroll, and "Some English Composers," by Frances Brunker.

and "Some English Composers," by The number is one of popular interest.

Physical Culture for June contains an illustrated sketch on "Indian Body Making," "Health Home Cures," and sketches by leading "Gymnastics and Morals" and sketches by least physicians on the development and care of the body.

physicians on the development and care of the body.

The Black Cat for June contains "The King of the Subdivision" by James O'Shauguessy and tales by Grace MacGowan Cooke, Grace Francis Bird, Henry Austin, and Annie Reese Locke. This magazine of the Short Story Publishing Co., 144 High st., Boston, publishes no serials, and states that it pays nothing for the name or reputation of a writer and wishes to encourage strength and tion of a writer, and wishes to encourage strength and originality in its contributors. The Bohemian contains a varied table of contents.

"When Kivals Meet" is a comedicta in one act, written by Edward Payson Jackson and Everit Bogert Terhune. The scene is laid in old Paris. Other articles are furnished by Katherine Lee Bates, William Arnold, S. L. Bacon, John O. Dreams, Herold Childs and others.

The Photographic Times for June contains articles of special interest to photographers. This New York publication contains many directions of practical value to artists. W. J. Kingsley tells of the value of photographing in detecting forgery. "Photographing Sunseta"

to artists. W. J. Kingsley tells of the value of photographing in detecting forgery. "Photographing Sunsets" and "The Philosophy of Pleasing in Portraiture" are on the list of announcements.

The Woman's Home Companion for June is an illustrated number of unusual entertainment. Edward Pere Gaston writes of "Social Life in Our Embassies Abroad." London Knight tells of "A Republic in North Carolina." Fiction is represented by Onota Watana, who tells of "A "Japanese Nightingale." Henry Spofford Caufield tells of "Her Cowtoy Lover." Opic Read writes a story of "All the Wealth of the World."

PEOPLE AND THINGS LITERARY.

"Aphorisms and Redections," from the pen of Bish palding, is among the recent announcements of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The Literary Era makes a feature of illustrating its book reviews by cuts taken from the books themselves, thus giving its readers a very fair idea of what the

artists are doing in current book illustration.

Basil Marnan's "Daughter of the Veldt," Henry Holt, & Co., is among the conspicuous novels of the present

"The Corse L. C. Page & Co., Boston, announce King" by Maurus Jokal, translated by Mary J. Safford. One of the most attractive portions of "The Autobiograthy of a Journalist," by William James Stillman, is that devoted to his camping experiences in the Adirondacks, and the trip which Emerson, Agassiz, and others took to Ampersand Pond with Mr. Stillman as their conductor. (Houghton, Miffi'n & Co., Bos'on.)

Among the most authoritative and able utterances called out by the Centenary of Marshall's elevation to be Chief Justice, was the address of Prof. James B. Thayer of the Harvard Law School. This paper forms part of a most attractive little "Life of John Marshall" ed in the Riverside Biographical Series. (Hough-

ton, Mifflin & Co., Foston.) Literary interest attaches to the newly organized Grafton Press of New York, the book-builder of which is Frederick H. Hitchcock, for ten years in the manufacturing department of D. Appleton & Co., and the book-seller, H. M. Nims, formerly of Nims & Knight, Troy, N. Y. Their latest book, "Newyorkitis," by Dr. John H. Girdner, is one of the finest triumphs of bookbuilding from the standpoint of both author and pub-lisher, that has recently appeared. The cover-design is a sky-line view of lower New York from the bay, nd the text is set in a rare old type, which was un-

June. Elizabeth Knight Tompkins has begun her new serial "Alieen." Clifford Howard tells some delightful "Love Stories of the Zoo." William Perrine tells of "The Dashing Kate Chase, and Her Great Ambition." The number has many practical suggestions for home-keeping, and latest designs in recent tollettes. The number is attractively illustrated.

The independent (May 23.) contains Hon. John W. Foster's explanation of "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," Hon. Charles Denby's "The Defense of Pel-tang," John Swinton's "Two Remarkable Interviews," which introduce Gen. Grant and Samuel J. Tilden. Margaret Deland writes of "Individualism and Social Responsibility." Charles Frederick Stansbury tells a story of "Silas Wegg." E. P. Howell of "Helps for Rural Homes." This valuable publication has the usual items of current interest under the "Survey of the World."

"Four Leaved Clover" by Maxwell Gray, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," is the complete novel of Lippincott's for June. Burton Egbert Stevenson for Ebruary, 1801.

A work on Marie Autoinette on the later days of the

PARTIES & CAREFACTOR CONTRACTOR ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR C

pursuit of pictures within the exposition grounds. The amateur, however, is accustomed to obstacles and likewise accustomed to overcoming them, and, in spite of
the disadvantages attendant upon the accuring of archithe disadvantages attendant the aid of tripod or swing
back, it is safe to predict their many satisfactory pictures will be brought home by our artists. We may not
ture will be brought home by our artists.

By a Special Contributor. TEUR GOING TO THE EXPOSITION. SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AMA-PHOTOS OF THE FAIR.

June 2, 1901.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

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June 2, 1901.]

******************* CLEARINGHOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE.

FUNCTION OF NEW INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ACADEMIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

ARIS, May 20.-There has just been held in Paris a great reunion of learned men, which, from its peculiar constitution and its important object, has every element of popular interest. The first year of the new century has been fittingly signalized by the establishment and first ressions of an "international Congress of Academies." The idea is that there should be a body composed of representatives of every great academy, in-stitute, university and scientific society of the whole civilized world, all working together in the general in-terests of every branch of knowledge. The Congress of Academies will be to the scientific movements and work of the world what the Royal Society of London is to England, what the famous Institute of France and what, in another field, the District of Columbia is to the what, in another field, the District of Columbia is to the United States. It will be, so to speak, a general registry office of learning and discovery; or, one might put it, an international clearinghouse of science. Its most important function will be to "keep tabs," in the slang phrase, on the prograss made in every highway and byway of research and thought all over the world; it will give official sanction to discoveries; it will sum up the school position of knowledge in every subtest indicate. actual position of knowledge in every subject, indicate gaps in the sum-total of achievement, organize research on new lines, and enable isolated workers to avoid wasting time and labor on lines already fully explored.

A Sort of Socialism.

Just as the institution of the clearinghouse in the commercial or industrial world enables a railroad company, a bank or a trust to compress, so to speak, the final result of a hundred vastly complex operations into one check, so the relentific clearinghouse will sum up in one word the result of the year's work of hundred of savants working in every corner of the earth. And, to vary the metaphor, as in the imagined socialist state all property will be held in common and administered for the equal advantage of all the citizens, so in the Con-gress of Academies, every new acquisition to knowledge will be put into the common coffer for the common use of all. The scientific worker in London or Berlin will be able to profit at once by the authoritatively recognized net results of a worker in the United States—or vice versa. And it will very often be found possible by this coördination of work to quicken immensely the by this coordination of work to quicken immensely the achievement of definite gains to knowledge. A given subject may be mapped out in sections of research, each section being assigned to a specialist. When all the specialists come together at the end of a year or so, each with his own part of the subject duly studied, their results litted together, will represent a definite and very considerable advance. Three men working in co-ordination may in this way produce in a year what no ordination may in this way produce in a year what no single one of them, working out every step alone, could accomplish in a lifetime. The difference will be something like that existing between a writer who before setting to work had to hew out his table, manufacture his paper and shape his pen, and another who had all these things made all ready for him and had nothing to do but sit down and write. It is not too much to say that the whole movement of science and learning during the coming century will be immeasurably accelerated by this new institution.

Not a New Idea.

The idea realized in Paris is not a new one. Benjamin Franklin adgocated it in Paris to Voltaire, and the Encyclopaedics. And long before him the great German philosopher and scientist, Leibnitz, had proclaimed man philosopher and scientist, Leibnitz, had proclaimed some such international entente cordiale or alliance of learned men an essential condition of progress. It has taken 200 years to realize what seems to be so simple and obviously useful a suggestion. Leibnitz might well have been satisfied to see how warmly his countrymen of this year of grace have espoused his idea and how brilliantly Germary was represented in the congress. But what Franklin would have said to his countrymen is more dublous; something very vigorous, in certainty, if the old patriot has not altered his ways since he trod the earth. For, whatever the reason may be, the United if the old patriot has not altered his ways since he trod the earth. For, whatever the reason may be, the United Blates has allowed itself this once to be caught napping when every civilized country has made a point of dis-playing the liveliest practical interest. Only one Amer-ican savant was delegated to this epoch-making assem-bly—Prof. Goodale—and by a singular piece of bad luck he fell ill in Switzerland and just before the reunion and was unable to attend. There is no denying the feet that was unable to attend. There is no denying the fact that American science cut a sorry figure in consequence. The scores of distinguished English, German, Russian, Danish, French and Italian savants must have been confirmed in the view, often stated in Europe, that as a emiss will avance in the second state of the second s nation we produce little but sen nation we produce little but sensational practical ap-plication of ideas not our own; that we have no real scientific gift at all.

It must not be supposed at all that the Congress of cademies is to concern itself only with such matters as electricity, blology and the other subjects generally classed as scientific in the too exclusive, popular use of that word. All branches of learning and study fall or that word. All branches of learning and study fall within its avowed scope; the antiquarian, the historian, the philologist will contribute to its proceedings just as much and just as appropriately as the savant who spends his days over test-tubes hunting microbes down to their lairs or who, like Edison or Marconi, lives for electrical discovery.

The immense importance of the occasion may be judged from a few names picked at hapharard from the Brilliant list of delegates. Among English eavants, for

example, there were the pick of the Royal Society, men of the widest fame, such as Prof. A. R. Forsyth, Sir Michael Foster, Sir Archibald Gelkie, Prof. Ray Lan-Michael Foster, Sir Archibald Gerkie, Frot. Ray Lan-kester, Sir Norman Lockyer, and a half a dozen others almost equally eminent. France, of course, was repre-sented by a long train of notable scientists, the Comte de Laseyrie, M. Gaston Darboux, the Comte de Fran-queville, M. Albert Sorel, to mention only four from some twenty whose work is known all over the world. Italy sent among others, the famous Dr. Mosso of Turin, Russia delegated Dr. Bachund, the eminent astronomer of Pulkova; and every university of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the German Empire and Austria, was represented by one or more lights of learning. But perhaps of all the great men assembled in Paris at the first reunion of the conrgess none was more highly honored than the famous Prof. Mommsen of Berlin, who prob-ably scarcely knows that microbes or electric batteries exist. He practically ruled the opening proceedings by right of the profound scholarship and philosophic grasp shown in the monumental historical works which have gained him a world-wide reputation. The welcome ac-corded to him in Paris was a remarkable object lesson in the international courtesy and cooperation which the new institution hopes to foment among learned men. For Prof. Mommsen has signalized himself all his life long by a bitter hatred of France. In the days of Napoleon III he worked constantly in Paris, studying in the superb Imperial Library, the only collection in Europe which contained the MSS. he needed for his work. But though profuse in personal gratitude to the Emperor, he never let slip an occasion of writing harshly of French manners and customs.

Problem of Universal Language.

Into the proceedings of the congress there is no need to enter at length; as a matter of fact, all that was highly technical was purely preliminary; a constitution adopted, rules framed, officers elected. But there was sloping gently to the south and east. While one interesting question opened. The Congress of simmered in the black pot, and I waited for Academies had determined to tackle the difficult but jack to brown, I heard my morning sermon.

Illustrated Magazine Section. it is called Esperanto; is the creation of a Russian scholar—and Count Tolstoi declares that after only thies hours' study he learned to read it as fluently as his own tongue. Any one that remembered his French roots or had a smattering of Latin would certainly master it in a week. It may be that Esperanto will be adopted by the united academies. If it is, the congress will use all its vast international influence to get it officially accepted by every country; perhaps even to have it made a compulsory subject in public schools all over the world. a compulsory subject in public schools an over the next in that case every educated man and woman of the next generation would be able to communicate with all the educated people he had to do with in any land. Trade cducated people he had to do with in any land. Trade would be greatly facilitated, traveling would become an unmixed joy. Of coruse, the universal tongue would not kill existing languages; that is as impossible as it would be regrettable; it would simply be a more or less perfect vehicle for the conveying of the ordinary affairs of life and of trade between representatives of different life and of trade between representatives of different races. And that is as possible as it is desirable. If the thing is to be achieved in our time, it will probably be the work of the Congress of Academies. And this is only a fraction of the great work the annual reunion of savants proposes to itself. It is much to be hoped that at the reassembly in London next year, the United States will take measures to be adequately represented in a body of such wide scope and of such monumental importance.

V. GRIBAYEDOFF.

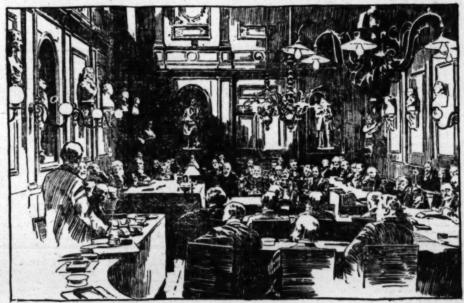
SABBATH MORNING.

A DELIGHTFUL DESCRIPTION OF ITS DAWN ON THE DESERT.

The following extract from a letter to the Nashville (Tenn.) America, written by George B. Cooke, a pioneer

of Randsburg, will be appreciated especially by those who have lived on the desert:

My tent stood on a hillside in the "stringer district," sloping gently to the south and east. While the coffee simmered in the black pot, and I waited for my flap



THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED IN THE INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

urgent matter of a universal language. The need of ! some means of written and spoken communication be-tween members of different races is being felt more and more every day. As trade becomes more and more ex-tended, taking in every country in the world, the lan-guage question becomes a formidable difficulty. A large American firm will, in the course of a year, have to write and receive letters in every dialect spoken wherever American goods are used. Instead of having to employ a host of translators, waste a vast quantity of priceless time and in the end do business unsatisfactorily, it would be infinitely better to have one recognized business language, adopted in every country and learned as a matter of course, by every one who proposed, either as a clerk or as a principal, to enter commerce. Several experiments have, of course, been tried in this direction; experiments have, of course, been tried in this direction; perhaps the most promising was Volapuk. But Volapuk is now as dead as the traditional door nail. The reason is easily stated. It lacked authoritative sanction; and it was ill constructed in this respect, that being purely fantastic, having no relation to any existing tongue, it laid a heavy burden on the memory. Relatively few people cared to learn a difficult language when they were not sure that the day after they had acquired it, a new and better system might not appear and be more generally adopted. generally adopte

A philological committee of the Congress of Acadexpects in the course of a few years to have worked out or adopted from outside some artificial language which will meet the conditions of universal success. Such a ianguage will have to be absolutely simple in construction with no elaborate rules; easy of pronunciation on
phonetic laws by every race likely to use it; easily
learned by being composed as far as possible of root
words common to the greatest possible number of languages. These conditions are not so hard to meet as
it might seem. Pronunciation and grammatical rules
are simply a matter of universal agreement; as for aiding the memory by the use of roots common to many
languages, they can be found in the Latin words which
abound in nearly every tongue. English is full of them;
French, Spanish and Italian are almost exclusively made
up of them; Germany has a good many. language will have to be absolutely simple in construc-

Already a language has been formed on this principle;

What do you thing it was? A plain, every-day text-

What do you thing it was? A plain, every-day text—a sunrise.

You who live in the mountains and woods of Tenneszee have not heard it, the sermen, for the Bob White's call is discordant, the chatter of the jay and redbird is out of place when all nature, and law and life is stilled by the coming of the king of day.

You who dwell in cities by the sea or in the valley have not heard it, the sermon, because the four-story house behind you drowns the voice of the minister, while the rush of milk and bread wagons breathe disturbance in the sanctuary whose dome is the blue you see above the window blind as you lie in bed.

The dark brown o'er the mesa below me had turned to gray, and then to light silver; the morning service was about to begin, and the gloom should be dispelled. Big granite boulders, away to the left, had sat in that same pew for a thousand years. A lizzard came from under a mesquite bush, placed his forefeet upon a stone, his head to the east, while his filmy eyes blinked in quiet expectation. Across to the right on a yucca palm sat a sparrowhawk, his face to the east, head drawn back against his breast, in silent thought. O'er all the vast leagues, a pin could have been heard falling.

Streaks of gold shot athwart the sky—the preacher had opened his "atudy" door, and was about to come out. My cake had browned, I turned it, then, too, looked toward the east, for the subtle spell had enveloped man and nature alike. The mountains toward Death Valley (where many skeletons mark the trail to an unfound Eldorado,) usually so dark and hazy and bare, were covered with sheets of blue and yellow flowers. Below them, in the "liey, hung the mirage; and free dwells the elfs, fare, and gold torn down, when we'went that desolate way?

Like the bubble blown from a boy's pipe, he came.

ple and gold torn down, when we went that descente way?

Like the bubble blown from a boy's pipe, he came, silently, from somewhere. That was all we knew.

The lizzard turned his head a moment toward me to see if I was watching. I was.

From red to gold, and then to blazing yellow; oh, the glorious coloring; oh, the matchless magic.

And then; and then, no ostrich-tipped choir, sang with voice exuitant, but the brown granite boulders, in their pew, the sparrowhawk on the tree, the lizzard near the mesquite bush, and poor wondering I, heard the still voice of nature echo the words of the preacher as they rolled across the mesa, up and over the mountains into the valleys beyond, "Thy will be done this day on earth as it is in heaven." And now, that the service was over, the lizzard, the hawk and myself, went our ways, noping not to be late on the morrow.

Illustrated Magazine Section.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901.

Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer.

HE wanderers of myth and legend are many, and the journies made by them are generally distinguished by grievous perils, like that of Odysseus in beggar's raiment, or Orpheus seeking Eurydice in the

read regions of Hades.
Of all legends that which tells of the wanderings of the Jew until the evening of the world has had the most varied interpretations. A historical novel which has been issued at different times under different titles, and which first appeared in 1827 had wide popularity. In the present revival of the story many corrections have been made, marginal headings added, and the book carefully annotated. It has also been worthilly tillustrated.

annotated. It has also been worthily illustrated.

The author, the Rev. George Croley (1780-1863,) was a native of Dublin, and rector of St. Stephens, Walbrook, London. He was the author of several works in poetry and prose. "Tales of St. Bernard," and "Marston" are on the list of his novels. "Salathie!" has been considered the production of greatest power and eloquence.

The legend which first appeared in the chronicle of Matthew of Paris asserted that he received the information from an Armenian bishop to whom the hero him-self told the tale. The familiar version is that of the fifteenth century, and is of German origin. As Jesus bore His cross along the via dolorosa, staggering with pain and suffering, a shopkee er cursed him and bade him go on. In reply, the Martyr of Galilee said, "I go, but tarry thou till I come!"

The story of the wandering Jew has engaged the pen of Schlegel, Klingeman, Beranger, Eugene Sue, Hans of Schlegel, Klingeman, Beranger, Eugene Sue, Hans Christian Andersen and many others. It was the subject of Edgar Quinet's "Ahasuerus." The wandering Jew before the judgment seat of God in this conception was asked if he had gathered up all the sorrows of the earth. Yes, Rachel, his wife, in sharing his cup had helped him to drink the last dregs, and thereafter he was destined, as a part of his wanderings, to ascend with spirits of light from star to star, from world to world, and to know the sources of the ages and the mystery of the universe. mystery of the universe.

In this famous novel Salattriel tells his own story, and the dark doom of being fated to an earthly immortality which outlives all that makes life precious, the diversities of races, and the changes of time. The book is not only the history of Judea, but the history of the

The plety of Miriam, and the courage of his daughters, Salome and Edith, are told. The martyrdom of the Christians, and Constantine's plea in the presence of Nero furnish glowing pages. The long chronicles of the ages afford many lofty opportunities for the presenta-

tion of the palaces and sepulchers of human glory.

The novel has an introductory letter by Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," who places this novel by George Croley, on the list with "Ivanhoe," "The Last of the Barons," "The Tale of Two Cities," "Jane Eyre" and "Hypatia."

Gen. Wallace says the wandering Jew is to him an

Gen. Wallace says the wandering Jew is to him an "old man and a philosopher, who is trying to bring about a brotherhood of man by preaching the unity of God." The London Athenaeum considers that this is "one of the most splendid productions among works of fiction which the time has brought forth."

Around the chief figure, who will remind the musician of Helevy's Jewish conception in "La Juive," are many interesting characters, but the Jew remains the pivotal interesting characters, but the Jew remains the pivotal interest, as he wanders in moods alternately passionate and penitential, with the weird shadows of doom on his face. The legend has, like a night wind in the wilderness, long swept the fields of mortality. Its solemn memnomen voice seems a symbol of the soul of man, reaching out to find God, in the silence of the desert, in the murmurs of the crowd, and the adoration of the cathedral, he who would read the letters of the eternal on the heart of the ages.

on the heart of the ages. The author, Dr. Croley, has based his story on the faith that the coming of Christ is near at hand, and the editor, in the introduction, and both Dr. Gregory and Dr. Pierson, have added sketches concerning this subject. Letters from prominent Jews are added, showing ent trend of Jewish thought toward Jes

Whatever view one may have of the theories advanced, there are few works of fiction which can eclipse George Uroley's embodiment of the ancient mystery.

The book is elegantly bound in red and gold. The illustrations include twenty full-page drawings by T. De

[Tarry Thou Till I Come, or Salath'el, the Wandering New York and London. Price, \$1.40 net. For sale by Stoll & Thayer Company, Los Angelea.]

A Jewish Romance.

That great section of the ancient oriental world known as the Mesopotamian Valley has had numerous chronicles, although the history contains many confused gaps. "A History of Babylonia and Assyria" has recently claimed attention, by Prof. Robert William Rogers, L.L. D. (Eaten & Mains, New York.) an Assyriologist, who has built his knowledge on Cunelform texts at first fand.

Fiction has also invaded this region, and anyone hav-ing a spark of historical enthus asm must be attracted to this new book of Mrs. De Koven. The antiquarian to this new book of Mrs. De Koven. The antiquarian repirit is in evidence in her novel, which, in a different degree, led Prof. Becker to the study of Greek customs and institutions in the "Charicles." Mrs. De Koven has grouped the characterizations and manners of the life of the old city of Chaldea. on the plains of Shinar, and both sides of the River Euphrates in this study. In which she has evinced an ardent love for the work.

The author has, it is said, given prolonged study to

the subject, which is not to be wondered at, since the statements of ancient historians are often conflicting. Herodotus visited the city about 450 B. C. His testimony is therefore that of an eyewitness. He says that after the fall of Nineveh, Babylon became the capital of the Assyrian Empire. This most magnificent city of of the Assyrian Empire. the ancient world was inclosed in brick walls. Pliny calls it "one of the seven wonders of the world." Its great temple of Belus has been described by Herodotus, which, according to Strabo, was about six hundred feet high. Its royal palaces and its hanging gardens have been described by many writers. The Excursus of this author's imagination has led her through the annals of Layard, Rawlinson, the biblical authors, and into the mass of historical material recovered from the cities of Babylonia and Assyria.

Dioduras Siculus, as well as Herodotus, have each given the impression of a city of fortified inclosure, with palaces and temples, courtyards, gardens and palm groves, and these are the environment of the theme of

The characterizations include Artaxerxes, son of Xerxes, his Queen mother, his sister, Amytis, Arrion, the King's cup-bearer, and Miriam, the Jewish maid to whom the cup-bearer was betrothed. The exiled whom the cup-bearer was betrothed. The exiled Athenian statesman, Themistocles, was continually at the King's side, and one of the favorites of his court. Mirlam had been made an attendant on Hamestres, the Queen. Themistocles discovered the admiration of the King for the beautiful Jewish maid and warned the cup

One of the opening chapters describes a lion hunt, in which the King and his barbarian sister participate.



MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN.

Amytis's life is saved by the Jewish cup-bearer, and the struggle has begun in which the priests of Bel and the King strive for the Jewess. The shadows darken on her on account of the jealousy of Amyt's.

A picturesque page is reached when Miriam, another ishtan with her doves, is found in the garden of her home. There she receives from the mother of the King his message to become his Queen, an honor which she bravely declines, as the betrothed from the cradle, of the Jewish cup-bearer. The priests of Bel claim the maid, for the sacrifice. When Arrion sent in his plea, the King ordered the lover cast into prison. Arrion, however, suc-ceded in getting into the tower of Bel and concealed himself in the chamber of gacrifice.

When the high priest, Hadar, came to the tower, the cup-bearer rose to the defense of Miriam. The King entered soon after and the lovers plead their own cause. Arrion shows the signet ring of Themistocles.

"Artaxerxes looked long at the youth and maiden the country of the co

kneeling at his feet, and suddenly, as a cloud passes in the heated summer skies, the beautiful face cleared and a look of sudden peace and compassion took the place of the angry frown. He bent, and, lifting Miriam

"'Miriam, thou lovest him?"
"'As my own soul, O King!' she answered.
"Thou hast no wish for the splendor of the palace?
would give honor to thee, Miriam."

'Not to me, O King! Not to me!' she answered in tone. 'I am the humblest of thy servants. L

gentle.
"She turned to Arrion. "To live with Arrion s

my own people."
"Artaxerxes looked again with a strange expression of longing and regret upon the face of Miriam, which, never so beautiful, looked hopefully toward him radiant

"'Be it so, Miriam,' he said, with a sigh. "Thou hast thy desire; but now, O maiden well beloved! know that I also would have saved thee from the priests. It was my will to make thee Queen, but not unwillingly." His

She is thine.

Go from us. Go to thine own people. It is not well

"Go from us. Go to thine own people. It is not well that thou shouldst remain longer. Farewell, Miriam, I will see thy face no more."
"Silently they bent to the ground, veiling their eyes from the face of the King, and so knelt until they knew that he had left them and the last echo of his retreating step had ceased upon the night."

In a graphic chapter the author describes the mystericus death of Themistocles. The last feast of the Athenian statesman, when surrounded by astrologers, and the high officers of the court, is a part of the scene. "An Assyrian poet renowned for his paraphrases of Akkadean poetry, sang to the accompaniment of psalteries playing softly a long story of Ishtar of Tammuz and the dim wanderings of the godders in the under regions of the spirits.

regions of the spirits. The fatal draught was swallowed by Themistocles in the midst of the feast and after the night shade had taken effect he thought of Salamis and reviewed the

battles of the past. The writer has strongly depicted two types of courage in women. The physical courage of the woman Amytis. who willed to slay a lion, and the moral courage of Miriam in refusing the hand of the King and in speaking in the presence of the monarch of Assyria and the priest of Bel of the religion of Jehovah.

"What need ye of images of God? The power of God speaketh in the rolling sky. The floods obey Him and the rivers flow out from His hands. On the morning's wings He walketh, the sun and fire are His messengers . . . the mountains are His footstools. One He is, and Almighty, but ye have stretched out your hands to strange gods. Your gods are impotent. As a child the images of Bel and Ishtar were my playthings."

when the maid learned her doom, to be branded at the upper shrine with the sign of Bel on her forehead, and remain imprisoned for life, the prayer of the young Jewess, and her faith in the power of the God whom

she trusts, is written with a strong and sympathetic art.

The chronicle is dramatic and of a barbarous time, but not more so than the cruelty of that time, as told by

Herodotus of the mantel of Yerxes.

Whoever reads this story will be lead to renew his nemories of the sacred chronicles of the time. He may so be reminded of the importance of the inspired thou he which was reserved for Lassen, the oriental student of Bonn, the pupil of the distinguished Schlegel, who un-locked the mystery of Assyrian Cunaeform, at the same time that a similar light was dawning on the delighted mind of Rawlinson in distant Persia.

A subject, so varied and comprehensive in its phases, cannot fail to interest the popular mind, and lead to historical research. The serious tendency of such a work is its illustration of the flagrant vices and blemishes that deform humanity, when outside the power and influence of Christianity. The book has artistic significance and spirited action, and the diversified group of character are sufficiently typical to increase the public.

of character are sufficiently typical to intext the public.

[By the Waters of Babylon. A Novel. By Mrs. Reginald de Koven. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Elbridge Court,

A Journalistic Experiment.

The author of this book is one of Spain's great novelists, who has the natural gift for seeing the ludicrous in his countrymen. The characterizations show the clever e of life as disclosed in a provincial town

sense of life as disclosed in a provincial town.

Don Rosendo de Belichon aspired to be famous through the journals. Sarrio, where he lived, had no newspapers in 1860. Therefore, when he felt inspired to long moralizings, this codfish merchant was obliged to send his reports abroad. The chapter in which he feels that Sarrio is called to the high destiny of having a newspaper, on account of the integrity and industry of the inhabitants, which shall be the paladium for their intelligence, is decidedly entertaining.

Humptiques addresses are made by others. The school-

Bumptious addresses are made by others. The schoolmaster in the first issue will treat of the tri-section of the angle, explain the earth's rotation, the composition of air, sait, cause of tides, and volcances. The village doctors will discuss the cerebral lobules and explain the psychological functions of the brain.

psychological functions of the brain.

While all this planning went on for the great newspaper, there were some unhappy domestic complications which could but turn out badly. Biting animosities followed from many unpleasant relations. Another newspaper was founded, which became a rival. The newspapers, instead of being stars of promise, furnished the hitherto peaceful public some very disagreeable reading. The characterizations include pictures of intrigue, events not edifying, but the reader may see in Sarrio another Tarascon, and Belichon will recall Tartarin. Señor Valdes's style has long been familiar, and in some senor Valdes's style has long been familiar, and in some of his novels he has beautifully portrayed witely devotion and deathless love. The novel is translated by Rachel Challice. The book is elegantly printed and bound in decorated cover.

The Fourth Estate. Authorized Translation from the Original of A. Palacio Valdes. By Rachel Challice. Brentanos, New York. Price, \$1.50. For sale by C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

Bible Stories.

There are probably no more beautiful and lasting impressions in the heart than the memory of the hour when the mother, perhaps a saint in Paradise, pointed out the mysterious pictures in the family Bible. There was, however, in the great Bible many leaves to turn which held little meaning to the child mind. This Bible book for children, beginning at the creation, has fifty

stowing up. They don't seem to endure anything. Do

"Jest as though it was yesterday. Sait was the description out the rope, Bue?"

"That as though it was yesterday. Sait was the factor on the table at which he had been seated, and which support was faster and it don't was the faster than "Happen that they are less that a cold in the negative and they both was the faster than "Happen that they are in one of the said mustard was the faster than "I say, what are you looking for?" and which be had been scatching to the negative and they both been that they have the faster than "I say, what are you looking for?" and which be had been scatching to the negative and they both been that they have the faster than "I say, what are you looking for?" and which be had been scatching to be negative and they both they mustard with heart than mentard.

"I say, what is a year of they so children out they say."

"I say, what is a year of they say they are the mentard they have the say they are they are the mentard they are the said they both they are the said they have the say they are they are the said they are they are the said they have the say they are they are the said they are they ar



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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

June 2, 1901,

Stories of the Firing Line * * Animal Stories.

The Willy Kritzinger

K RITZINGER, the Boer commander whose name has figured so prominently in connection with the invasion of Cape Colony, seems to be a leader of exceptional ability, not second even to the celebrated Christian Dewet

Christian Dewet.

Times without number since he has been in the colony, he has been described as hotly pursued, cornered or crushed up against the Orange River in full flood, his capture being expected every hour; but when the columns surrounding him and his hard-pressed force converged at the point where he was expected to be found, it was invariably discovered that he had passed through some gap in the British encircling line and doubled_black on his tracks, or gone off in some other direction. At one moment he will have more than one thousand men with him, and a day or two later, when the British have concentrated, it will be only to find that they have broken up into small bands and disappeared among the mountains, where pursuit is useless. One correspondent wrote at the end of March that the chase after Krutzinger continued unabated and was

the chase after Krutzinger continued unabated and was full of curious situalions. No fewer than seven columns were in hot pursuit of him, driving him to the Orange River, which was unfordable; but when they thought they had him caught they discovered that he was fifty miles in their rear threatening the railway after having broken up his command into two sections. Then everything had to begin again.

er of the intelligence department who fell into Kritzinger's hands gives an interesting account of his experience. He was on his way to notify the local force in the Cradock district of Kritzinger's proximity, when he found the drift where he had proposed to cross a river held by the Boers. Endeavoring to swim the stream at another point, he lost his horse and narrowly escaped drowning, being rescued by a passing Kaffir who chanced that way.

Later he recovered h's horse, which had landed lower down, and rode off to warn the locals. He had ridden barely ten minutes in the direction he had to go when he was brought up short by two men sitting on a bank. One called out "Good morning," and the two advanced to make him prisoner. One was the Boer commandant and the other his right-hand man Krog. They were watching a large British force which was crossing the railway line in the far distance.

Finding there was no help for it, he submitted with good grace, and was closely searched, but no papers were found on him, he having previously destroyed those he had carried. He was deprived of his horse, saddle and field glass, but his watch and money were

Kritzinger he described as a fine-looking man, ab Kritzinger he described as a fine-looking man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, broadly built, and speaking English perfectly. At the time of their meeting the Boer commander was attired in lavender-colored trousers with yellow-tanned gaiters, a well-cut coat, starched white linen shirt and a brand-new tallyho hat with pugaree. He wore gloves and carried a hunting crop. His men were well dressed, and all their horses were in splendid condition.

It was believed that one of the reasons for Gen. Dewet's return north of the Orange River so soon after his last advance into Cape Colony was his recognition of Kritzinger's ability to carry on the operations without his assistance.—[New York Sun.

out his assistance.-[New York Sun.

Gen. Washington's Flask.

RELICS of the Father of His Country, of which the public does not generally know, are extremely rare, but a gentleman of Southampton county has one which has attached to it a story of more than the interest of the great majority of the stories which Parson Weems began telling about Washington and which were be-lieved by two or three generations of young Ameri-

The relic in question is a whisky flask, which has for a long time been on the center table in the parior of the pretty home of Robert F. Bishop of Southampton county. It has been in his family for over a century, ever since his ancestor served as an orderly at the head-quarters of Gen. Washington at the siege of Yorktown.

quarters of Gen. Washington at the slege of Yorktown. If it ever leaves the Bishop family, it is safe to say that the sum paid for it will be about that which Mr. Bishop could get for his farm.

The flask holds a half pint, and is of old-fashioned blue glass. Running over the outside are seams of what looks like china or porcelain. It is not really a glass bottle, perhaps, but for the lack of a name for the material composing it, it is called glass.

The story behind the interesting relic is not a very long one, but it is full of interest. The bottle was given to Stith Bishop, a soldier in Washington's army, and an ancestor of itobert Bishop, the present owner. Mr. Bishop was an orderly at Washington's headquarters an ancestor of Robert Bishop, the present obtained by Bishop was an orderly at Washington's headquarters during the siege of Yorktown. It was probably after the surrender of Cornwallis that Gen. Washington sent Orderly Bishop over to Williamsburg on business. Orderly Bishop over to Williamsburg on business. After giving him various directions regarding what he After giving him various directions regarding what he was to do in the old capital, Gen. Washington gave to his orderly the bottle and told him to have it filled with good whisky at a tavern in Williamsburg. There is no tagdition as to the brand the soldier was directed to-purchase, which is unfortunate, as the enterprising distiller of today would find it an excellent name for the liquor he is making at present. But Mr. Bishop did remember that the general charged him to be careful not to break or lose the bottle, as it was a present made him by the Marquis De Lafayette.

Of course, Orderly Blubop once knew why he did not return the Bask, and of course is told the family when

he came home from the war; but the reason is forgotten, and it is not likely that it will be known again. The bottle is guarded most sacredly. A glass case has long covered it, and it is seldom raised to allow a closer inspection. The genuineness of the relic is beyond question. Its history has been a part of the history of the Bishop family for generations.—[Richmond Times.

Gen. De Wet's Practical Jokes.

Gen. De Wet's Practical Jokes.

Dy HIS men he is regarded as the greatest humorist in the commandoes, and they are constantly enjoying his jokes. Not long ago he promised three prisoners their freedom if they agreed to carry a message to their general. The message which the British general read was: "Pleuse chain these three men; I am ca ching them every day." In April he and fifteen of his men rode to De Wetrdorp, where he was born, for the purpose of visiting his father. Late in the evening they discovered that McQuennie's Irish Fusiliers, three hundred strong, occupied the lown. Premptly he sent this grim message to the British commander: "Surrender, or we shall annex you." At sunrise next morning De Wet had his entire commando on the spot, and after a short battle the Fusiliers were captured. While he was leading his forces northward from Wepener to Thaba N'Chu, with the British in close pursuit, he received a message from forces northward from Wepener to Thaba N'Chu, with the British in close pursuit, he received a message from one of the commandments in the rear, asking for reinforcements for that part of the hard-pressed column. De Wet replied: "If you can't fight your way through, you deserve to be caught." After capturing vast quantities of stores and clothing, 4000 shells and enough small arms ammunition to supply his army more than two years, on his own farm at Rooivaal, in June. De Wet remarked to one of his own generals: "That's a better crop than I ever raised on that place in peace times." Even in his favorite way of giving a command to move, "Come let us scoot." there is a touch of times." Even in his favorite way of giving a command to move, "Come, let us scoot," there is a touch of humor, for the last word is one he has borrowed from his enemy's language,—[Howard C. Hillegas in World's Work.

ANIMAL STORIES.

A Story of Dog Logic.

SUBSCRIBER sends The Times the following story of a case of apparently very clever reasoning on the part of a dog:

In August, 1844, I was a boy of 15, working with my father on the farm in Northern Illinois. One afternoon he had just climbed on a load of straw he had been pitching up to me, when I heard a rattlesnake on the ground near by. After looking about a few min-utes, we discerned him in the stubble, about twenty feet away, just coiling; ready for defense or attack. feet away, just coiling; ready for defense or attack. In those early days it was considered almost a religious duty to dispatch every venomous creature of that kind, so pinntiful were they on the prairies. I was about to get down from the load for that purpose, when I thought of the little dog Penny. He was a slender little fellow of the proverbial "yaller-dog" species, but had a great reputation as a snake killer. So I whistled for Penny, who came running, in cheerful response, from the house. Being directed and hissed on, he soon discovered the snake, still darting out his tongue and giving forth warning with his tail. hissed on, he soon discovered the snake, still darting out his tongue and giving forth warning with his tail. We had a fine view from the load. Penny approached cautiously, first on this side, then on that, till he had gone round the snake several times, always finding him ready for a fatal blow in any direction. Suddenly he stopped still, and turned his head to one side in serious contemplation. I think if he had had a finger he would have scratched his head just back of his right ear in search of an idea. After a few moments' reflection, his plan seemed formed. He stepped back a step or two, made a bound forward, toward the snake, nection, his pian seemed formed. He stepped back a step or two, made a bound forward, toward the snake, and snapped at it with his teeth, coming very close to it but not touching it; then bounded back as quick as a flash. The snake struck cut his full length, and very a mash. The snake struck cut his full length, and very fercely, but he was not quick enough. Penny had dodged him. The snake, of course, was now straightened out; and the dog, springing so quick you could hardly see him, caught it in the middle of the body, and, giving it one quick, violent shake, dropped it on the ground, completely stunned, so that it was only a moment's work to seize it again and shake it into many pieces.

Since then I have had great respect for dog logic, and a much higher regard for Penny's intelligence. It is very evident he drew the conclusion, after careful examination, that it was impossible to seize the snake without receiving the poisonous blow. Then he reasoned, "If I can get him straightened out, I can safely tackle him. Again, if I jump at him—not too close—I can dodge him when he strikes, and he will be staightened by the act."

A Tame Crow and Some Patty-pans.

A Tame Crow and some ratty-pass.

If H E WAS a fat, helpless baby crow," writes Flornear Morse Kingsley of "The Young Gentleman
of the Woodshed," in the Ladies Home Journal for
June. "We named him Tom, and he grew like the
proverbial weed. His prankish propensities came more
and more into evidence as the summer wore by. Small
bright objects, such as teaspoons, thimbles, and the
scalloped tins called patty-pans, had to be jealously
guarded. But despite the noisy protests of the cook the
patty-pans continued to disappear. At last I found the
ner use to which Master Tom had put these coveted

articles. I had been awaken d several mornings at an untimely hour by a tlight tinkling, jingling noise, proceeding apparently from the tin-covered veranda roof just outside my window. On one occasion I fancied I heard Tom's peculiar low chuckle of amusement. Stealing noiselessly to the window I peejed out. Sure enough there was Tom and the patty-rans. Seizing one in his beak he would fly up about five or six feet, then drop it. The glitter of the tin, as it fell through the bright sunshine, and its clatter as it struck the roof, seemed to afford him the most exquisite amusement, for he repeated the performance a dozen times or more, ending, as he heard the housemid open the front door, by neatly packing his shining toys into an angle of the roof where they had heretofore escaped notice."

Cat Likes Water.

THE well-known aversion of the feline race for water has an odd exception in the pet of a family in Friends avenue, above Cooper street, Camden. This puss is so fond of playing in water that it is sometimes difficult to keep it out of the way. One of the favorite pastimes of this funsy little cat is to jump on the kitchen sink when the water is running from the spigots and bat at the stream with its paws. Sometimes it gets in the way and mist be pushed down, but at the first opportunity it is back again, seeming to find great sport in watching the spray it makes with its paws. A day or watching the spray it makes with its paws. A day or two ago this amphibious pussy came upon a tub partly filled with water in the back yard, and in it jumged, frolicking about with the utmost gies. The owners of the cat can only account for its strange conduct by the fact that when it was very young it fell into a tub of water, and, finding it rather pleasant, grew to like it — Philadelphia Record.

Clears Out Cat Ouartettes.

Since the Sentinel has been running an occasional cat story in this column, an Eighteenth Warder has come preminently to the front among his friends and neighbors, and "small blame to "im," for he has one of the most wonderful felines that this country ever contained—a big, masculine Grimalkin that has been taught to break up the "mewsical" events that are so frequent in the neighborhood.

The other night the cats were having a social session extraordinary in the alley, but for some unaccountable reason the owner of Old Tommy—the Scrapper—had not been awakened by the noise. He slept blissfully on through the roll-call and opening ceremonies, but when they got down to "new business," Old Tom, who was nearly wild by this time, jumped on the bed and scratched one of his owner's hands old fellow was praying to get cut!

old fellow was praying to get cut?

The cat's wish was soon gratified, and he scattered the outfit to all the grand and intermediate quarters of the compass, and some of the cats have never returned. Then he came back, pured a line or two, and went victoriously to sleep. He is now continually on the alert for these gatherings, and the first yell is the signal for him to clear the alley.—[Milwaukee Sentine].

Dog Survived Drowning and Burial.

ONE of the blue-ribbon winners in the New York dog show last year was a Gordon setter owned by Norvin Harris of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Harris is one of the largest thoroughbred-horse breeders in Kentucky. His home is the old Ten Brocek farm, where the unbeaten Ten Brocek was foaled, and where he trained for his great race with Mollie McCarthy. Besides being a breeder of thoroughbred horses, Mr. Harris is a great for fancier. great dog fancier.

Four years ago a litter of pups was born to a fine Gordon setter. The pups did not have the thoroughbred look, and Mr. Harris ordered a negro to drown the lot of them and bury them. The pups were held in the water until they were supposed to be dcad. Then they were buried alongside of a creek. The next day Mr. Harris was walking up the creek when he noticed the ground moving under his feet. He investigated, and found that one of the supposed drowned pupples was still living and was rooting his way out of the was still living and was rooting his way out of the grave. Mr. Harris took the jup to his home and raised him. He grew into a magnificent dog, and eventually became the blue-ribbon winner.—[New York World.

JACK is a cat, and is very playful. I will tell you about his mother first. Jack's mother was a very good rat catcher; she caught more rats than any other cat I know of. One day she brought two kittens into the house that did not have their eyes open and laid them on the floor. We got a basket and put it on the floor, and she took her kitters by the necks and put

moor, and she took her kitters by the necks and put them in the basket. There were just two of them, both alike. They were very pretty kittens, and we named them Jack and Jill. One is a boy and the other is a girl. Pretty soon their eyes were open.

They had the most fun. They played with the rugs and carpet and chased each other aound the house, maily getting so rough with each other that Jill got hurt very badly and she got sick and died from the effects of it. We felt very sorry for losing Jill, and Jack had scarcely anybody to play with. Sometimes he would play with himself on the rugs and we would come with a whip and stick it under the rug and he would run after it.

When he wants out he hits the bolt on the door with his paw, and then we let him out and he chases the cats outside, and when he wants in he rings the door bell. He puts his paw on the bell and pulls it down, and when he gets hungry for his meat he goes out the back door and rings the side-door bell.—[Columbus Disputch.]

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Pictures for Green Walls.

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Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

Cat Found a Fortun

THIS old cat has but one eye and a piece of a tail, but its owner would not part with it for \$100 in

A small toy with a rubber sling came across the cat one day in an alley, and the result was that the feline's optic was shot out. Then the animal tried to run in front of a passenger train, in consequence of which half of the tail was left on the tracks. The cat came back, however, and one day re:e:t'y it was instrumental in the recovery of valuable discharge papers and gov-ernment bonds in the amount of \$3000.

That is the reason the cat is now valued so highly by Mrs. Maggie Tuttle, an aged and respected widow of

Mrs. Maggie Tuttle, an aged and respected widow of Harrison, O.

Mrs. Tuttle's first husband, William Dumont was a sergeant in the Twelfth United States Infantry during the Mexican war. He died shortly after his return from the war, and he failed to tell his wife where he had left his papers and other valuables before the moment of discolution.

of dissolution.

Mrs. Tuttle was informed a few weeks ago that she was eligible to a widow's pension if substantial proof of her husband's service in the army could be obtained. She was certain that her first husband had left his discharge papers somewhere in the old homestead, and was fully aware of the fact that if they could be found she would have but little difficulty in securing the acknowledgment of a grateful people. She began a systematic search of the house. It was ransacked from garret to cellar. Every nook and cranny was investigated, but the papers could not be found. gated, but the papers could not be found.

gated, but the papers could not be found.

Mrs. Tuttle was about to give up in despair when the old cat manifested a great deal of interest in the garret. Arthur Curry, the nephew of Mrs Tuttle, noticed the action of the feline and followed it upstairs. It went to a box in one corner of the room and climbed into it. Mr. Curry, upon looking into the nest, found four little kittens curled up in it. The mother cat, with a baleful glare in its good eye, leaped from the box and tried to attack Curry. He did not like the beast anyhow and picked up a book, which he tossed at the cat, but it struck an old pasteboard box on a shelf. The box fell to the floor and burst.

The contents rolled cut on the floor, and, greatly to

The contents rolled cut on the floor, and, greatly to Curry's astonishment, the discharge papers of Dumont and \$3000 worth of bonds lay at his feet. The old cat is being kfiled with kindness now, while Mrs. Tuttle has been assured that her pension money will soon be paid. -[Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Old Waiter With \$100.00

S AMUEL H. GOLDEN, the Moncagahela house waiter, who was recently married for the fourth time, has returned to Pittsburgh with his bride. With her and over \$100,000, which he earned as tips, he has settled down at 140 Fulton street to a life of ease. He is \$1 years old.

Golden has been a waiter and porter at the Mo cholen has been a water and porter at the monon-gahela for half a century. "I waited on Abraham Lin-coln, Gen. U. S. Grant, the present King Edward VII, then the Prince of Wales," said he today. "Edwin M. Stanton I nursed when his leg was broken on an Ohlo river steamboat. I have received tips ranging from ten cents to \$50. I put the money away, where it never shrinks—in a savings bank—and now I'm enjoying it." —[Pittsburgh Correspondence Philadelphia North Amer-

One Tenant Holds a Building.

WHILE the building round about, above and beneath him is being demolished to make way for an enormous new office structure on a piece of property which recently changed hands for a fortune, a lone tenant holds forth against those who would remove him, and insists that not until his rights under the law context will be be dispressed of his particular. expire will he be dispose saed of his apartments

To force his evacuation all manner of difficulties have these, and yesterday by invoking legal aid obtained a truce to the annoyances, at least for a time, in the form of a temporary injunction to prevent the con-

In Judge Gildersleeve's court there was issued, on application of Norman G. Johnson, acting for Col. Winfield Scott Proskey, an order requiring the George A. Fuller company to show cause why it should not be prohibited from continuing the demolition of the Cumberland building, at Broadway, Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue.

In this building, of which he has been a tenant for several years, Col. Proskey has bachelor apartments on the sixth floor. He has a lease entitling him to full and free possession until October 1, 1901. If there be haw which entitles him to remain undisturbed under his contract, and he thinks there is, Col. Proskey de-clares that no power on earth can compel him to re-linquish his leasehold one moment before the stated

linquish his leasehold one moment before the stated time expires.

Now that the steps have been cut away he is forced to use a ladder to reach the upper regions. Candles supply illuminations for his chambers, which are surrounded by piles of debris from the building, which is rapidly being disintegrated.

As yet, the colonel says, no direct show of force has been attempted by those who are working against him. Their movements, he says, have been veiled, and he has been subjected to all manner of trouble in order to make him capitulate.

The Cumberland building is a landmark of Broadway. It was erected twenty-two years ago by Cyrus W. Field, since which time it has been in the possession of

the Field family. Two months ago it passed into the hands of the Newhouse brothers of London for \$800,000. This firm had previously purchased the adjoining property, a part of the Eno estate, the northern portion of "the Flatiron," and on this piece of property a twenty-live story office building will be erected.

Tenants of the Cumberland were recently notified by the George A. Fuller company that in return for the

the George A. Fuller company that in return for the relinquishment of their leases the balance due on rent would be abrogated. Among those so notified was Col. Proskey. The notification was not the proper one in Col. Proskey's eyes and he disregarded it. He then revised a second letter which he declares was arbitrary

ceived a second letter, which he declares was arbitrary in its tone, and which demanded that he as soon as possible give up possession. This, too, was ignored.

Then the colonel received a third communication, informing him that in the process of dismantling the building he would encounter many difficulties, and additional the colonial received to forthistic the colonial received to forthist the colonial received to forthist the colonial received the colonial received to forthist the colonial received rising him as a final resort to forthwith move. If pos-sible, this made the colonel all the more determined to hold on to his apartments, of which his lease gave him the possession until October 1.

He occupies four rooms on the sixth floor, and has made of them a place from which he has derived much comfort. They are luxuriously furnished, and are pro-vided with all conveniences, and the colonel's attach-

ment to his home is apparent.

Col. Winfield Scott Proskey is a native of Florida, is now 35 years old and is said to be wealthy.—[New York

Man of Musical Heart Dead.

H ERBERT E. BROWN, "the man with the musical heart," whose melodious pulsations had for years furnished him a livelihood and physicians a subject of much fruitless speculation, died at the Sherman Hospital here today of pneumonia.

A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that Brown's heart was four times normal size. The musical zounds that came from it physicians attribute to a peculiar disease of the glands. The heart was steadily increasing in size, and if no other ailment had

intervened that disease must soon have caused death. Brown was 28 years old and for years had attracted much attention, exhibiting himself in museums all over the country. As an attraction suplemental to his unique interior, Brown had himself elaborately tattooed, his body from head to foot being a mass of designs.—[Elgin (III.) Correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.

C AMUEL J. WELDON, a young machinist of this city, has hit upon a unique plan to settle the matrimonal problem and at the same time to materially reorganize his bank account. He has come to the conclusion that he has reached the age when this step should be taken, and to settle several claims that already rest upon him, and to raise a sufficient sum of money to engage in business for himself, he has decided to raffie himself off at \$5 a chance.

to raffle himself off at \$5 a chance.

"I propose to have a contest, if I can call it that," said Mr. Weldon, when asked about it, "open for a certain period—say three months. The tickets are to be numbered and to cost \$5 each. There are to be few necessary restrictions. They are these: The women must be between 20 and 30 years of age; they must not be crippled or afflicted with any incurable disease. The contect is only open to white people, but there are no restrictions as to religious belief or nationality. I'm willing to take my chance on looks.

willing to take my chance on looks.
"I have placed the contest in the hands of a friend of mine, and it is being advertised in the News, both my friend and the News having tickets for sale, and if it is properly placed tefore the public I believe from 2000 to 3000 tickets can be sold. There is so little love in marriages that are contracted now that I feel confident at least 2000 young ladies will take chances, for they will not only get a husband, but \$10,000 with him. At the same time they must sign a contract that, should the union not prove congenial and a suit for divorce follow, she is to waive all claim to alimony."

Mr. Weldon was asked if he would sit for a photo to be used in the papers, and readily consented. Mr. Weldon is fairly good looking, is 25 years of age, of good family, sober and industrious and a fine machinist, and is now employed in the shops here at a good salary.—(Nicholasville (Ky.) Correspondence Cincinnati Encurier.

Eight Years Beyond Century.

JEPH HUSH, residing on a farm three miles west in Indiana. He today celebrated his 198th birthday an-

niversary. Hush was discovered by an enumerator last week who was securing a record of voters. He was born in New Jersey in 1793 and has clear recollections of the famous Hamilton-Burr duel, fought on the shores of New Jersey, opposite New York, in July, 1894. Hush at the time lived near the spot where Hamilton lost his life, and says the incident was for months a topic at every fireside.

Hush has been a farmer all his life, coming to Berrien

at every fireside.

Hush has been a farmer all his life, coming to Berrien county about 1825 and being there married to Densey Benton. For nearly three-quarters of a century he has itved in a log cabin on a log farm in Olive Township. He has used tobacco for three-score years and his health is remarkably good, his eyenight sharp, and his voice clear. His hearing is affected, however, and his mental faculties show lack of early development. The records of his birth are retained in a yellow old Bible which he inherited from his parents. He has three children, one residing in Chicago, another in New York,

and the third here. The veteran of three centuries has vivid recollection of noted events of the early years of the last century.—[Mishawaka (Ind.) Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

A Lively Old Man.

for a thousand dollars," exclaimed Edward Hoff-man, a well-known citizen of Vineland, as he eyed the length of the colossal steel structure from ground to pinnacle—a height of about 150 feet.

"Neither would I," said John Tripp, another promi-

"What that's you people say?" was the remark the group of men heard behind them. Turning, they saw Willard Barcus, a tall, gray-haired man, seventy years old, one of the best-known citizens of this cummunity and well-to-do.

"I'll climb that tower and dance on the top of it for

"I'll climb that tower and dance on the top of it for a dollar," ejaculated Barcus.

This saily jarred the crowd that quickly gathered when the old man's proposition was passed around.

"I'll give you 50 cents if you do," said Hoffman. "So will I," followed Tripp.

"All right, gentlemen; I'll do the trick in a jiffy."

Barcus walked to the base of the tower, glanced up critically, and then, with the agility of a youth, climbed up the narrow iron rungs, up, up, up, while his friends looked on in wonderment, fearing for his safety. Over the sharp edge of the water tank he crawled like a pygmy—so he seemed to the onlookers far below—and when he straightened up to his full height on the very when he straightened up to his full height on the very top of the roof, although a man over six feet high, he embled a Lilliputian.

Barcus waved his arms and doffed his hat and dans a little jig up there in the air. Then he demanded his dollar, which was promptly handed over.—[Vineland (N. J.) Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Five Mince Pies Cost \$<000

JOHNNY FOEHL ate five mince pies at one sitting, and this little feart cost him exactly \$5000. His suit against the Camden and Suburban Railway Company for that amount for injuries sustained in being pushed from a car was progressing favorably to him yesterday in the Canden court. Half a dozen doctors had sworn that he was an invalid as the result of the accident, when Wille Brower, one of Johnny's witnesses, in his rambling testimony, told of Johnny's love for pies.

Counsel for the trolley company saw a glimmer of

hope in this. "Could he "Could he cat a whole pie?" was asked of Wille "Why, yes, he ate five within a few minutes

eek," the boy replied.

The three lawyers who represented Johnny were on The three lawyers who represented Johnny were on their feet in an instant, demanding of the court to know what mince pies had to do with Johnny Foehi being injured by a troiley car. They wanted this portion of the testimony stricken out.

"Well," declared counsel for the troiley company, "any boy who can eat five mince pies at one sitting is not very much of an invalid."

The court admitted the mince pie testimony. Having gotten into the case the pies remained to a fin sh.

The court admitted the mines pie testimony. Having gotten into the ease, the pies remained to a fir sh.

Counsel for the plaintiff wanted to bring witnesses to prove the pies were small 5-cont ones. They were willing to send for a pie to show the jury. The railway company's lawyers conceded that the pies were small, but contended that even so no invalid could eat five of

When all of the testimony was in the court, relieving the jury, declared that Johnny Feehl had not made out a case. The mince pie testimony had been fatal.— tPhiladelphia North American.

O F THE many strange relies handed down to poster-ity, the bell of St. Patrick is not the least. Quaint in shape and rude in make, it has withstood the vicissi-

in snape and rule in make, it has oldest authentic speci-men of 1400 years, and is the oldest authentic speci-men of Irish Christian metal work we possess.

Made, no doubt, by some of the artificers who followed in the train of the first missionary, and originally used by him as a summons to prayer, it became in time, it-

self an object of almost worship.

It is formed of two roughly wrought sheets of iron, bent and rounded into quadrilateral shape; the face, crown, upper part of back, and adjoining sides com-posed of one sheet, which is fastened by large-headed iron rivets to the smaller sheet, which it overlaps in

To strengthen the whole fabric and improve its tone it was afterwards dipped in a bath of fused bronze. The handle is of iron, let into the ridge of the bell by spikes fitting into holes and fastened on the outside as well by bronze attachments.

The fact that the history of the reliquary can be traced back to the time of its manufacture about the

traced back to the time of its manufacture about the year 1091, is most curious. It has never been lost sight of, for so highly was it prized that a special keeper was appointed as its guardian. This guardianship descended from the hereditary keeper of the bell in the monastery, and continued in one family from generation to second.

monastery, and continued in one family from generation to generation.

For many years it brought with it much wealth, but even when the profits grew less the care of the precious charge was not relaxed. The family would have sacrificed any one of its members rather than lose the custody of the sacred relic, but at last, through no fault of theirs, it passed into other hands, for death, the destroyer, saw fit to carry off the last of their race. It is now preserved in the museum of the Royal trish Academy.—[Country Life.

THE PARTY OF THE P

Stories of the Firing Line * * Animal Stories.

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Senator Kept the Crowd Waiting.

BELLBOY at the "Aud," which in bellboy lan A guage means Auditorium, has solved a zort of mild mystery by confessing his participation in a little adventure that happened during the national campaign last fall. One night Senator Dolliver was billed to last fall. One night Senator Dolliver was billed to Speak for the Republican candidate for President, and 5000 people had crowded into the big theater to listen to him. The Reception Committee waited on him in his apartments in the Auditorium Annex and offered to escort him to the platform, but he asked them to go ahead and said he would follow in a few moments.

The few moments lengthened into minutes, however, and the minutes into twenty before the Senator made his appearance, looking hot, flustered and very tired. The long-continued applause and the introductory speeches gave him plenty of time to recover himself, and when he rose to begin his address he appeared as calm and self-nose used as usual. calm and self-possessed as usual,

The members of the Reception Committee wondered in a placid kind of way what had happened to cause the twenty minutes' delay; none of them imagined that the speaker of the evening was within a few feet of them for most of that time doing an act that the vaudi-ville managers would have featured as the funniest of

"This here's the whole thing," said the bellboy the other day, "from A to Izzard. The big guy" (meaning the distinguished statesman,) "sent down a call just after the Reception Comity went away over to the theater. He says to me that he would get all crushed up in the push round the doors, and asked me to put him onter an easy way troo the stage. There was dollar in it for me, so I led the procession and started down the tunnel across to the Aud, and I slipped him in the wagon alley back of the stage door.

"Well, when we got that far I says to him that if he didn't want to crest the open stage to get to the right side we would have to go underneath by the machinery an' come up that way. He says, 'I don't want to go over the open stage, not on your life, sonny.' I begun to walk down the stairs, with him ahead, and we got about half-way over when he says, 'Great Caesar's goat, wot's this?' It was a tub of red paint sittin' on the concrete floor, an' his nibs had run right into it, both his legs, patent leathers an' black dress pants

The Senator swore considerable an' said a lot of nice things to me, but he fin'lly got a move on an' told not to stand laughin' there like an idiot, but to go and unstrap his valises and bring down a pair of pants, shoes and socks."—[Chicago Record-Herald.

Moth Balls Bad Enough.

THE teacher got a b'g, overwhelming whiff of moth balls as she passed Johnny Flynn's seat. This seemed strangely out of place, for it had certainly been long since his raiment had been packed for protection from moths,

Johnny was econ summoned to the desk and coerced into an explanation.

"Well, Willie Goetske, who sits behind me's father keeps a soap factory and he smells so I can't stand itand you said I couldn't change my seat, so I put a moth ball around my neck!"—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

Caught the Father.

THIS is a story that has to be whispered, but it is such a good story that it must be told one way or another. It is as good a story as that old one of the Irishman interested in the history of the ferocious mos quito, of which he has been told, the blood-sucking ani-mal with a long bill, which Patrick recognized immediately on stepping ashore in America and seeing for the first time a live elephant. The heroine of this story is an Irish girl, "just over." She had never heard of that horror to every housekeeper, the uncanny in-sect. But in spite of the neat little iron bedstead in Bett in spite of the moden slats had been found to be occupied by guests left by a careless predecessor. The mistress and Bridget went to work to get rid of their unwelcome visitors, and the former made her first acquaintance with them, and was much impressed. Bridget hated all crawling things. Knowing this, the small boy of the family had a mind to give her a sur-Bridget's room one day, he dropped it on the floor and departed to await results. They did not come until the following morning, when the family was at the breakfast table. There was heard a joyous cry preceded by something which sounded like a regiment of cavalry hurrying down the stairs, and Bridget burst into the room hole gleefully: holding the small turtle by the tail, as she cried

"Ah, me'm, we'll te havin' no more of the little divils, for sure, here I have the old father of thim all." -| New York Times.

THEY were two handsome old lades sitting at the window with their work in their laps, one the hostess and the other the visitor. They were children together and still talked of their former playmates as

"Where's Margaret?" asked the visitor.

"Out in the back yard with some little friends akiping the rope. My favorite granddaughter, you know."

"Rather delicate, I'm afraid. I declare I don't know that the race is coming to, judging from the girls now

growing up. They don't seem to endure anything. Do you remember how we used to skip the rope, Sue?"
"Jast as though it was yesterday. 'Salt' was the designation when we just jumped an ordinary rate of speed, 'pepper' was faster and 'mustard' was the fastest "That's right. To do anything faster than 'mustard meant fits or palpitation of the heart. Dear me! I don't suppose that there is one of those children out there

could skip 'mustard' without having a sick spell. We certainly go backward with cach generation, Suc. certainly go backward with cach Let's take a look at them."

When they reached the back door there was Margaret flying up and down as though she had wings, springs and lungs like a long-distance runner. She was jumping two ropes going in opposite directions at the same time and whirling as rapidly as the operators could make them.

"Come here at once, Margaret," called the hostess, "what in the world are you doing child? It's enough to give you convulsion. Why, it's far faster than 'mus-

"'Mustard,' sneered the granddaughter, veathing easy, "It's too slow for us. That's breathing easy, "It's too slow for us. I'm doing." Then the two old ladies filed back, looked sheepishly

at each other and went to talking about how much better looking girls used to be than they are now.—[De-

As the Judgment of Solomon.

POLICE JUSTICE JOHN H. MAHONEY of Chicago I gave a good reproduction of the judgment of Solomon not long ago. Two Germans had each other arrested on the charge of stealing a fine dachshund, which they both "That dog is mine!" said one. "I wouldn't take \$100 for him.

'He's mine," said the other. "I think more of that

dog than I do of one of my children."
"One of you is mistaken," said the judge. "I cannot decide this matier. I will settle it by letting a police-

man take the dog out and shoot him."
"All right," said one of the claimants, waving his list in the face of the other man. "Just'so you don't 'No, don't kill the dog," shouted the other

"He's too nice a dog to be ruthlessly shot. Let the other man have him; only I hope, Your Honor, that you will make a stipulation that he treats him right. "The dog is yours," said the judge to the second r "Take him home with you."—[New York Tribune.

The Man Who Took All the Strawberries.

WALDEN, the artist, was at the dinner the other night. He is a tall, thin, red-bearded Yankee, who oks more like Don Quixote than anyone has a right look. To see him side by side with Whistler is a liberal education. Whistler is cynical and witty; he liberal education. Whistier is cynical and witty; he sparkles with epigrams and jewels; and then he is dainty as an abbe of the century before last. An impressionistic portrait of him need show only his incredulous eyeglass, the tuft of white hair and one slim. jeweled hand making a gesture of apology. But Walden is a calm, forthright man, with too much red beard and too much confidence in his tailor's knowledge of the

We were talking of England.

"England," said Whistler, "rules the world simply be-cause the Englishman takes what he wants." We were rapidly losing ourselves in a fog of politics we were rapidly losing ourselves in a rog of politics and national psychology, when Mr. Walden lifted part of his red mustache and said: "That's right, all right." It was the first time he had spoken that evening, so we stopped our arguments and listened. Calmly and slowly he said: "I was down at Cernay last summer—

with Faulkner—painting. You know the little tavern there and the old woman who keeps it. There was an Englishman there who sat next to me at table. Well, the landlady gave us strawberries one night for supper. For a dollar a day that was pretty good. The servant girl passed the strawberries round. When it came to the Englishman's turn to help himself he emptied the whole dish of strawberries into his plate. So I said to

"'Say, my friend, I like strawberries, too.'
"'Not so much as I do,' sa'd my Englishman, calmly,

and went on eating."-[Vance Tho.ni son's Paris Letter.

THE Crown Prince of Prussia, whom King Edward recently made a Knight of the Garter, is not quite 19 years of age, but already he is fairly well versed in politics. Indeed, when he was quite a little boy he

A story is to:d of his astonishing the Kairer, when he was only 8 years old, by saying: "Father, people say that now Bismarck has gone you will do as you please. was only 8 years old, by saying: "Father, per that now Bismarck has gone you will do as you You will like that, won't you!" What the Kais swer was history does not record.—[Chicago News.

W HEN a popular young author came to see William W M. Evarts, while he was S. cretary of Stat., in behalf of a consulship for which he was an applicant, Mr. Evarts congratulated him on the fame which he had acquired, but havened to add: "Although you have havened to a

H ERR SCHNEIDER, a well-known and energetic, but unfortunately short-sighted, p:dagogue in Berlin, unfortunately short-sighted, p dagogue in Berlin, wrote a long letter to his adored Helen one evening a wrote a long letter to his adored Helen one evening a short while ago in the Café Baue; and in arriving home wished to incluse his photograph with the same before sending it. There to his asten shmint, he perceived that a considerable part of the let er was missing, which was by no means a little odd, as Herr Schneider could only recollect having used one sheet and having put the same fortwith in his pocket. Muse as much as he might he could in no way solve this mystery, and after an as-siduous search he finally made his way back to the cafe and asked the waiter if a piece of paper had been found on the table at which he had been seated, and which was then occupied by save al 'olly young students.

The walter answered in the negative and they both began searching for the missing letter.

"I say, what are you looking for?" asked one of the young students, looking up from something he had just then been reading.
"My letter! My letter!" answered Herr Schneide

'Are you the Herr Ambrosius Schneider with the 'evclasting love' and the overflowing heart-

How do you know "Ch, it's all right. Why here's the rest of your letter; ou've finished it off on the marble top of the table.' | Tit-Bits.

THE wife of a clever detective is sa'd to have powers nearly equal to those possesed by her hust long ago she began to notice that dimes and quarters were cally disappearing as if by magic from the "change purse" in which she kept silver for small purchases She was inclined to suspect one of Fer two line. After len Irish girl, but was unwilling to accuse her. After len Irish girl, but was unwilling to accuse her. Meither some thought she wrote on a slip of paper, "Neither Bridget nor Celia mu t take any mo ey f.om the purse." This slip she put into the purse with some silv

Two days later Bridget came to her and gave "warn-

"What is the matter?" asked her mistress innocently.
"I'll be going to another place," said Bridget vindictively, "and it's yourself that knows the rayson. I'll not stay in a house where I'm accused of stealing money out of a little ou'd purse that's nivver had more than \$2 in it since I took service here."-[New Yorker.

The Minister Used As an Example.

THE Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, the most aristocratic Presbyterian Church in Washington, which was attended by President Harrison during his term, tells this story on him elf.

The church maintains a large mission in Georgetown A lady was recently explaining to the Sunay-school the parable of the talents. She then asked the pupils to name some one whom they thought had been given ten name some one whom they thought had been given ten talents and had made judicious use of them. They replied a chorus: "M. Emith" This was right at diproper, as Mr. Smith is pastor of the chapel. The lecturer then asked for an illustration of one who had been given five talents and utilized them well. There was a general response of "Mr. McFarland," who is President of the Board of District Commissioners, and greatly interested in church work. in church work. An example was then asked of the man who had been given one talent and made no use of it. It was expected some unfortunate in the neighborhood would be named. Instead, the little ones shouted: "Mr.

No further opportunity was given for replies to ques-tions after this hard hit at the great Presbyterian di-vine.—[Washington Pest.

Gleason's Sign of Greatness.

A GOOD story about 'Battleax' Gleason was dug up the other day," said the man from Long Island City. It's a story which gives some clew to the ex-Mayor's success as a political leader. It happened in 1895, when he was out in Indianapolis as a delegate to the national convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner. The hotel accommodations in the Indiana city were not the largest or the best, and by the time the advance guard had got rooms the towns was filled to ove fowing. When the Mayor arrived everybody asked him what he was going to do to get a place to sleep.
"'Do!' he said. 'What am I going to do? Just watch

"And they watched him, with the result that he had the laugh on the whole crowd of 'em. He s'mply went to a hospital, hired a private room at \$10 a week and slept there in the greatest comfort for two nights while the other delegates tried to be comfortable in bandboxes for which they had paid at the rate of from \$10 to \$20

a day,
"No one can tell me that 'Paddy' G'eas n isn't a great It's these little things that show it."-[Uniden-

The Lecture Abruptly Ended.

A N OXFORD professor was giving his pupils a lecture on "Scotland and the Scots."

"These hardy men," he said, "think nothing about awimming across the Tay three times every morning

before breakfast: denly a loud burst of laughter came from the cen-

ter of the hall, and the professor, amazed at the idea of anyone daring to interrupt him in the middle of his re, angrily asked

such unruly conduct.
"I was just thinking, sir," replied that individual, "that the poor Scotch chaps would find themselves on the wrong side for their clothes when they landed!"—[London Answers.

D. O. Mills at the Play.

O N ONE occasion, in the fifties, an amateur dramatic O N ONE occasion, in the fifties, an amateur dramatic performance was given in San Francisco, for the benefit of some deserving charity. Among the performers was the late Hugh Farrar McDermott, the poet; and in a box was Mr. Mil's. The play was some classic piece, and the acting was so bad that what should have been and the acting was so bad that what should have been a farce. In the last act, McDermott and the acting was so had that what should have been a tragedy became a farce. In the last act, McDermott dropped his sword, and, stooping awkwardly, picked it up. There was a titter in the aud ence, which increased as the luckless performer asked: "What shall I do with this envenomed blade?"

From the banker's box came in a qu er siage whisper: "Stab yourself, Hugh, and be done with it!"—[Frank Leslie's Monthly,

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

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Illustrated Magazine Section.

June 2, 1901.]

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

Pictures for Green Walls.

RS. W. L. L., Chino, writes: "I have decided to refurnish my parlor and wish to brighten up the other rooms a little, but am in doubt about colors and kinds of materials. I have quite nice curtains in parlor (ince.) and wails are papered in a medium shade of green. I want a good Wiiton or Bruzse's rug. Should If green. I want a good Wiiton or Brugs?'s rug. Should the body of the rug be green, a shade darker than walls, with some design in colors? What color should I have in couch? I want the room to look inviting and artistic. What variety in chars would you advise? The woodwork is yellow Oregon pine. I have a rather dark cak center table, an organ and golden oak book shelves. what kind of a cover shall I put on the table? Please mention two or three pictures and kind of frames that would help this room. I would like copies of celebrated pictures. The walls in sitting-room are the same color as the parlor; what material shall I use to drape shelf in here? The hall needs repapering; would it look well in yellow, or should it be the same color as the other in yellow, or should it be the same color as the other What shall I curtain space in front door with?"

In buying a Wilton or Brussels rug for this room, I would select one in which green predominates. Let some other rich colors also be suggested and choose one in oriental design if possible. Then use on your couch material which is also oriental in design and coloring. Something which has rich tones mingled not too glar-ingly. A Morris chair in green velour and two hand some wicker chairs, cushioned with green velour, will help the comfort of your room, and I would bind a large square of the same velour with gold galloon as a cover for table. This will make a good background for lamp, books, or bric-à-brac. Pick out the colors of your couch cover with plain material, silk, satin or plush, for cushions, introducing some creamy yellow and one of turquoise blue if possible. A richly-colored water-color of our missions, in a flat gold frame without mat, would be a beautiful bit of color against your green walls. A carbon of Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," and "The Lute Player," I would recommend in flat black frames. Your hall would look well with tan-colored paper leading into the green. I do not understand just what you mean by "draping a shelf." You might lay a small plece mean by "draping a shelf." You might lay a small piece of oriental stuff flatly on it, or throw a piece of soft green silk over it, or cover it smoothly with green burlaps and tack a little box-pleated valance around it with brass tacks. Use handsome net with a border running across the bottom edge at the glass of your front door.

To Dye Portieres.

M. M. C., Los Angeles, writes: "Will you kindly give me a few suggestions as to furn shing parlor and dining-room? Both are large front rooms, with archway be-tween, white walls and finished in light pine. For the parlor I have matting like inclosed sample, a few vel-vet rugs with dark red bogder and green center, cherry vet rugs with dark red bogder and green center, cherry chairs and mahogany Liano. Also a large statue ('Fisherman's Daughter.') which thades to a sea green, and two green jardinieres and lamp shade. The portieres are cream chenille, figured all over in shades of pink and red flowers. Now for the dining-room what would you suggest for floor covering? I thought of a plain white matting. Would th's not be pretty with a yellow scheme, as sideboard, table and chairs are antique oak? I have several nice fruit nieces framed in gilt. Front I have several nice fruit pieces framed in gilt. Front doors open into both rooms, with large panes of glass in each. Ought both to have the same kind of drapery? What sort of frames would you advise for 'Madonna and an oil rainting of red roses? I have one sleeping room furnished in pink (opens off of kitchen;) could the pictures sent with The Times be mounted in a flat frame, painted white and decorated in the corners with small pink flowers or delicate green spray!

I must tell you frankly that I do not like your flow-ered chenille portieres. You' could, however, have them dyed a pretty medium shade of cold green, and they would be very effective. The matting you have would look well with these. The plain white matting in the dining-room will be extremely pretty with curtains at the windows of yellow denim, over white ruffled muslin. Use the white muslin alone at the glass of the two front doors, and cuatain exactly alike. The ruffled curtains back in the center with cords and tassels. Use yellow Bowers on table and sideboard. A rococco glit frame for your roses in oil and a flat wooden one for your Ma-

A Paneled Living Room.

ne of decoration and furnishing, but I think you improve upon them. I will mail you the plans could improve upon them. that you may more clearly follow my description. The living and dining-rooms will be in paneled redwood, the former with beamed ceiling and a cobblestone fireplace in the nook at one end. The other rooms will be fin-lahed in Gregon pine. I have a piano, a large center table, a tea table and a wide couch; what would you suggest for chairs? Also for rugs, window curtains, surtains behind spindle-work between living-room and suggest for chairs? fining-room, and upholstery for window seats and hangings in archways, etc.? Would you like burlap for some of these places? With, perhaps, a scroll or dragon ings in archways, etc.? Would you like burlap for some of these places? With, perhaps, a scroll or dragon painted on in a contrasting color? I had thought to have the outside of the cottage stained a dark red, with dark, very dark, green trimmings, and the roof a trifle lighter in shade. Should you pie'er other colors I would be giad to know them. I shall, of course, have potted

a charming concentration of color in this paneled room.

This advice is in case your table is not so handsome that
you would not care to hide it. If this latter is the case, at least put a square of rich and soft-toned old brocad at least put a square of rich and soft-toned out broads in the center of it, as you will need color here. I would suggest the heavy chairs in Dutch design that come in Flemish oak. If you use burlap in blue or green for your draperies, and you could have nothing more artistic, tie flat cushions of velour in the same shade in some of these chairs. A Morris chair in wicker with handsome these chairs. A Morris chair in wicker, with handsome cretonne cushions flowered to correspond with your other colors, or perhaps a "wing-chair" in cretonne or chintz, would stand out well and assist in giving char-acter to such a room. The scrolls or dragons, if well done, would be most effective painted in oils on your curtains. They will be much assisted by buttonholing an outline of tiny gold cord around them with black Your cottage w.il be a good color if you brighten h awnings. The crange and white stripe is all that I have found that will stand the sun, and it will go well with your dark red. I have also discovered that a certain shade of Indian rel, when it has not too much brown in it, retains its brill: ney longer in our southern suns than any other color for the paint on the outside of a house. I hope you will use this shade for your pretty cottage.

A Room Revisited.

T. O. G., Santa Barbara, writes: "Inclosed you will find my note and your advise. Will you please give me your scheme for this room, leaving my idea of blue out entirely. I do so want the room to be satisfactory."

I remember suffering somewhat in my conscience after having told you that your beautiful room would be "shivery," but I frankly stated my conviction. My brst thought was that such a room as you described would be simply charming with yellow walls and hung with sateen or cretonne of yellow chryanthemums on a

your white beds. A small black fur rug would look well in here. Ruffled dimity curtains at both bay win-dows. One handsome easy chair and some wicker (if not too fanciful) will look handsome in your sitting-

A New Home, Cosily Fitted Up.

Mrs. F. E., Los Angeles, writes: "We have been looking forward to the time when our new home would be done and you would kindly help us out, as we want it cosy at a moderate cost. I have sorted out my bric-àcosy at a moderate cost. I have sorted out my bric-a-brac, done away with odds and ends and want to stick to a color scheme. I will send you a plan of the three rooms which open up nicely together. The living-room or parlor has walls, pepper green, cak woodwork. I will get rug in same color as walls. What kind of tables and rockers shall I get here? I have some nice em-proidered nices in solid penper green, others in vellow: broidered pieces in solid pepper green, others in yellow; also some nice pieces of yellow bric-à-brac. Would these be all right with the other rooms opening? The bedroom has pink walls with oak woodwork; iron bed, white dresser, white matting, white rug. Where can I add more pink? Have a nice green jardiniere with pin's lining; would that co in here? The dining-room has crimson walls, with cak. I will buy a crimson rug. What kind of furniture do you advise here? My dishes white and I have a fine white and gold jardiniere this room. What color scheme would be best in for this room. What color scheme would vestibule and look well with all the rooms?"

I feel very sure that you will not regret your resolve to, as far as possible, use certain color schemes for your different rooms. This will undoubtedly give your house much more style than if you mingled promiscuously, regardless of color. You ask what chairs and tables to get for living-room. A comfortable rock-ing chair in wicker, which you can cushion handsomely; an easy chair, large, for a man, in leather if you can afford it, or in some durable material which is plate



RESIDENCE OF O. T. JOHNSON, ORANGE STREET, LOS ANGELES.

wish to use in here.

General Suggestions.

"Los Angeles" writes: "I wish your advice about fur nishing a six-room cottage, three rooms in each side, and nishing a six-room cottage, three rooms in each side, and every one of them 12x12, with ten-foot walls. My hushand bought and furn'shed it teloe I c m; all o papered the dining-room and kitchen. The dining-room is a little too dark, but I like the kitchen. I will send you a piece of each. What color shall I paint the woodwork? The rest of the house is done in a dirty buff. I want to paper the four rooms as well as paint them. My hushand will do the work. Now I will tell you what furniture my husband bought in front room. Brussels carpet with border shaded tan and brown, four oak rockers, three oak chairs and an oak center table. The dining-room has a green ingrain rug, with green matting. ing-room has a green ingrain rug, with green matting Table and six chairs, all real heavy looking. The bed our roses in oil and a flat wooden one for your Maronna.

Paneled Living Room.

J. W. H., Ocean Parit, writes: "We are building a unmer cottage here on the beach which will soon be offended. Could I put rugs in those rooms? I thought of putting matting in the front room that is not furnished and use it for my reventeen year-old son to bring nished and use it for my reventeen year-old son to bring his boy friends to. Both front rooms have bay windows. I have no curtains for them. I have net curtains for the dining-room and green shades all over the e; folding dcors between both front rooms, small door between dining-room. Could I put curtains between the front room and the dining-room? I want to get a lounge and some wicker chairs or table or The chairs I've g ething for the front room. could put in the boy's room. I should not like the walls

I would advise you to paint the woodwork in your dining-room black. Instead of making your paper (which is quite pretty) seem darker, it will give it brilliance. You should use a soft, pretty shade of old blue in your front room which has the brown and tan carpet and oak chairs; blue figured walls with plain blue ceiling; plain blue curtains and table cover, woodwork black. Paint the woodwork in one of your bedrooms yellow, using yellow flowered paper on a white ground and plain yellow ceiling and friess. White rulled dimits anneads on

cream ground. A dressing table and small stand of the retonne, etc. This will not exclude any old blue you rather graceful-looking chair which you can paint black rather graceful-looking chair which you can paint black and upboister with your own hands. This will throw out the commonplace effect of a lot of new furniture store chairs together. It will introduce a pleasing variastore chairs to etec. It will introduce a pleasing variation. A pair of well-shaped wooden chairs will then complete your set. You can buy a handsomer small table in wicker than in wood for the same money. Or you can buy a plain wooden table and cover it almost completely with a Kiskillim cover. I would recommend the East India chair to you here, but it seems impossible to procure them just now. The bric-à-brae you mention for living-room would all be appropriate. But I would warn you, if you wish to keep your bedroom delicately pink, not to introduce strong green in a large piece. About your jardiniere you will have to judge by trying the effect. Use pink flowered stuff over white at your windows in here and, with pink accessories on the dresser, you will have the tone you wish. The crimson in your dining-room is a beautiful shade. I would use with this either the Belgian oak or Austrian oak furniture. A warm tan in your ve t.b. e would open up well to other colors.

The housekeeper of "The House Beauti ui" will answer, so far as possible, all proper and clearly stated queries addressed to her in case of The Time. from whatever source or locality, whether the wifter be a re-lid-nt of California or not; and where so may not have been clearly uniteration on any particular point, will answer pivately making ne sersary explanation. Answers to inquiries have, frequently, to be deferred for a week or more.

CHURCH RUNS A WOODYARD.

[Chicago Chronicle:] A man out of work, without oney and without food for his family, applied not long (Chicago Chronicle:] A man out or work, windout money and without food for his family, applied not long since to Rev. Dr. George S. Anderson, pactor of the Highland-Avenue Congregational Church of Somerville, Mass. His case touched the clergyman's heart. Investigation proved the man's tale of woe to be true. Then he conceived the idea of c. tablishing a wood yard on a small scale. Several cords of wood were purchased and piled up in the big basement of the church. Men out of work and seeking employment were invited to come to the chopping block.

The plan proved a success. For every foot of scantling sawed the man with the saw received 20 cents. Two feet, or a quarter of a cord, sawed and split, making five sugar barrels full, netted the worker 50 ceats. This was considered a fair day's work.

Four of these barre's of kindling are sold for \$1. Members of the church buy them. This pays the first cost of the scantlings and the labor besides. No profit is made. The benefit of the deal goes to the man who

of Mirghilts. At the deep window carement Marghilts stood, gazing with somber eyes upon the wilderness of the accels, nor the startly orange bicasoms jeweling the shoon without. Well of the window, nor the golden plumes of the accels, nor the startly orange bicasoms jeweling the stood, for the term of the startly orange bicasoms jeweling the merger in the startly orange of a stoopless night;

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Illustrated Magazine Section

June 2, 1901.]

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

June 2, 1961.

THE reason why the Mexic:n town of Tiaxca's should be connected with the outside world by a little mule car making one trip a day is not apparent, as a passenger is a rare event. It is seldom that anyone visits the place, and still more seldom that one of the inb ibitants seeks adventures abroad. The driver of the mr le car is the only traveled personage. He has seen

TLAXCALA,

A VISIT TO THE QUAINT, HISTORIC

OLD MEXICAN TOWN.

By a Special Contributor.

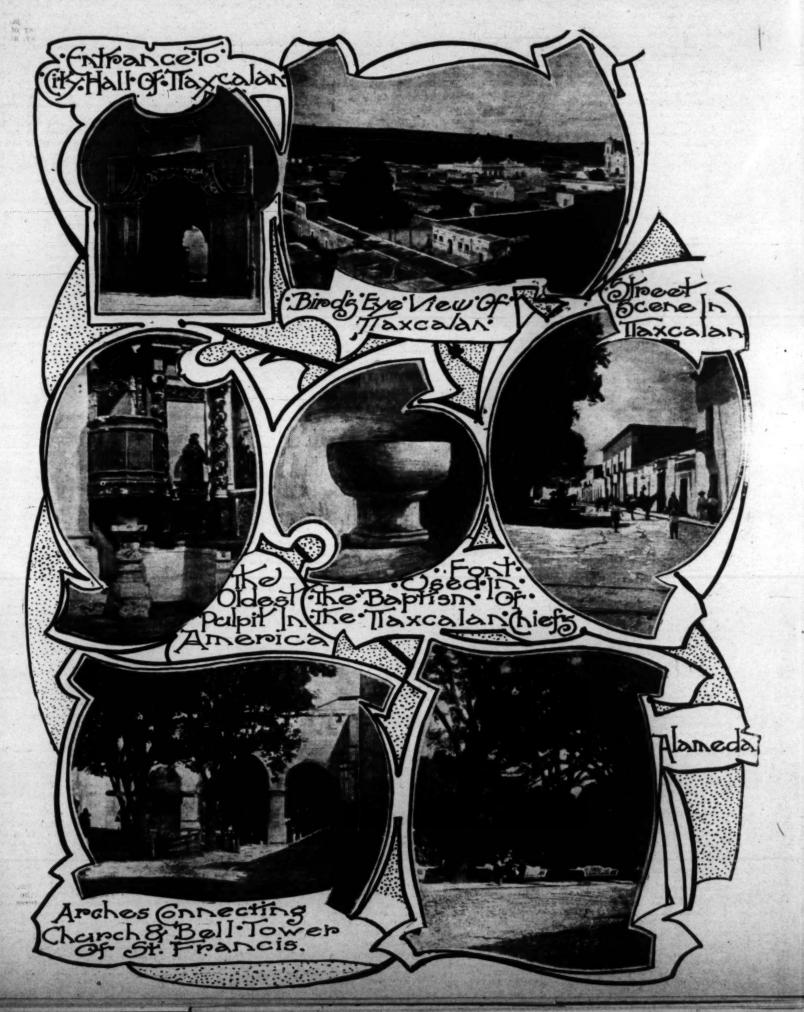
THE reason why the Mexicin town of Tlaxca's should be connected with the outside world by a little mule car making one trip a day is not apparent, as passenger is a rare event. It is seldom that anyone sits the place, and still more seldom that one of the rich car is the only traveled personage. He has seen the world estate a should be car is the only traveled personage. He has seen the car is the only traveled personage. He has seen the world as far as Santa Ana, the mearest railway station. Every day at high noch, that is, high noon in Tiaxcala—the town clock is half an hour slow—he stands by his car at the corner of the Alameda and blows a mighty blast on his tin horn, but he is unable to arouse the spirit of roving in the breasts of his fellow-citizens. He waits five minutes and tries again, but still there is no response. He makes one last unavailing effort, then slowly gathers up the reins and abandons them to their indolence. Yet by the next day he has acquired sufficient courage to try again, which proves him to be truly great of soul. I doubt if they hearken during his lifetime, but perhaps because of his noble efforts some future driver shall not toot his hors in vain.

I first heard of Tlaxcala in Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," a small mountain republic which stood like a rock surrounded but not submerged by the tide of Montezuma's conquests. The term "republic" is rather

misleading, given only because it was governed by four chiefs of equal rank, each having something like feudal control over a fouth of the country.

Cortés conquered Mexico largely by playing off one indian nation against another. It was like calling in a cat to settle a dispute among mice, but the tribes did not discover this until they had been eaten, and then it was too late. Co.tés made friendly overtures to the Tiaxcalans which they rejected until he had defeated them in four battles; then they conducted him into their capital with rejoicing and became his friends and invaluable allies.

When I read all this, I was seized with a great desire to follow the example of Cortés and go to Tiaxcala. I was no conqueror matching through Mexico at the head of an army. I was only a tramp schoolma'am bartering English lessons with the ratives for silver peace, but I



the supposedly-universal anti-torospied theory regard as the supposedly-universal anti-torospie acutiments in the supposedly-universal anti-torospie acutiments in the total character than the native topulation of any other roles than the world will be readily vouched for by any appropriated traveler world, of belief who has he made whose experience can make the necessary comparisons. so-ool a foorroo of series

tion, value and use of the land. Alteration fees (a tax for sale of land.) being sometimes as bigh as 33 per for sale of land.) being sometimes as bigh as 33 per cent of the land's value, the people often use outling and but the kentle white deeds"—as proof of ownership and responsibility for taxes, as many as a hundred of these per chin often being transferred with the original hang the crossnessing the configural hang the first owner's legal transferred with the original hang the former of the hand from the crown. The first owner's legal tenure of the hand from the crown contains a note of the transferred is subject. This is the first the containing and the first owner's legal tenure of the land from the crown containing the cont

trious race. This is evidenced by our superior By a Chinese Contributor.

IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM. EARMING AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS INDUSTRIES OF CHINA

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Los Angeles Sunday I imes.

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June 2, 1901.]

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222-2-222{] AN UNRULY BRAKE. HOW IT CAUSED THE KIDNAPING

OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.

By a Special Contributor.

E EVER see the Rio Grande? A few. 66 M E EVER see the Rio Grande.

Seen it pretty much from Brownsville to the Colorado line. But I'm not hankering to see it. -at least not where it marks the end of Uncl-

sam's land.
"Yet there was a time when the Rio Grande was the prettiest stream I ever saw. And the place where I saw it last and welcomed it as I never before did a river, was the place where it's at its worst, where it's dust-dry ten months in the year, and flooding the country the other

'It was while I was running an engine on the Mexican Central. That's not a tad job now, and it was better then. You get your pay in gold, and you pay your liv-ing in silver, and if ever a man can save money that is his chance. That's what took me there, and the same thing tempted the rest of the boys, for, with the exception of the brakemen, all the train crews were American-born. The Mexican is good in many ways, but he

ican-born. The mexican is good in many stickets.

isn't up to running an engine or punching tickets.

"It was a good job, all right, but it had its draw-backs. One of these was the trick the Mexican governbacks. One of these was the trick the ment of the train ment has of locking up the American part of the train ment has of locking up the American part of the train them up when they are to blame, it wouldn't be so bad; but down there they lock you up and then forget about you. In the course of a year or two they may remember you, and when they have satisfied themselves that the accident was an accident, and not a piece of co'd-blooded deviltry on your part, they let you go. But they don't apologize, and you con't get pay for lost time.

engineer's job isn't pure joy down in Diaz-land.
"I didn't know about these drawbacks when I took
the job. But once I had it, I wasn't going to back out, and besides, I figured on not having any accidents. For a year it was all right. Then it had to come. was running on the north division of the road, from Moctezuma to Paso del Norte—its Jua-ez, now. Charley Robinson was my conductor and Bill Elkins was firing. We had made the run to Ojo Caliente and were just pulling out, when Robinson jerked the air-brake like mad. I knew something was up, but I couldn't see from my side of the cab. I wa n't waiting to look, though, and the way I handled the old machine to bring her to a stop was shame ul. Just as I succeeded, Elkins called out from the footboard, where he had swung himself:

"Too late, Dick. We've done it."

I knew what that meant. My first idea was to jump and run. But where could I run to? We were a hundred miles from the border, and I knew there was no chance. There wasn't time to think twice. In half a jiffy a warm of police and soldie:s, who are always about the stations, were in the cab and all over the tender. They had Elkins and me on the platform in a minute and though they were going to shoot us at once Then another company or two of soldiers came up with itobinson. He told me how it was. A Mexican full of tequila had made a run for the train as we pulled out. He tried to jump on the step, but his legs tangled up, and he went under the wheels before Robinson could

get to him.

We expected to be lugged off to jail, but one thing saved us for the time. There wasn't a man in Ojo Callente who could take the train on. So the captain commanding the soldiers didn't know what to do. Finally, at Robinson's suggestion, he telegraphed for authority to let us finish our run under a guard of his men. That seemed the only way out of it, and after the wires were kept busy for half an hour, the order came us to go ahead. Six soldiers climbed into the cab, sat, some on the tender and some on Elkins's seat, for us to go ahead. with their guns pointed unpleasantly at us as we pulled out. A big batch were scattered through the train to keep watch of Robinson.

don't think the fellows in the cab enjoyed their ride much, but I know Elkins and I enjoyed it still less. Instead of going home at the end of the run, we were going to jall; and from what I knew of Mexican jails there would be no joke about it, especially when it might be years before we got a trial.

"It was a forty-minute run to San José, the next sta-tion, and in those forly minutes Elkins and I did some tall thinking

"'It's pretty tough to take the machine so close to the river and not be able to get across, yelled Bill, as he took a rest from shoveling coal. 'I'd make a run for it if there was a chance, but there is no show, with these

"I knew there was no show, once we had stopped in Paso del Norte. But. somehow, Bill's words put an idea into my head. When we got to San José I climbed down and made a bluff at looking over the engine. The station agent was an American, as they were, then, all along the line. While I was pretending to look at the wheels and to test things generally, I signaled to him and Robinson to come up. When they came, you would have thought they were leading a review of the whole Mexican army, there were so many baggy-breeched sol-diers tagging along. There was one good thing for us about those soldiers, though, and that was that they didn't savez English. Etill I wasn't taking any chances, and I kept on with my bluff of looking over the engine, until Robinson and the agent wondered what I wanted. "Something wrong with the old girl, tonight," I said

finally, pointing in at the trucks.

"The agent bent down to look, but Robinson under-ood that something was up.
"What are you driving at?' he asked.
"What, there's something wrong.' I said again. 'She

naking her slow down for the station. Seems to me as wants to run away.' binson and the agent looked at me, and I could

"Robinson and the sgent looked at me, and I could see that they were beginning to understand.

"'What is it; throttle or brakes,' asked the agent.

"Well, it's kind of a combination of both,' I said.

It's hard to put on brakes, and when they are on, the shoes don't seem to bite right. And the shot-off is working harder than sin. I'm almost afraid she'll run away. I never had an engine do it with me, but I'm feeling, somehow, as if this one would. It wouldn't matter much, if the switer's were right.' eling, somehow, as if this one would. It would natter much, if the switches were right.

"I looked at the agent, and I saw that he knew what

was driving at.

"Might be a good thing for some people if she did run
way, said Robinson.

"'Yes,' answered the agent, 'and the switches will be right. They're all United States up the line, ain't they?' Every blessed one,' I said.

"Then I'd bet on the switches,' he answered.

"He didn't waste any more time talking, but went into his den and commenced working the telegraph key. saw him at it as we pulled out.

"Between San José and Paso del Norte there was only ne stop, and that was at Samalyuca, thirty miles from ne river. We were late because of the accident, and I was pushing her elong to pick up some of the lost time. The soldiers had got a little more used to the motion of the engine, and though they didn't like it they weren't ooking so scared when we struck a curve. I felt better, too, because there was less danger of their guns going

"I kept up my bluff that there was something wrong with the engine, and got one of the soldiers to help me with some bogus repairs. Bill had heard what I said at San José, and he was on. When we got near Samalyuca I made believe that I couldn't shut off steam. I pulled at the throttle, but didn't release the spring catch and so, of course, it wouldn't budge. Then I called to a couple of the soldiers, and they came and pulled, too, but it didn't do any good. Finally I shut off steam and brought her up, but we had run by the station and had

to tack in.
"Did she run away with you?" asked the station agent, as I climbed out of the cab.

"He was a bright young fellow, and there was a look in his eyes that showed me he knew what was up. "'She pretty nearly did,' I answered. 'I'm afraid she

will, next time "'She won't hit anything if she does,' he replied. 'I caught a message to San José that said the track was clear.

"Then I'm pretty sure the old girl will get fractious when she gets near the river,' I said. 'She's United States make, and she seems to want to go to her old

"Robinson came up and we talked, and he and Elkins

"'I've fixed the air-brake,' he said. 'The soldiers can

puil at it all day without making it work.'
"Good boy.' I answered. 'If she don't run clear home it will be because she hits comething that stops ner.
"It is thirty miles from Samalyuca to Paso del Norte, and from the station there it's another mile to the station in El Paso, and nalf way between the two stations

it make-believe river, the Rio Grande. "The running card allows an hour and twenty minutes to Paso del Norte, but we were behind time and I slammed her along. I was getting anxious as the time came for putting the scheme through. I began wonderwhat the soldiers would do when they found out what was up; whether they would let us run away with them, or whether they would get excited and shoot. But I decided to take the chance, anyhow, and, to keep them occupied, I went at the old tluff of getting them to help me with the engine. Bill joined in this game, and me with the engine. hooked the fire rake into a ring at the back of the tender, and got three of the soldiers to pull on the rake. I pretty nearly laughe! when I saw what they were do-It seemed as though a five-year-old kid would have yn better. Bu the Mexicans took it all seriously, known better.

and Bill and I kept them busy. "They were so occupied with their monkey work that they didn't notice how close we were to Paso del Norte. I did, though, and I looked shead mighty sharp to see that the track was clear. I was sure it would be, as far as the station. What worried me was whether it would be from the station to the United States.

Just before you get to the depot there is a curve in "Just before you get to the depot there is a curve in the track. As we struck that I let the old girl out a bit. The two soldiers who were helping me had their heads below the cab window, and the three who were pulling at Elkins's fire rake had their backs turned and caudin t see where we were. But the other fellow, who was sitting in Elkins s seat, caught sight of the station as it seemed to jump out of the ground. He gave a yell like a frightened coyote, and leaped at me. I had hold of a trightened coyote, and leaped at me. I had hold of the throttle and pulled her open another notch. Then I pretended to be trying to shut her off, but with the same trouble I had had at Samalyuca. I called to the soldiers to help me, and they tugged as they had done before. This time they couldn't do snyching, for I hai jammed a cold chisel at the bottom of the lever so that an elephant couldn't have moved it.

"But the soldiers thought I was in earnest in trying to stop, and did their best to help. Eikins' men pulled at the fire rake until the sweat run down their faces,

and mine worked as they never had before.

"It was all over in less time than I can tell it. We were going a good forty-five miles an hour, and in a second we were past the station. The nervous perspiration was running down my face as I peered ahead. It was dark, and all the lights I could see showed white. But how would it be in the yards on the other

"Then another fear came to me. Suppose we should hit a street car or a carriage, as we raced through the town! The law required us almost to creep from Paso del Norte to El Paso; if there should be an accident, now. I should be a murderer. What was a short period

of unjust confinement to taking such a chance of killing

innocent people?

"In a second I kicked out the chisel which blocked the lever, and grabbed the throttle. As I did so the engine gave a lurch, and then came the rumble which told me we were on the treatle which led to the bridge and to

we were on the treatle which led to the bridge and to the United States. We were saved in spite of ourselves. "The rest is simple. When we pulled into El Paso there was a crowd of two hundred railroad men there to meet us. The officer commanding the troops stormed and swore, but he could do nothing else. He would have liked to take us back by force, but was powerless, for the railroad men were armed. He appealed to the police, but again could do nothing, for the extradition laws contain nothing to cover the kidnaping of the Mexican army. of the Mexican army.

"While the officer raged, Robinson, Elkins and I were while the omeer raged, Rockinson, Elkins and I were taken in charge by the railroad men. They took us to the city and kept us rafe until the train for the North pulled out. We went with it and have never been back. But we are still on the blacklist of the Mexican government, and that's why I don't care to see the Rio Grande again."

FREDERIC F. THOMPSON.

JEREMIAH GRIDER.

HOW HE HAS BEEN MADE GREAT THROUGH NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY BEGUN IN FUN.

[Omaha Bee:] Jeremiah Grider, colored editor of the World's Agitator, published at St. Joseph, is an Omaha

visitor.

Jeremiah Grider is one of the most interesting characters developed since ante-bellum days. He is a black man of the befoh the wah, sah, type, yet he has caught the progressive spirit with which his race has become imbued during the last quarter century. Ten years ago he was working as a kalsominer in St. Joseph and was unknown outside of his own immediate circle. He could not write nor read. Now he is the editor of a could not write nor read. Now he is the editor of a paper and his name is familiar throughout the State of Missouri. The newspapers have within the last six or eight years given him hundreds of columns of space yes, hundreds, for there is scarcely a day that the nam of Jeremiah Grider does not appear in print. This system of keeping everlastingly at it, as the advertising man would say, has given to Grider more noto: iety than alls to the lot of the average man.

The transition of this ante-bellum negro from i

The transition of this ante-bendin legislation of the power of the press, for a St. Joseph newspaper reporter who left that city zeveral years ago literally thrust greatness upon Jeremish Grider. The aforesaid reporter used Grider as a subject for "funny stories," simply because he was an unique character and, being un-able to read, had to "stand for" anything that was printed about him. Interviews on all the leading questions of the day were put into Grider's mouth a picture frequently appeared in conjunction with these

interviews.

Results: Grider was forced to learn to read in order that he might understand what was being said about him and a little learning in his case did not prove dangerous. In fact, he profited thereby and learned more

Everybody talked of Grider. An enterprising music dealer published a "Jeremiah Grider Two-Step," and the engraver embeliished the front page of the sheet of music with a silhcuette of watermelons and crap games. Several editions were exhausted. A cigar factory named a brand of 10-cent goods for Grider. Bartenders in-troduced a "Jeremiah Grider cocktail." In fact, the name of Grider was displayed everywhere. this because of the frequency with which Grider's name appeared in print. Starting as a joke, he became a

In way of politics he proved to be crafty and it was very long until Grider carried the vote of his ward in his vest pocket. He organized all of the negroes in the town, and by holding the balance of power, he once overthrew a city administration in St. Joseph and elected a ticket that had for several years been hope-

asly in the minority.

The reporter who discovered Grider dubbed "Jeremiah Grider, bridegroom, kalsominer and poli-tician, also colored." The bridegroom reference was due to the fact that Grider had married a dusky belle with money about the time he begun to be prominen The catchy connection in which Grider's name was use in the papers gave him fame abroad, and in 1897 he was appointed custodian of the house of representatives during the legislative session. This gave him an opportunity to extend his acquaintance and at the of the session he was appointed superintendent of a stable of fine horses owned by the warden of the p The St. Louis papers gave him columns of itentiary. The St. Louis papers gave him columns of space and he was soon the most widely-advertised col-ored man in Missouri.

At length Grider drifted back to St. Joseph and es-tablished a weekly newspaper over which he has ex-clusive control. He has a peculiar hearty laugh which length Grider drifted back to St. Joseph and ess better than anybody's minstrel show times during his tenure at the Missouri legislature the speaker of the house had to suspend business until the sergeant-at-arms could hustle out into the halls and suppress the black man's laughter.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

[Eben E. Rexford in The Ladies' Home Journal:] Landscape gardening is a calling that must be learned the same as any other. A young man would be expected to devote some years to its study and practice before he could be intrusted with the commission of work of much importance, and with the commission of work of much importance, and there is no reason why less should be expected of a woman. Good work is demanded, and in order to meet the demand there must be thorough knowledge of all its details, and this can only come through practical experience. If a woman has aptitude for the profession, and is willing to serve an apprenticeship at it, as a man must, there is no reason why she should not undertake the work, provided she is physically strong.

TLAXCALA.

A VISIT TO THE QUAINT, HISTORIC

By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor.

By a Special Contributor.

Contributor of the make and absadons them agains to their section against the special contributor.

Contributor of the value of the make and there is unable to arouse the sum of discover this until they had been eaten, and there is not discover this until they had been eaten, and then the value of roving in the value of the make of the section against the tribuse and they are the section against the tribuse and they are the section as a section against the tribuse and they are the section as a section against the tribuse and they are the section as a section against the section and they had been eaten, and then the tribuse and they are the section as a section against the section and the section against the section of the section against the se

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

June 2, 1901.1

Illustrated Magazine Section.

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The only place to stay was at a combination hotel and pawnshop. Here I could secure a room but not meals, so I was thrown on the mercy of the fondas. Only one had a tablecloth, and even that had very little beside, and that little was simple execrable. I used to wonder if the beggars in the Alameda were as hungry as I. If they were, I pity them.

If the beggars in the Alameda were as hungry as I. If they were, I pity them.

At the center of an American town are bustle, activity, noise, and confusion; at the center of a Mexican town, peace, repose, beauty and ease. The Alameda at Tlaxcala is a bit of forest. It is very large and the trees, though they may have been replaced last year. That is a peculiarity of things in general in Mexico, that they never look new. A house in the course of construction looks like ruin if there are no workmen about.

On one side of the Alameda stands the Casa Municipal, which is as old as the trees. A beautiful old church, unused and falling into ruin, occupies another side. The third and part of the remaining side are given up to portales containing the principal shops and stores. Try to imagine dry goods being sold with no bargain counters nor special sales!

I spent hours of each day in the Alameda. I was the only American in the place, a fact of which I soon became uncomfortably conscious. The day after my arrival I climbed a hillside and seated myself by a way-side shrine where I had a beautiful view of the town and the mountains beyond. I soon noticed that many of the inhabitants were in their doorways gazing upward with great intentness. I searched the sky and the hillside above me for any unusual phenomenon before it dawned on me that I myself was the observed of all hillside above me for any unusual phenomenon before it dawned on me that I myself was the observed of all observers, whereupon I descended, feeling decidedly uncomfortable.

Comfortable.

The common people stared frankly and even looked back when they had passed, but the "gente decente" never gave me more than a passing glance, a courtesy for which I was deeply grateful, all the more that I realized what a strange zoological specimen a woman who would travel alone must seem to them. I was sorry not to have brought any letters with me, but Tiaxcala is so entirely sufficient unto itself that I have never found anyone outside of Tiaxcala who had any acquaintances in the place, so my isolation was a necesacquaintances in the place, so my isolation was a necessary penalty of my hardihood in invading its sacred

precincts.

However, I could always chat with the market women and dulce vendors, and I knew the "gente decente" much better than they knew me. I learned to recognize the alcalde at sight, a fine-looking man of pure indian type. He was doing much good, said my humble friends, encouraged the schools and was kind to the poor. And I knew so well the lives of the mothers and pretty daughters who wa'ked the paths of the Alameda under the trees, how sweet and simple and kindly they were, even though the days were somewhat empty and triste.

and triste.

Tlaxcala is full of legends and traditions of the conquest and has done little ever since but guard and treasure them. Every day I visited the old gray church of St. Francis. There stand a wooden pulpit, the first ever used in America, looking little the worse for wear, and the stone front where the four Tlaxcalan chiefs were baptized in the time of Cortés. It is impossible to believe that nearly four conturies have passed since those lieve that nearly four centuries have passed since those events. Surely the oldest inhabitants tottering into church on their canes must have been the children who ciung to their mothers and stared in awe at the white priest who dipped his hands in water instead of human

There are many curious relics in this church founded

There are many curious relics in this church founded just after the conquest, but better than any wooden saints or carved rafters were the faces of the Indian worshipers—the dark, sad, faithful faces. I saw how they must have looked when Cortés, who had marched out with the flower of the nation in his army, marched back after "in noche triste" with thinned ranks, defeated, exhausted, doubting his reception. Only the unswerving loyalty of the faithful, dark people saved a nearly lost cause for the Spaniards.

The portraits of the four Tiaxcalan chiefs hang in the Casa Municipal. They are attired in Spanish costume. Each has five feathers growing out of his head and they are as much alike as quadruplets. From the mouth of one issue the words "Viva José," from that of another "Viva Maria;" the third remarks "Viva Ana" and the fourth "Viva Josehim." I consider this a clever device on the part of the artist that they may know themselves apart. Their names are Mashcatzin, Tinhuczalatzin, Zitialpopoca and Xicohtencati. Just imagine a Tlaxcalan mother of those days summoning a large family of children to their evening meal!

The church of Ocotlan, though not directly connected with Cortés, was founded during his lifteime. You climb

a large family of children to their evening meal?

The church of Ocotlan, though not directly connected with Cortéa, was founded during his lifteime. You climb and climb until all at once you see two dazzling white towers above you on the brow of the hill. Then you climb still higher and find that the white towers belong to a bright red church surrounded by flat graves where the dead sleep under gorgeous red, blue, green, and yellow tiles, giving death a most cheerful aspect.

Within the church, the colors are more subdued but exceedingly rich. There is a really beautiful image of the Virgin, "Nuestra Señora de Ocotlan," standing in the soft light from an onyx window. A star is supposed to miraculously appear and disappear on her forehead. There was once a grevious plague in the land, so the legend runs, and a pious indian, Juan Diego, went to bring water for the sick and dying. The virgin appeared to him, caused a spring of healing water to come forth at the roots of an coote and also commanded him to search there for her image.

A plous soul; Señora Doña Maria Josefo Zabala, contributed all that is modern in the furnishing and decoration of the church, intending to lie there in her last sleep, but she periahed at sea. The miraculous spring

registered my vow that my next vacation should be spent in Tiaxcala, and so it came to pass.

Tiaxcala, capital of the State of the same name, is situated among the mountains on a shelf not quite large enough to hold the town. The main part of it is large enough to hold the town. The main part of it is story adobes look like so many child's blocks set in roof of the pagoda, but, calling on the Virgin of Ocotlan, level and, from the hillside above, the flat-roofed, one story adobes look like so many child's blocks set in roof of the pagoda, but, calling on the Virgin of Ocotlan, level and, from the hillside above, the flat-roofed, one story adobes look like so many child's blocks set in roof of the pagoda, but, calling on the Virgin of Ocotlan, level and that climbs a hill and the other in a straggling road going down to the rive. It is bleased with the cool, equable climate of the plateau. It is said to have a population of about four thousand.

The only place to stay was at a combination hotel and pawnshop. Here I could secure a room but not meals, so I was thrown on the mercy of the fondas. Only one had a tablecloth, and even that had very little beside, and that little was simple execrable. I used to wonder

Day after day the quaint charm of Tiaxcala grew upon me, but fortunately or unfortunately hunger and the call of duty dragged me away, otherwise I might still be loitering about the market or watching the gunsel from the church of Ocotlan.

AMANDA MATHEWS.

MARGHRITA.

A STORY CHANTED BY THE BELLS OF SANTA BARBARA MISSION.

By a Special Contributor.

CHAPTER I

N DREAMY Santa Ba-bara by the sea the bells of the old mission, as the years go by, ring out with un-changing music upon the balmy air, sweet with the tragrance of perpetual bloom, and many are the stories they tell, if the world would but listen. But none more sorrowful than the story which Sister Agnes told me—the story of Marghrita, which the bells will always chant to me now, when the music of their chimes is wafted to me on the languorous air.

wafted to me on the languorous air.

Marghrita lingered among the roses in the garden;
the moonlight flooded the arbor where she sat wrapped
in silent thought. From the distance the chimes of the
mission bells broke the peaceful silence of the night.
But there was no peace in Marghrita's face; it was
haughty and cold and stamped with a deep unrest. The naughty and cold and stamped with a deep unrest. The faint breeze that swept down from the mountains stirred the whispering palms and swayed the magnolia bells to tender music. Everywhere was the fragrance of orange blossoms and roses; the night was heavy with it. Marghrita sighed impatient y and, reaching up, pulled a lush white rose from its stem, and ruthlessly tore the petals from it and scattered them unconsciously upon the ground.

petals from it and scattered them unconsciously upon the ground.

There was a footstep outside the arbor, but Marghrita did not hear it. Some one climbed over the low hedge and stole cautiously around in the shadow of the great magnolia trees. It was a man, moving softly as he crept up to the arbor.

For the space of a second he hesitated, as he saw its occupant, although his face betrayed no surprise; then, advancing falteringly, he stood before Marghrita. He was unkempt and looked exhausted and ill. His face in its livid whiteness was ghastly in the moonlight, and his dark eyes burned feverishly.

Marghrita raised her eyes and saw him standing before her. The rich color faded from her face and an ashen whiteness swept over it.

"Thou!" she said in an awed voice.

He raised his melancholy eyes, full of a wild, despairing hunger, to her face. A sudden passion flooded his own.

ing hunger, to her face. A sudden passion flooded his own.

"Marghrita mia." he whispered, "thou dost not spurn me, then? But I gave thee back thy freedom. Thou didst receive the message? I—I have escaped, carita, I could not die without hearing thee say thou dost believes me innocent!— Say not thou believest me guilty. Mother of God! I could not endure it from thee! Marghrita, tell me that in thy eyes I am an innocent man—as I am before God."

Marghrita seemed stricken dumb. She moved her pale lips, but no words came from them. When Antonio Martines had been arrested for murder, the evidence against him had been so damning that his fate had been sealed from the first. Even Marghrita, his betrothed, had believed him guilty, and unwilling to see him, or even to hear his name spoken, had gone to the south for months, and would permit no one to tell her of his trial or sentence. And now Antonio stood before her, haggard and ghastly, ill unto death, apparently, but Marghrita did not see it, she saw only an escaped criminal.

margarita!" —The word was almost a prayer. The agony in Antonio's worn fare was that of one awaiting his death blow.

A great scorn was gathering in Marghrita's eyes. She arose and stood stratight and slim before him. The passion flowers fastened in her gown rose and fell with the tumultuous heaving of her bosom. One small, rigid hand was pressed against her heart.

"Innocent! Thou!" She cried in cold scorn. And Antonio could not know that the nails of her slender ingers pierced the delicate palm. "When the stars cease to shine, Antonio Martines, when the moon gives light by day, and the sun by night—then will I believe in thy innocence. Thou!—A coward, as well as a mirderer, who art afraid to face thy just punishment like a man!" who art afraid to face thy just punishment like a man!"
The man shrank back as one who had received a mortal stab. He raised his anguished eyes to her stern, cold

tal stab. He raised his anguished eyes to her stern, cold face!

"Marghrita, thou dost—not comprehend!" he said huskily. "I only came to beg thee to say that in thy eyes I was innocent, and then I should have returned. Madre de Dios!" he cried in an agonized voice, "I cannot endure it! Marghrita, thou canst not think me a coward!"

"Go!" cried Marghrita in a strangled voice. Her relentiess eyes held no hint of softness.

A low sob escaped the man's twitching lips; he stooped down and with shaking fingers picked up the passion flowers that had fallen unheeded from Marghrita's bosom, and stole away in the shadows, walking uncertainty, as the blind walk. Once he paused to press his quivering lips against the passion flowers.

"Jesus Maria!" he sobbed brokenly, "blass her! Bless her!"

of Marghrita. At the deep window casement Marghrita stood, gazing with somber eyes upon the wilderness of bloom without. Not for her were the sunshine and blue sky; not for her the sang of the mocking bird in the magnolia tree by her window, nor the golden plumes of the acaela, nor the starry orange blossoms jeweling the emerald of the leaves.

Her heavy eyes showed traces of a sleepless night; her perfect face, with its deep pallor and sorrowful, scarlet mouth, was like an exquisite cameo set in the deep casement of the window.

Up the garden path, through the tangle of jasmine and honeysuckle, came José with shambling step; his arms hung loosely at his sides, his e.g. were bent on the ground, and his brows drawn together in a heavy scowl.

Marghrita raised her eyes listlessly and saw her brother approaching. How changed was José since his return! What had happened to him during her absence? So morose and moody had he become, with never a pleasant word for any one. Look at him now—skuiking along. What was he pondering over?

José looked up moodily, and seeing her, stopped by the window.

"Dost thou know, Marghrita," he said awkwardly, "that scoundrel, Antonio Martinez, broke jail, and was recaptured this very moraing—on the day of his execution?" His voice was strange and husky, and his eyes fell under the wild terror that had flashed into Marghrita's face.

"Execution!" she gasped with ashen lips.

"To be sure," said José, petulantly; "thou must know that he is to be hung today. Serves him ri—"

José could not finish the word. An iron hand seemed to grip him by the throat. He opened his dry lips, but again the hand clutched at his throat and choked him. Marghrita's face.

"Mother of Christ!" cr.ed José, and ran into the house and lifted her up from where she had fallen limp and still upon the floor.

When she opened her eyes she motioned José away in horror.

"Thou—canst not—turn—against thy own flesh and blood," he muttered sullenly.

"Thou—canst not—turn—against thy own flesh and ood," he muttered sullenly.

Marghrita pushed his hand aside and stood up un-

'I can turn against all the word but Antonio," she

José raised his hand with an oath, but hearing footsteps outside on the veranda, he turned and fled through an adjoining door.

"Where art—thou—going?" asked Marghrita dully.

"To hell," said José, without turning.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

The great iron door opened slowly, as the jailer admitted a visitor for a few moments before the prisoner was led out. A young girl, white as the dead are, who had declared that, when the proper officials arrived, she had that to tell which would prove the innocence of Antonie Martinez. With pitying smiles they had listened, and had permitted her to go in to take leave of the doomed man.

As the heavy door creaked on its hinges, Antonio raised his sunken eyes and gazed at the vision before him, smiling vaguely, as one who knew that his mind was wandering. He had tried to return, as he had promised Marghrita, but instead he had lain out under the tree all sight.

the trees all night.

Why had he lain under the trees with the fog from Why had he lain under the trees with the fog from the sca wrapping him like a garment, and the thunder of the distant surf beating into his brain? Ah, now he remembered; his lips had been so wet, and when he wiped the moisture away with his shaking fingers, it stained them crimson, and then his mind had wandered. It was wandering again, for before him stood a vision of one dearer than all the angels of God. He could not remove his eyes from that face, with its tender, tear-dimmed eyes.

remove his eyes from that lace, with its tender, tear-dimmed eyes.

He passed his trembling hand across his forehead and smiled wistfully; then his eyes fell upon the faded pas-sion flowers they had permitted him to keep—and he wondered vaguely why they, too, were stained with blood. Slowly he raised his eyes to Marghritz's face. "Adorada, the flowers—are—red," he whispered pite-

ously.

With a cry of unutterable sorrow and love, she flew to his side, and, kneeling down, drew his head to her

breast.

The light of reason struggled slowly back to his eyes.

"Marghrita, mia, thou dost believe me innocent—at last?" he whispered brokenly.

She pressed her warm mouth to his pallid lips in passionate tenderners.

"Anionic—thous caint?" I have the passionate tenderners.

"Antonio—thou saint!—I know it. Forgive me, Adorado. Thou shalt soon be free; they can never harm thee now."

Adorado. Thou shalt soon be free; they can never harmthee now."

Her tears fell like rain upon Antonio's face, but he did
not know it. Marghrita tightened her slender arms
about him, and held him passionately against her heart.
There was the sound of footsteps in the corridor. The
door opened to admit the jailer and officers, but Antonio and Marghrita heard them not.

"Thou shalt not die, Antonio, mio," murmured
Marghrita tenderly.

One of the officers touched Antonio's arm.

"Come," he said kindly; "time's up."

Antonio did not answer. He was very still. Marghrita
raised her head and gased at the men with angry eyes.
But they were looking at the prisoner. Marghrita
looked also, puszled by Antonio's slence. His face wore
a smile of inexpressible sweetness; on his white lips was
a stain of crimson. As one stunned, Marghrita gazed
in silence, and, then, with a bitter cry, hid the uncon-

In the Sisters' Hospital in a large city, Sister Agnes devotes her life to the sick and dying. There are many streaks of silver in her dark hair, and her great, sorrowful eyes hold a brooding tenderness that reaches the hearts of the most hardened. To her order she is known as Sister Agnes, but dying lips bless her and whisper "Saint Agnes."

One day a crushed and mangled form was brought to her ward. As Sister Agnes bent over the dying man to administer the last sacrament, his features grew more and more familiar, and suddenly it dawned upon her that the ghastly face on the pillow was that of José Lacelle, for many years a fugitive from justice. She placed her arm under his head, and, raising it gently gased into his face with eyes full of pitying tears, at of The eyes of the dying man opened and a transet recognition flashed into them. His stiffening torgottenone word—a name Sister Agnes had almost forgottenone "Marghrital"

making her slow down for the station. Seems to me as if she wants to run away.

"Robinson and the agent looked at me, and I could see that they were beginning to understand.

"What is it; threttle or brakes, saked the agent.

"What is it; threttle or brakes, saked the agent.

"What is tell to put on brakes, as when they are on, the shore heard to put on brakes, and when they are on, the shore don't seem to bite right. And the shut-off is working harder than aim of the shut-off is working harder than aim of the shut-off is working harder than an amount of the shut-off in working harder has an engine do it with me, but I'm

By a Special Contributor. OF THE MEXICAN ARMY, HOW IT CAUSED THE KIDNAPING **VU UNRULY BRAKE**

Illustrated Magazine Section.

June 2, 1901.]

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[June 2, 1901,

INDUSTRIES OF CHINA. FARMING AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

By a Chinese Contributor.

HE Chinese are naturally a peaceful and industrious race. This is evidenced by our superiority over our immediate neighbors, in the enjoyment of the necessities and luxuries of life, by the greater degree of security, under the law, to property and individual rights and privileges, and by the large percentage of our sntire population engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and its attendant vocation—a pretty safe criterion, where more definite and exact information as to commercial and social statistics is lacking, by which to judge of the status of a people from the standpoint of true civilization and intelligence.

guage of the status of a people from the standpoint of true civilization and intelligence.

My countrymen unanimously accord to agriculture the highest and most honored place among the many and varied industries pursued by them. Their deep sense of its vast importance to the public welfare is fittingly shown in the honors paid to it by the annual "plowing ceremonies," a custom of very ancient origin. At Peking, the national capital, the principal feature of these ceremonies consists in plowing the "sacred fields" in the grounds of the Temple of Agriculture. For this purpose a beautifully ornamented plow is used, made of costly woods and precious metals, exquisitely carved and engraved with appropriate characters from the prayer of the harvest god. The handles and beam of this plow are mounted with finely-chased gold bands and are studded with rare and precious gems arranged in the form of characters in the Chinese language, which are read by the Emperor as he plows the field. This plow is a thing of beauty, well meriting a more detailed description than the scope of this paper will permit, its actual value is so great that I forbear to mention it, lest I be deemed guilty of—exaggeration; so impossible does the figure appear to one not very familiar with oriental exaggeration of extravagance in furnishing materials for royalty to perform its religious rites are prescribed by the ritual of worship.

The Emperor holds the handles of the plow while three furrows are turned, the highest princes of the

The Emperor holds the handles of the plow while three furrows are turned, the highest princes of the court while five, and the ministers while nine furrows are plowed, according to the old ritual; but this dynasty long ago increased the amount of work to be done by all—from the "Son of Heaven" down—until now the performance of these ceremonies actually resembles manual labor, and consumes a large part of a working

After they have finished their work, the Emperor and his highest ministers retire to the adjoining terrace, there to await the completion of the ceremonies by the many subordinate princes and ministers, who must then attend to "the planting of the fields." The wheat, rice, etc., harvested from the sacred fields, is used, later in etc., harvested from the sacred fields, is used, later in the year, in the imposing ceremonies celebrating the "first day of spring," and, later still, the "harvest fes-tival." All government officials throughout the empire are required to celebrate both these festivals. A failure to observe either works forfeiture of office and entails other hardships—cometimes very severe punishment.

Valuable Land Lying Waste.

But, notwithstanding the imperial encouragement to agriculture and the natural predilection of the Chinese for its pursuit, much valuable land in China lies waste. This is due, partly to a lack of capital or of knowledge how to drain and fit the land for tillage, and partly to absence of requisite facilities for marketing the produce, so as to render the land sufficiently remunerative to warrant the expenditure of time, money and labor necessary to redeem it.

And here is one of the splendid opportunities for profitable investment of foreign capital—in either large or small amounts, and in almost every section of the empire. Of course, intending investors can do but little practically, until something like order shall have been restored in my unhappy country; still, a number of gentlemen with whom I several times conversed upon this subject in Chicago, informed me that they intended to begin pertialions at once through Chicago informed me that they intended to subject in Chicago, informed me that they intended to begin negot ations at once through Chinase land agencies in Canton for the purchase or lease of two large tracts of land in the valley of the Yang-tse River. Money thus invested should return semi-annual dividends of very encouraging percentage from the first crop, and should prove more and more remunerative with every succeeding harvest. Nor is any very large amount of money necessary for this kind of investment. Young men of push, stamina and a very little means, may easily demonstrate that China, even more than free Columbia, is a "poor man's country," if the poor man is made of the right stuff; and few Americans are lacking in the material of which successful husiness careers are formed. For the information of such as may possibly think For the information of such as may possibly think seriously of "trying their luck," as the Americans say, in China, when the "open door" policy shall be assured, I append the following, which may prove of value to them in some small degree:

Chinese Land Laws.

Landed property in China is not entailed, though it is held, as much as possible, in clans or families. Exceedingly large estates are almost unknown. Allodial property is not recognized, though in feudal times mesne landlords were not uncommon. Now, however, all land is held by direct authority from the crown, the conditions of tenure being the "payment of an annual tax, a fee for alienation, with the money compensation for personal service to the government, a charge generally incorporated into the direct tax as a kind of scutage." Proprietors of land must record their names in the district record and take out a hang chih, or "red deed." This secures them in possession. The annual land tax varies from 20 cents to \$1.50 per acre, according to locar

tion, value and use of the land. Allenation fees (a tax for sale of land,) being sometimes as high as 33 per cent. of the land's value, the people often use nothing but pak chih—"white deeds"—as proof of ownership and responsibility for taxes, as many as a hundred of these pak chih often being transferred with the original hang chih, or gift deed. This latter is necessary as proof of the first owner's legal tenure of the land from the crown. It is customary, also, to furnish a chi-wei, or "deed end," containing a note of the terms of sale and amount of taxes to which the land transferred is subject. This is all that is necessary as proof of ownership, and is in

all that is necessary as proof of ownership, and is in striking contrast to the cumbrous methods of transfer and conveyance in vogue in Occidental countries.

Real estate descends to the eldest son, though the younger sons may also live upon and enjoy their share of the estate, together with their families, and may devise the use of the same to their children. Daughters do not inherit.

A mortanee must enter into imprediate presention of

A mortgagee must enter into immediate p A mortgagee must enter into immediate possession of the property, and becomes at once responsible for the taxes. Mortgaged land may be redeemed at any time within thirty years, upon the payment of the original sum, unless otherwise explicitly stated in the original mortgage. Many of the provisions of the code sections relating to this subject bear a striking resemblance to the laws of the Hebrews for retaining the land in the same cian or family. Waste land may be reclaimed and recent alluvial deposits inclosed, upon notice to the proper authorities; but ample time is given for return of capital invested before taxes are assessed upon such lands.

Why Chinese are Gardeners

Owing to their ignorance of modern methods and ma-chinery and of cheap fertilization of naturally unfruit-ful soil, and rotation of crops, etc., the Chinese are gar-deners rather than farmers. But they make up in hard work for their lack of implements and tools, at least to

Agricultural implements are few and simple, having remained about the same for hundreds of years. A broad, iron-edged, wooden-bladed hoe is the principal tool for soft soil; its great weight, assisted by the main strength of the worker, enables the latter to perform most of the functions of the plow with it. Spades, rakes and mattocks are used in vegetable gardening; the plow and harrow in the rice fields. All these are principally of wood, excepting the edges of the cutting parts of the de, mattock and plow-share, and are of the rudest and simplest form,

Here is another opportunity for the introduction of western capital in the shape of distributing stations or depots of farm and garden implements, or the erection of plants for their manufacture—and it is an immensible, too, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. Buffaloes, oxen, asses, horses, goats, cows, and mules are used, though not to the extent that the vast amount and fertility of the soil would warrant with improved tools and machinery. These my countryme would eagerly welcome, and conditions invite them.

Among the crops grown are tea, rice, hemp, cotton, obacco, opium, sugar (cane,) mulberry, wheat, and the bamboo, which is utilized, as heretofore mentioned in the Times Magazine, either raw or manufactured, for al-most everything one can imagine; and its field of use-fulness might be materially enlarged by the introduction

Among the valuable fruit trees, besides the mulberry, which is grown largely to furnish food for the silk-worm, are the plum, loquat, apple; also, various spice trees, cassia, and camphor.

The blacksmith, as he plies his vocation in this country, is an unknown quantity, but will doubtless make his advent simultaneously with the arrival of western implements, tools and machinery. The itinerant smith, wheelwright and farrier, all combined in one individual with, perhaps, a boy helper, travels from place to place with his crude appliances for putting on the feet of the farming horses the no less crude leather shees in use in the southern provinces. Iron shees are used in the north, but not to any great extent; and, besides, my country being distinctively a man-power country, few horses are used in farming, or, indeed, for any other purpose.

Their Implements are Crude.

The mechanical implements of the Chinese are of the same simple, crude style as that which marks thier agricultural tools. In rare instances, however, they have profited by the experience of some of their number who have been abroad and have availed themselves of the superior methods or tools in use by foreigners, as observed by much transfer to the superior methods or tools in use by foreigners, as observed by much transfer to the superior methods or tools in use by foreigners, as observed by much transfer to the superior methods or tools in use by foreigners, as observed by much transfer to the superior method to the superior erved by such travelers.

In metallurgy the Japanese are our superiors. However, considering this fact and the crude, simple tools used by us in all the trades, the precision and nice accuracy of work done by some of our artisans is little short of marvelous, while in porcelains, laquered ware and sliken fabrics of exquisite texture, pattern and finish, our patient, exact artists—the term is well merited—easily and unchallenged take first rank among the workmen of the world.

Nowhere else in the world can tee be grown and

men of the world.

Nowhere else in the world can tea be grown—and manufactured—of such exquisitely delicate aroma and line flavor as in China; and this is not due nearly so much to any peculiarities of climate or soil, as to the remarkable patience, careful handling, and perfect knowledge of the smallest requisite details displayed by those engaged in the different processes of its culture, firing, cooling, packing, etc., preparatory to its shipment abroad.

in many different branches of the tea industry also there are numerous openings for profitable invest-ments, which will doubtless be recognized and taken advantage of by the enterprising Americans at no far distant date.

Did space permit, it would be a pleasure to des in detail some of the methods employed in the m racture of silk goods, fine china, porcelain, lacquer

Before bringing this paper to a closs, the writer de-

sires to correct a too-commonly-accepted theory regarding the supposedly-universal anti-foreign sentiments in China. That the Chinese are, as a rule, more strongly pro-foreign than the native population of any other country in the world will be readily vouched for by any unprejudiced traveler worthy of belief who has had business dealings with them and whose experience enables him to make the necessary comparisons.

Since our awakening to a sense of our own defects.

Since our awakening to a sense of our own defects, from the standpoint of twentieth-century civilisation,

from the standpoint of twentieth-century civilisation, commercialism and expansion, there has been a revulsion of popular sentiment in my country in favor of foreign methods, machinery and men—and, particularly in Bouthern China, this is aimost universal; where a different feeling is encountered it is safe to assume that it has been engendered by the dishonest and utterly faithless policy of self-seeking adventurers (many en masque as "trading missionaries,") who have traded with—rather robbed—the ignorant, unsuspicious, trustful heathen, who are regarded as the legitimate prey of all civilized comers.

In the writer's opinion the "open door" will, in the very near future, uncover a great many of these injustices and outrages upon my countrymen and lead to a speedy readjustment of matters in general, such as will tend to establish a better feeling throughout the entire empire of China, toward those who sincerely and honestly seek legitimate trade instead of looted treasure. To all such, the Chinese of the upper and middle classes, with comparatively few exceptions (after counting out the small but desperate following of the old Dowager Empress,) extend a most cordial invitation, and have in store a most sincere welcome to their fields of commerce. For we are wide-awake to the benefits to be reaped from a freer intercourse with our neighbors, and particularly the English-speaking rece.

PAK GAW WUN. a freer intercourse with our neighbors, and particularly the English-speaking race. PAK GAW WUN.

"Written in the Chinese by Prof. Pak Gaw Wun, and translated in English especially for the Los Angeles Times Magazine by E. Percivale Baker, interpreter-secretary to the author.

QUEER SUPERSTITIONS.

BELIEFS WITH REGARD TO LUCKY AND UNLUCKY NUMBERS-THE MAGIC NINE.

[Notes and Queries:] Sometimes in the quiet of my wn study I smile at the absurd fancies of other men, forgetting that I, too, cannot plead absolute immunity. I used to know a very worthy gentleman who never stirred abroad without carrying a piece of coal in his I used to know a very worthy gentleman who never stirred abroad without carrying a plece of coal in his pocket for luck, yet he invariably threw it away the moment he sat down to take a hand at whist or cribbage. Another had a mortal version to a baby's crying at breakfast time; this spelled bad luck for him the whole day. Jewish dames of a bygone school went continually in fear of the evil eye. To counteract its attacks upon their offspring they resorted to many devices, among which were the quasi-religious ones of tacking "mezuzous" (charms) to the lintels of the doorways, and of fixing "camirer" round their chidren's throats. Now, my own idiosyncrasy is in favor of odd numbers. How I acquired the harmless passion happened in this way. Among my schoolfeliows was a Turkish lad, who was the first to point out to me a curious law of numbers. We would take a string of figures at random, which we added up in line till they totted to a resultant number nine or not. If they "showed up" nine we declared them lucky; if not, not. For example, take numbers 187245—9; but numbers 16294—4. So ingrained in this meaningless habit that I never buy a railway ticket without submitting its number to this ridiculous scrutiny. Many a time I have puzzled myself as to the origin of this silly habit; yet it would appear that the affection for number nine (displayed by this 'ad reached Turkey via Arabia.

yet it would appear that the affection for number nine displayed by this !ad reached Turkey via Arabia. According to the anoymous author of "Table Talk," published in 1836 by Charles Knight, long residence in Cairo by the famous traveler J. L. Burckhardt had also published in 1836 by Charles Knight, long residence in Cairo by the famous traveler J. L. Burckhardt had also rendered him susceptible to the strange fascination of odd numbers. He spent many years collecting a storehouse of Arabian sayings illustrative of the manners and customs of this enlightened people, but, strange to say, he stopped short at the number 999, "adopting," says my authority, "a notion prevalent among the Arabs that even numbers are unlucky, and that anything perfect in its quantity is particularly affected by the evil eye." Whereupon the writer proceeds to give an instance that came under his own notice. At that time there lived in Islington a wealthy cowkeeper named Rhodes, who made many futile attempts to keep 1000 cows on his premises in a thriving condition at one time, but was invariably baffled. He could, however, keep 999 without experiencing any loss of stock. A similar prejudice the author discovered to prevail in his journeyings through the remoter districts of France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. Jews have for ages paid special veneration to the number seven and its multiples, though a strong partiality for minyan, or number ten, has been fostered by the rabbis in the dicta of Ethics," vi, 3. Thus prayer is impossible in synagogue without a quorum of ten. I was told a funny story about this the other day by a scholarly contributor to "N. & Q." Some years ago, being in Prague, he strolled one Sabbath evening inside the old synagogue to have a quiet look around. Suddenly the voice of prayer startled him out of his musings. The beadle had mistaken him for a regular worshiper who was late in arriving to form the regular worshiper who was late in

mistaken him for a regular worshiper who was late in arriving to form the regulation number, or minyan.

THE POETRY OF A DEAD KING.

[Atlanta Constitution:] The Macmillan Company published a pamphlet on "The Writings of King Alfrewho died in the year 901. Hear the King. who, bedend, yet speaketh:

the year 901. Item
eaketh:
Over Jove's mountain
Came many a Goth
Gorged with glory,
Greedy to wrestle
In fight with foeman.
The banner flashing
Fluttered on the staff.
Freely the heroes
All Italy over
Were eager to roam,
bad for a King; and rem
se of the late Stephen Cram

THE CONTROL OF THE BROAD I PRESTATION DATE BETSENTED BESTSTEE BESTSTEEN BEST

16

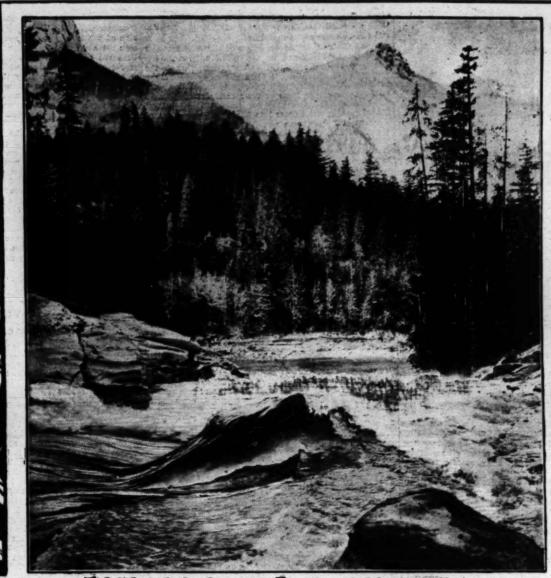
Sylvan Scenes in the Sierras.



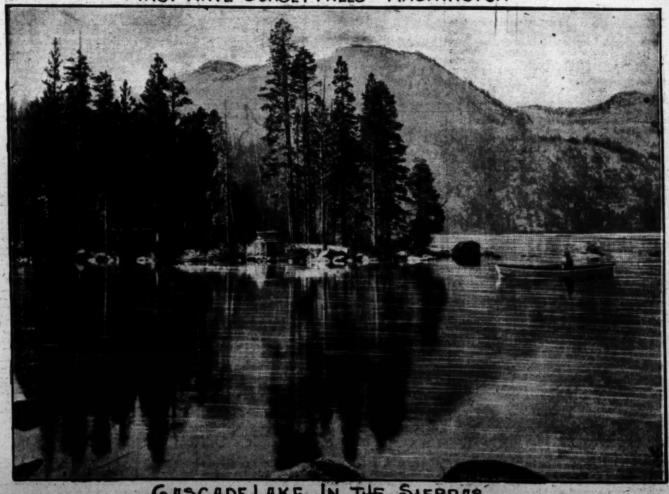
June 2, 1901.]

Illustrated Magazine Section.

In the Heart of our Mighty Mountains,



first wave sunset falls WASHINGTON



GASCADE LAKE IN THE SIERRAS